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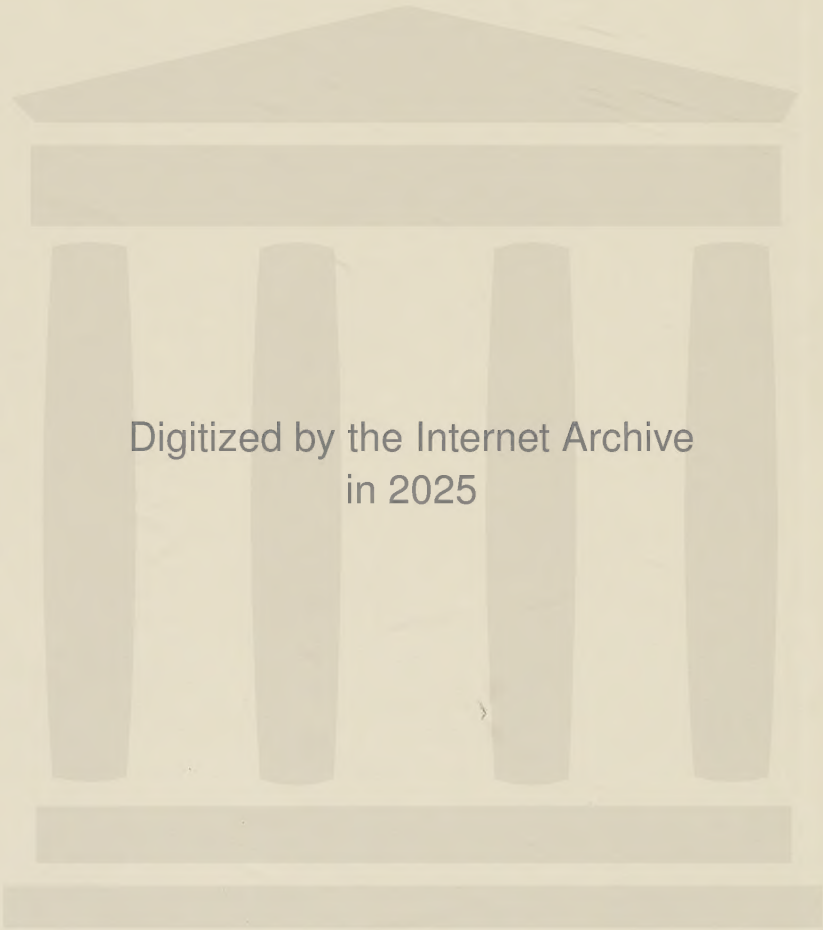

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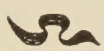
The Pioneer Families

OF

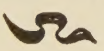
CLEVELAND

1796 – 1840



By

GERTRUDE VAN RENSSELAER WICKHAM



VOL. I

Under the Auspices of

The Executive Committee of the Woman's Department of the Cleveland Centennial Commission—1896.

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1914

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OF THE

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PREFACE.

When the Woman's Department of the Centennial Commission of 1896 was organized, Mrs. Gertrude V. R. Wickham was appointed Historian by the Executive Committee, who little dreamed of the task they were setting her. Mrs. Wickham undertook it in like faith and ignorance of its magnitude, but when she began, in her thorough manner, she found that what few records had been kept were like those of the Old Testament, restricted to the male line!

And these were sadly broken and incomplete. There had surely been women in the founding of the new town, but who they were, what their lives had been, and what service those lives had rendered to the community were known only to their scattered descendants or lost in forgetfulness. The injustice of this oblivion to the brave and patient pioneer woman appealed to Mrs. Wickham, who forthwith began data for a history of the mothers of Cleveland, which grew in time into the present book. It is not likely that she deliberately consecrated fifteen years of her life to the task, years full of arduous work accomplished by technical skill and delicate tact in interviewing, years of travel on foot and by trolley over remote parts of the city in all kinds of weather. The task also meant unending research in libraries and among court records, three months of special work in the libraries of New York and the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C. Not the least of the task was the writing of thousands of letters.

The result is now presented in the form of a History of the Pioneer Families of Cleveland, a noble growth from the first idea of a general Memorial to the wives of the early settlers of the Western Reserve. The work is as accurate as it was humanly possible to make it, and is written in the pleasant conversational style of one who loves the task. It is not merely the record of the events of each life, but something of its personality and as much of biography as could be found and used, thus giving to the descendants a personal memoir that is rare as it is valuable.

The difficulty of obtaining data may be illustrated by a single instance: David Clark was a pioneer of 1798. He died on Water Street in 1806, leaving a widow, four sons and two daughters. One of the latter married into the Doan family, and was thus easily traced. All the other members of the Clark family disappeared from the annals of Cleveland village, not a clue being left to tell of their migration. It took *twelve years* of search to find them. No record was made of the innumerable journeys to suburban towns, letters written, persons interviewed unsuccessfully. That one search would have made a story of itself, but the patient enthusiasm of Mrs. Wickham finally triumphed in the unearthing of a slight clue which led to the Pacific coast, and which at last brought the family history to light. This is just one instance.

There are no favorites in the history, a fairness that is valuable to the commonwealth in large measure, aside from the personal interest of the descendants, for it happens that the blacksmith of the early village, whose story is as faithfully told as that of the banker, is probably the ancestor of the most prominent families of the present day, while the banker's descendants may now be found in humble lines.

THE SCOPE OF THE WORK

Covers in all cases where it was possible to find sufficient data:

The parentage of the pioneer,
His mother's maiden name,
His birthplace and the date of his arrival in Cleveland,
His age at the time of arrival,
His business and where situated,
His home, street and number,
Year of his death and where buried,
Maiden name of his wife, and her parentage,
Her age when married and when and where married,
Names of children and whom they married.

All data has been verified when possible. Much has been gathered from the lips of very old people who passed beyond soon after, and whose information would have been forever lost but for timely effort. Much more space than is usual has been given to women, while the gossipy affectionate style of composition reveals that the whole work has been a labor of love in which the writer has known and communicated with these people so intimately that she treats them all as friends.

It is only just to state that this invaluable work was made possible by the dollar subscriptions of the members of the Woman's Centennial Commission of 1896. Every woman who was a member of that organization has a corresponding share in the Pioneer History.

The descendants of early Clevelanders are scattered from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, where no records of their ancestors are obtainable, and to these as well as those who form the nucleus of the great city, the value of this book will increase as each succeeding year that carries them farther down the century is an added span to the bridge that separates them from their own kindred in the past.

Cleveland, 1914. ELIZABETH H. NEFF.

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS ARE DUE TO THE FOLLOWING:

Homer E. Stewart of Akron, O., for research in Portage and Summit Counties Courts of Probate.

The late Alexander Johnson of Lakewood, O., for a map of Water Street—West 9th—in 1828.

Miss Sarah L. Barker of Kennard Street, whose phenomenal recollection of early St. Clair Street was most valuable.

The late Mrs. Mary Long Severance, for a map of Superior Street in 1825, and for her sympathetic appreciation of this historical effort, coupled with a readiness to assist with facts and names whenever called upon.

The Cuyahoga Abstract Company, for a map locating the 100-acre lots in Newburgh, presented by the Connecticut Land Company in 1797 to the Stiles and Gun families.

The Western Reserve Historical Society, for free access to its books, manuscripts, and newspaper files—covering a period of 15 years.

W. H. Brett and his assistants of Cleveland Public Library, whose many courtesies—long-continued—were valued factors in the preparation of this work.

Also, to the New York Public Library, New York Historical Society, and Congressional Library, Washington, D. C. G. V. R. W.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Surviving pioneers, many of whom since have passed away.

Descendants of early settlers—who are scattered over the length and breadth of the land.

Inscriptions on monuments and headstones in Erie Street, Woodland, Lake View, East Cleveland, and Harvard Grove Cemeteries.

Annals of Early Settlers' Association.

Early marriages in Cuyahoga County, compiled by Mrs. O. J. Hodge. Published, family genealogies.

First Cleveland Directory, published 1837—through courtesy of Guardian Savings & Trust Company.

James H. Kennedy's History of Cleveland—constantly referred to for pioneer names and dates.

Files of Cleveland newspapers—beginning with the "Advertiser," published in 1819.

Records of land transfers, taxes on property, etc., which should have been a gold mine for reference, have been stored for over half a century in a dark, dirty cellar of the old court house on the Public Square—therefore inaccessible.

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THE PIONEER FAMILIES OF CLEVELAND.

1796

STILES

When, early in the month of June, 1796, a party sent out by the Connecticut Land Company to survey the Western Reserve, met with disaster in their open boats on Lake Ontario and were cast ashore at Sodus Bay, there were two women sharing in all the stress and danger of the expedition.

One was a bride of but a few months, the other carried a young child. The former, bearing the fantastic Biblical name of "Talitha Cumi," was a Miss Elderkin of Hartford, Conn., when in the previous November she had married Job P. Stiles.

The latter was Mrs. Elijah Gun.

Neither the name of Job P. Stiles nor that of Elijah Gun appears in the official list of surveyors and helpers composing the party. How or why they were included in it can only be conjectured. A good-natured assent to the appeal of the two men to be allowed in the party with their families as possible settlers may explain their presence there, or, possibly a recognition of the valuable service the women might render in the commissary department of the expedition may have influenced its leader in the matter.

Job Phelps Stiles—born in Granville, Mass., 1769—was the son of Job and Lydia Phelps Stiles, of two well-known New England families. The first American ancestor of the Stiles was Robert, who came to Rowley, Mass., from Yorkshire, Eng., with Rev. Ezekiel Rogers. The tombstone of Mrs. Lydia Stiles still stands in the Granville Cemetery. She died in 1779, aged 40 years.

Mrs. Talitha Stiles was equally well born. The Elderkin family has furnished to the American commonwealth many of the name who were noted for their statesmanship, scholarship, and patriotism. Mrs. Stiles was 17 years of age when she came to Cleveland.

The young couple were well educated for the times. Both had been school teachers. They were married in Vermont or removed to that state soon after the wedding, and lived for a time in a locality from which came, a year or two later, several of the earliest Cleveland settlers.

They were present at that first and memorable celebration of the Fourth of July on the Western Reserve soon after the surveyors had reached its north-eastern limit—now known as Conneaut, O.

Here the company divided its forces, part remaining to define the eastern line of the promised land, while the others pushed on in boats to lay out its north-western one, which, at that time, began at the mouth of the Cuyahoga—the Indian claims beyond that point not having been settled. This part of the expedition was considered of more importance, and it included Moses Cleaveland, its leader and the most skillful of its surveyors.

With them came Mr. and Mrs. Stiles—the Guns remaining in Conneaut. A cabin was erected for the former on lot 53, north-east corner of

Superior and Bank streets. This lot contained two acres of land and extended from Superior to what is now St. Clair Street. The cabin, if yet standing, would be on Bank Street, near Frankfort. It must be borne in mind, however, that there were no streets then, except on paper, and their limits only defined by an occasional stake left by the surveyors. Here, in the following February, was born a little son to Mr. and Mrs. Stiles. Squaws belonging to a tribe of Seneca Indians encamped on the river south of the present central viaduct attended to the needs of the young mother and child.

The Stiles family, in common with every other transient or permanent settler in Cleveland, suffered from the malaria that existed in all the lower portions of the hamlet. Marsh lands and stagnant water bred swarms of mosquitoes that, through lack of proper precautions, inoculated the inhabitants with their deadly poison. Fever and ague, typhoid and typhus fever, and many other like ailments yearly decimated the ranks of the young and old exposed to the attacks of the insects. Children especially suffered from disease and, in many cases, a whole family of little ones would be swept away by some form of malaria then prevalent.

The Stiles family moved their few household effects to the heights south-east of the city and settled upon the 100-acre tract of land situated on what is now known as the south-west corner of Woodhill Road and Union Street. Here they remained for a time, but for how long a period cannot be determined. Authorities conflict in statements regarding it. Probably not long before the war of 1812, Mr. and Mrs. Stiles returned to Vermont by way of Canada. What conduced to this seemingly backward movement of their fortunes has never been explained. They may not have succeeded in attempts to farm the land, or Mrs. Stiles may have succumbed to homesickness and a longing for her parents and friends.

The long, weary journey back to Vermont must have been filled with regret and discouragement. The return to the eastern state did not prove fortunate in a material way, for the family never acquired much means.

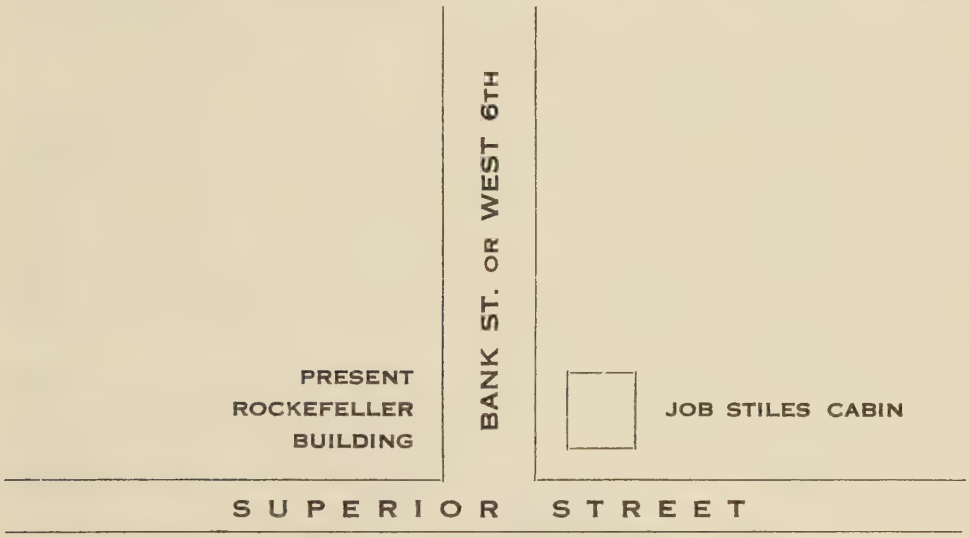
It frequently has been stated as an historical fact that the Connecticut Land Company made a valuable gift of land to Mrs. Stiles as the first woman settler of Cleveland. That such a promise was made there can be little doubt. The land—as itemized—consisted of the two-acre town lot on Superior Street, upon which the family first settled, a ten-acre lot, No. 133, on St. Clair Street, extending back to the lake—a line drawn northward from E. 18th Street would pass through this property—and a 100-acre lot, No. 448—situated on Woodhill Road corner of Union Street. The depth of the latter extended south half-way to Harvard Street, and its width now includes wholly, or partially, the great Newburgh Rolling Mills.

But the promise of this property was never fulfilled. The Connecticut Land Company furnished no deed of it to Mrs. Stiles. In 1841, John Ives and John Wilde– residence unknown—called upon her where she was living in Brandon, Vt., and secured a quit deed of the three parcels of Cleveland land. It has been stated that the equivalent for them was sheep and cattle. However, Messrs. Ives and Wilde were unable to take possession. The Connecticut Land Company had previously conveyed the property to other persons than the Stiles.

STILES

Job Stiles died in Branford, Vt., in 1849, aged 80 years. His wife, Talitha Elderkin Stiles, outlived him 10 years. Their Cleveland-born son —Charles Pheles Stiles—married Laura Irish, widow of Mr. Wetmore, raised a family of children and removed to Beaver, Iroquois Co., Illinois, where he died in 1882, aged 85 years.

His youngest son, the only male descendant of Job Stiles—born 1839—is a widower with two daughters. With his death the name of this branch of the Stiles family will cease.



FIRST CHILD BORN IN CLEVELAND

The snow was falling lightly upon Cuyahoga's ice-locked river. The small trees and undergrowth covering its eastern bank were bending under the weight of that already fallen. Stretching away on the western side the white level of expanse was broken, here and there, by shriveled stalks or cattail plumes indicating the swamp beneath.

It was early in the afternoon, and a gray light yet outlined the river, but far out on the frozen shores of the lake Erie, the ragged hummocks of ice were growing dim, while the narrow zigzag trail that led up the steep bank was lost in a dense forest into which premature night had fallen.

A few minutes' walk in it from the river stood a small cabin built of rough-hewn logs, so overshadowed by the great trees pressing in upon it that they seemed a menace—as if Nature would gladly crush out this intrusion upon its primeval solitude. The narrow, crude door of the hut swung on leathern hinges, and the one other opening on a line with it and intended for a window was covered with greased paper, thus made transparent and rainproof, but through which daylight entered only when the sun hung high and skies were unclouded.

But the one-roomed interior needed no other light than that from the fireplace of mud and stone, which filled one end of its entire width, and in which big chunks of wood, backed by a flaming log, were brightly burning.

A bedstead of saplings, nailed crosswise and close together, supported by four posts, still covered with bark, stood in a corner near the window. A wide, smooth-hewed slab of wood resting upon rough logs served as a table, upon which stood the few pieces of crockery the household contained. A log stretching the length of one side of the room was used as a settle, while a low slab, fashioned like the table and capable of seating three people, stood before the fire. A rude ladder of sticks fastened to the wall led to a small opening overhead leading to a loft, in which no adult evidently could stand upright.

Down this ladder, with much stooping and wriggling, backed a young man, who then walked to the fire with a pretence of poking and replenishing it, meanwhile stealing embarrassed glances at a very young woman, who was either lying upon the bed or getting up and moving restlessly about the room.

Frequently she sighed, occasionally moaned softly, and every few minutes opened the door and peered anxiously out into the gloom beyond. Once she gave a quick gasp, as if stricken with mortal pain, and, sinking down upon the settle, turned frightened, beseeching eyes upon the other occupant of the cabin.

"I don't see why Job stays so long—seems as if I couldn't wait another minute for him. You better go to meet him, Joe,[1] and hurry him up."

"Yes, I will so, Talitha. But you know Indians are slow as molasses. It's hard to get one started. They seem to need so much time to turn things over in their minds. I wouldn't worry if I were you. The Senecas are still down under the hill by the river, for I was there only yesterday, and Au Gee's squaw signed to ask me how you were, real kind. But I'll go and see if there's anything hindering."

And taking a coonskin cap and a tippet from a peg in the wall, he hastened out. The young woman, as if unwilling to remain alone in the cabin, put a shawl about her shoulders, and following him to the door, stood leaning against the casing and looking up into the tall trees, where daylight faintly lingered, outlining their topmost branches, where glistened bunches of dead leaves encrusted in snow.

"Oh, Mother, Mother!" she exclaimed aloud, voicing the longing that had possessed her for hours, "I want you, I need you, I am so alone."

As she gazed upward, her tremulous speech breaking in upon the utter stillness of the forest, the tree trunks receded. Suddenly a band of close-set lights brilliant beyond imagination and higher than the tallest trees hung suspended in the darkness. Soon similar ones sprang out beneath them, rows above rows of lights dazzling, innumerable, rose from the ground to the dizzy heights that crowned the whole.[2]

With their appearance came strange sounds, unlike anything she had ever heard, rending the air, a continuous roar mingled with noises like clashings of steel upon steel.[3] Looking down at her feet, behold, a wide

[1] Joseph Langdon.
[2] The Rockefeller Building.
[3] A trolley car.

stone walk covered the leaves of the forest before her door, and beyond it a paved street, along which swiftly moved a horseless vehicle ablaze with light.[1] A little way to the left, it turned at right angles and eastward, and joined a procession of like vehicles passing and repassing in endless procession.

The other street[2] upon which it turned, and of which the cabin furnished but a glimpse, was also bordered with tall buildings that would have seemed of wonderful proportions, but for the tremendous structure —a veritable tower of Babel—across the way.

And as Talitha Stiles gazed spellbound, forgetting time, space, and even her dire forebodings, a voice whispered in her ear,

"The little child you are soon to enclose in your arms will lead the list of thousands of the Cleveland born who will make reality what is to you now but a dream."

And then, above the roar of traffic and commerce, sounded the far-away bay of a wolf, and nearer the guttural voices of an aboriginal tongue. Suddenly all other sounds ceased. The lights went out, the great building opposite broke up into innumerable tree trunks, and through the dusk appeared Job Stiles, her husband, followed by two squaws; one with white locks and wise old eyes, bearing in her arms bunches of herbs, the other younger and spryer, carrying a warm blanket made of furs.

Talitha turned slowly back into the cabin. Had she fallen asleep, while leaning against the doorjamb? Or was it a heavenly vision that had come to comfort her? For surely in no earthly land could such things be!

Early in the morning of the following day, January 23, 1797, the stork that had been hovering for hours over the little log cabin, spread its wings for flight, leaving within a boy babe, the first child born in Cleveland, Ohio.

Charles Phelps Stiles.

1796

LANDON

One of the employees of both the first and second surveying parties that laid out the streets of Cleveland was a young man named Joseph Landon. He was given the choice of a town lot to purchase, and selected No. 77 on the south side of Superior Street, directly opposite that occupied by the Stiles. He remained in Cleveland some time after the surveyors had left, which was October 18, 1796. When he also returned East is doubtful. One authority states that it was in the month of February; another that it was at an earlier date. While remaining here, he lived with the Stiles in their log cabin. In the spring of 1797, he returned to Cleveland with the surveyors and with the help of Stephen Gilbert—who became a permanent settler—he cleared his lot and planted it to wheat. This is the last mention made in any Cleveland records of Joseph Landon.

[1] Bank Street.
[2] Superior.

THE SECOND FAMILY TO ARRIVE IN CLEVELAND

The most careful research has failed to throw authentic light upon the answer to this question.

(1) It is claimed that Lorenzo Carter and his family were the earliest on the ground in the spring of 1797, but no proof of this has been furnished.

(2) The Hawley descendants say that the Carters were accompanied by Ezekial Hawley, his wife, and child.

(3) Furthermore, the second surveying party of the Connecticut Land Company, on their way to Cleveland, reached Conneaut, Ohio, May 26, 1797. Elijah Gun and his wife had been left there the previous fall in charge of the company's stores.

"We found that Gun and his wife had gone on to Cleveland," is the testimony of one of the surveyors who kept a journal of the expedition.

It is very probable that the Carters and Hawleys took the journey from Vermont together. Mrs. Carter had three small children when she started, and, while wintering in Canada, another child was born, December 13, 1796; namely, Henry Carter, who was drowned in the Cuyahoga River ten years later. Because of the domestic situation in the Carter family, it is not likely that Mrs. Carter started on such a long and eventful trip into the wilderness unaccompanied by some one of her own sex. Mrs. Ezekial Hawley was her sister-in-law, and it is reasonable, therefore, to rest upon the word of the Hawley family—that they all came on together.

No record has been left of the journey from Buffalo to Cleveland, whether it was made by water or land. If by the former route, they naturally would hug the shore all the way, beaching their boat at night-fall, and camping out until morning. As Conneaut was a station of the Connecticut Land Company and occupied by a family, the pioneer party would scarcely go by the spot without stopping.

On the other hand, if the trip was by land, the party would pass through Conneaut. In either event, unless the Guns already had started for Cleveland, the three families would meet there in April or early May.

It is the opinion of the writer that the Carters, Hawleys, and Guns all came on together from Conneaut, and were established here by the time the second surveying party reached Cleveland.

It is much to be regretted that accurate data concerning the earliest events in the history of Cleveland has not been preserved. No authoritative statements can be made regarding many things that would be of great interest and value in any history of the city. There remains, therefore, no recourse but to compare traditions handed down in pioneer families with the meager historical facts available, and accept that which seems most probable.

GUN

As stated previously, Elijah Gun and his wife, accompanied the surveyors of the Connecticut Land Company from some point in the East to Conneaut, Ohio. He was in the employ of the surveyors, and Mrs. Gun cooked for the party.

When the surveyors left Conneaut late in October, 1796, on their return to the East, the Guns were left in charge of the storehouse—dubbed "Castle Stow"—a large, low structure of unhewn logs, and thatched with wild grasses and sod.

This spot was on the north-easterly boundary of the Western Reserve. The following May the Guns left—a month before the surveyors' return—and proceeded to Cleveland, whether by boat or on foot, no record can be found. They occupied the company's cabin on the river bank north of Superior Street, then built one of their own on River Street. The prevalence of malaria and mosquitoes drove them finally to a farm out on Broadway, afterward called the "Rhodes Farm."

The family consisted of Mr. Elijah Gun, his wife, Anna Sartwell Gun, and at least four children, perhaps six. No mention of these children in connection with their sojourn in Conneaut or arrival here is made in any history of the city, but, nevertheless, one of the daughters was sixteen years of age at the time, and she was not the oldest child.

Elijah Gun seems to have been a valuable citizen while in Cleveland, for we find his name among those serving the community by holding small and unremunerative offices.

He was born in Deerfield, Mass., 1759, and died in Defiance, O., at the age of 96. One or more of his sons were living there, at the time, and he had been making his home with him for several years. Whether Mrs. Gun also died there cannot be learned, nor the date of her death.

Mrs. Anna Sartwell Gun, wife of Christopher Gun, was given 100 acres of land by the Connecticut Land Company as a recognition of her services rendered it. It was valued at $150. The deed was recorded in 1803, as

"100 acre lot number 457."

In 1804, she sold 50 acres of it to George Kilbourne, and in 1805, the other half to Samuel Huntington. See map on page . .

During her residence in Cleveland and Newburgh, she was best known as a competent nurse, who went in and out of fever-stricken homes, ministering to the needs of the sick and dying, attending to the dire necessity of young mothers and their little ones, or relieving the bereaved of the last sad offices of their dead. And all of this freely bestowed without money and without price.

Mrs. Gun had a large family of her own, and many household duties while thus holding herself in readiness, by day or night, to respond to the call of duty or mercy.

It is to be hoped that this good woman had a far easier life in her declining years than was accorded her in her younger days. She was 38 years old when she came to Cleveland.

GUN

The children of Elijah and Anna Sartwell Gun:

Christopher Gun, m. Ruth Hickox, daughter of Abram Hickox.
Charles Gun, m. Betsey Mattocks.
Philena Gun, m. Capt. Allen Gaylord.
Horace Gun, m. Anna Pritchard.
Elijah Gun, Jr., m. Elenor Grant.
Minerva Gun, m. Mr. Hull, and died of consumption at the age of 21 years.

Christopher Gun lived near the foot of Superior Street, and ran the ferry between the east and west side of the river. Residents of the hamlet facetiously dubbed him Christopher Pistol, then docked the name to "Pistol"—one that clung to him the rest of his life. He lived on a farm in Nottingham for some years, and afterward removed to Toledo, Ohio.

At least three children were born to Christopher and Ruth Hickox Gun. They were Orsena, Hannah, and Solon Gun. Probably there were others.

Charles Gun, who married Betsey Mattox, removed to Maumee, O. His death occurred only three weeks after that of his wife.

Their children, so far as can be learned, were Lucien, Elliott, Edward, and Minerva Gun.

Christopher and Charles Gun were twins. After Charles died at his home in Maumee, Christopher visited his late brother's children in that town, and so closely did he resembel his twin brother that the Indians in that locality fled at his approach, thinking it was the ghost of Charles Gun.

Horace Gun, who married Anna Pritchard, daughter of Jared and Anna Baird Pritchard, lived in Cleveland the most of his life. He moved to a farm in Brunswick, O., for a time, but returned and died here. His children were:

Mary Gun, m. Samuel Snover Armstrong.
Sarah Anna Gun, b. 1820; m. Stephen Francis; 2nd, Samuel Armstrong, widower of her sister, Mary.
Minerva Gun, d. of consumption, unmarried.
Sophia Gun, m. John Allen. They moved to Kansas.
Elijah Gun, m. Laura Wiesner. She d. in 1886.
Lucinda Gun, m. Andrew Stubbs. Moved to Illinois.
Almon Gun, m. Catherine Cummins. He d. as a soldier in the Civil War.

Mrs. Gun was never a strong woman; at last she succumbed to her large family and many cares, dying in 1843.

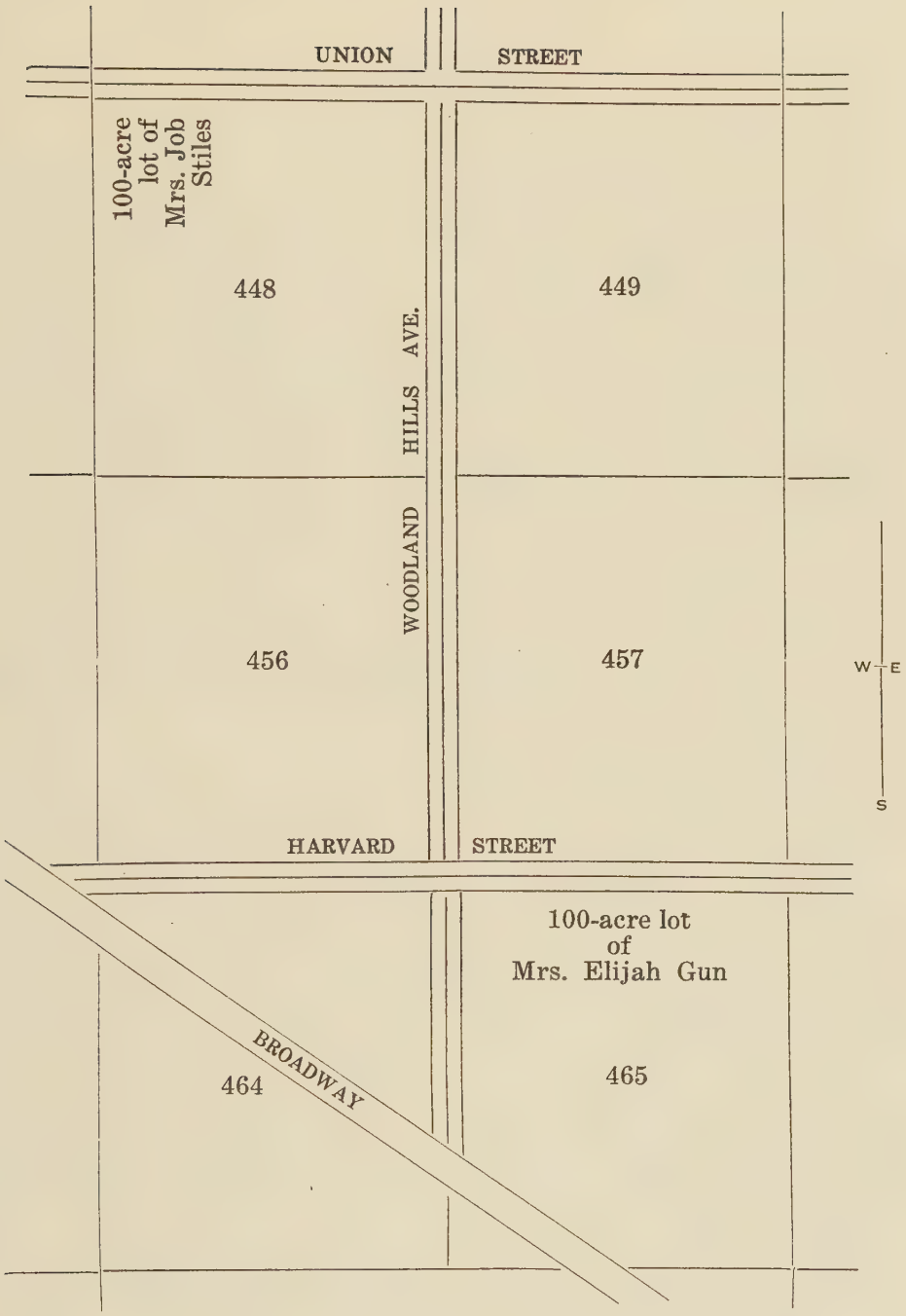
Horace Gun married, secondly, Mrs. Jane Germain Draper.

Elijah Gun, Jr., and Elenor Grant Gun lived in Maumee, Ohio.

They had at least four children—Catherine, Lucretia, Henry, and Julia Gun.

It is claimed by some of the Gun descendants that after the death of Elenor Grant Gun, Elijah Gun, Jr., married Mrs. Dorcas Hickox Watterman, widow of Eleazur Watterman; but members of the Hickox family think this to be a mistake.

The Gun family records remaining in Cleveland are very incomplete, and it was with much difficulty that the above data—a partial one—was secured.



Sketch shows approximate location of streets

(Not drawn to scale)

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CARTER

Major Lorenzo Carter has justly been called

THE PIONEER OF THE PIONEERS,

for it is doubtful if many of the earliest settlers would have survived the periods of great deprivation they experienced but for Major Carter.

He was their leader and protector. His courage sustained and fortified them in days of trial and danger. The skillful use of his rifle often saved them from starvation or from the terrors of wild beasts. His sturdy presence held in check any hostile demonstration of the Indians. Moreover, his continued residence in the hamlet—seventeen years in all—encouraged later settlers in remaining and living down the malaria that had driven the Stiles, Guns, Hawleys, Kingsburys and Edwards to the heights now outlined by Woodhill Road.

He must have been a striking figure even in those days of picturesque, half-Indian attire; six feet in height, erect, with black hair that hung in length to his shoulders; and with an alert, resolute bearing that betokened the born leader.

We learn that he was honest and generous, as well as brave and capable. It was a common saying that "Major Carter was all the law Cleveland had. He was kind to the poor and unfortunate, hospitable to the stranger, would put himself to great inconvenience to oblige a neighbor, and was always at the service of an individual or the public when a wrong had been perpetrated."

It is not the purpose of this history of the Cleveland pioneers to dwell upon their American ancestry. But, as Lorenzo Carter was so unique a personage and filled for so many years so prominent a place in the hamlet, it seems proper to touch lightly upon his forebears, in order to explain him —to account for his intelligence and unusual traits of character.

(1) Rev. Thomas Carter was educated at Cambridge, England, and there took his degree of M. A. He came to America in 1635, and seven years later was ordained at Woburn, Mass. He became minister of the Congregational church in that town, and continued so for forty-two years.

(2) Thomas Carter, Jr., cultivated a large farm near Woburn, but resided in the old homestead, built in 1642, a part of which is still standing. He married Margery, daughter of Francis Whittemore.

(3) Thomas Carter 3rd, born in Woburn, removed to Litchfield, Conn. His wife was Sarah Gilbert, a descendant of Jonathan Gilbert, Hugh Welles, James Rodgers, and other early lights of Colonial days. Evidently he was a man of considerable property, as he deeded a generous amount of land to each of his six sons. These sons all served their country in the struggle for American independence.

(4) Lieut. Eleazer Carter enlisted in the Continental Army. His company was disbanded temporarily, and he returned home, to die of small-pox, in his thirty-seventh year, leaving a widow and six children, the oldest of whom—Lorenzo Carter—was but eleven years of age.

Elizabeth Buell Carter, wife of Eleazer, was the granddaughter of Ensign William Buell, of Windham County, Conn., and a descendant of the Griswolds, of Winsor, and the Collins, of Hartford. An educated woman, well-fitted for the years of trial and struggle that lay before her, she was

capable of instructing her children when other opportunities of education failed them.

Warren—the small village of Litchfield County, in which they lived—possessed an unusual library for that day, and her children were taught to use it freely. The list of books drawn by Lorenzo from that library, and later from one in Cleveland, witness to his good taste in literature and frequent indulgence in it.

About 1783—the close of the Revolutionary War—Mrs. Carter married, secondly, Major Benjamin Ackley, who took her and her children, together with some of his own, by a former marriage, to Castleton, Vt., where her brother, Major Ephraim Buell, had recently settled.

At least three more children were born to her, all of whom lived to be very aged. They were John A., Eleazer, and Orange Ackley. The former was once well known in Cleveland, as was his son, John M. Ackley, late of Brewton, Ala., to whose courtesy the writer is greatly indebted for valuable data concerning the family.

In 1789 Lorenzo Carter married Rebecca Fuller, and settled down on a small farm in Castleton. But not for long. He soon became dissatisfied with the old circumscribed life of a poor farmer, his imagination became fired by glowing descriptions of "New Connecticut," and in company with another man he came West, either in the fall of 1795, or very early the following year, to investigate for himself the future site of Cleveland.

He returned to Vermont, and in the late fall of 1796, in company with Ezekiel Hawley, Lucy Carter Hawley, his wife—who was Lorenzo's sister—and their young child, the Carters started for their new home in the wilderness.

They had three children at that time, *Alonzo, Laura,* and *Rebecca,* aged respectively six, four and two years. When the party reached the little hamlet of Buffalo, N. Y., it seemed expedient not to proceed any farther on the journey that season. There were no accommodations for the two families there. Buffalo was simply a store-house and a log-hut or two, so the party crossed over to the Canadian side of the Niagara River, where, at the close of the American Revolution, thirteen years previous, a settlement had been made by Tory refugees, chief of whom was John Clement, formerly of Schenectady, N. Y.—one of Butler's rangers in the dreadful warfare carried on by Tories against the patriots of the Mohawk Valley during the struggle of the American Revolution.

December 13, another child was born to the Carters—little Henry, who ten years later was drowned in Cuyahoga River. Mrs. Carter engaged a young Canadian girl to assist her in the care of the babe, by the name of Chloe Inches, who had an admirer in William Clement, a son of John Clement, the ranger.

She accompanied the family to Cleveland, but two months afterward was followed and claimed by her lover, and they were married the following July. A full account of this wedding will be found in the pages of this volume.

At what date the Carters and Hawleys resumed their journey is not ascertained, but they reached here in May, 1797. As there were young children in the party, including a babe five months old, and as the weather in this latitude is often at freezing point in the early part of April, it is

probable they delayed starting until later in the month, which would bring them to their destination after the middle of May.

Mr. Carter bought lot 199, which was on the river bank west of Water Street, and nearly at the foot of St. Clair Street. It contained nearly two acres, and cost $47.50. The contract with and description of it from the Connecticut Land Company is still preserved.

Upon this lot he built a large log-house, containing two rooms, with rough puncheon floors. They must have been furnished in the most primitive fashion, as the only household effects that could be transported from the East at that early day were bedding and the simplest cooking utensils. One iron kettle and a skillet often served for half a dozen purposes in preparing a meal, and frequently only part of a family could eat at a time for want of sufficient dishes.

This first log-house, on the side of the hill and close to the river, was the center of many pioneer activities. It was a dwelling, Indian trading-post, store, and headquarters for all the settlement. Here, in 1801, was celebrated the Fourth of July, ending in a dance, participated in by about a dozen women and fifteen men. The only refreshment served, it is said, was whiskey and water, sweetened with maple sugar. But as the report of this social affair was written by a man, it may have been biased by his own taste in the matter of refreshments—the hot drink probably remembered, the food that appealed to the women forgotten.

Timothy Doan's eldest daughter, Nancy, aged fifteen, was one of the party. She had arrived the previous April with her parents, and was visiting her uncle Nathaniel at Doan's Corners. She was escorted by a young man living transiently in Newburgh, named Bryant. He wore a gingham suit, and his hair—queued—was tied with a yard and a half of black ribbon. It had previously been greased and sprinkled with flour as thick as it would stick. He wore a wool hat and heavy shoes. By means of the latter he hoped to make a fine clatter in his "pigeon wings" while dancing the Fisher's Hornpipe or "Hie Betty Martin."

Doan's Corners was four miles east from the Carter home, and two miles or more north of Newburgh, and Bryant went for Nancy on an old horse along the road now known as Woodhill Road. "He alighted by a stump near the Doan cabin, and Nancy mounted the stump, spread her under-petticoat over old Tib's back, secured her calico dress from the mud-splashes sure to assail it, and mounted behind him." It is reported that they had a good time.

In 1801 Mr. Carter added to his possessions by acquiring more city property. The deed and description of it is still retained in the family. It began at the north-west corner of Water (W. 9th) and Superior streets, and embraced all the lots between that point and lot 199—the one he was occupying.

Upon the corner he built a large frame-house—the first one in the settlement—which, when nearly finished, was set on fire by children playing with the dry shavings left on the floors. It must have been a serious loss to the family, as well as a great disappointment. However, another one was soon erected, but this time of hewn logs.

There is some dispute regarding the exact year in which this last house was finished, but the oldest son of the family was thirteen years of

age at the time, and his testimony should have due weight. He says it was in 1803. The house consisted of a large living room, kitchen and two bedrooms on the ground floor, and several small rooms in the half-story above.

A large chimney stood in the center of this primitive structure, in which were two fire-places. The one in the kitchen had an iron crane, upon which Mrs. Carter hung venison, wild turkey or other meats to roast, while the few vegetables obtainable were cooked either in the hot ashes or in iron pots and skillets set close to the fire and requiring continual turning to secure an even heat within. The baking-oven was built in the chimney.

The oldest daughter of the family—Mrs. Laura Miles Strong—stated that the furniture in this log-cabin was all made by a Cleveland carpenter out of lumber brought from Detroit.

Mrs. Carter was fully in sympathy with her husband in all his plans for the future. There were many strangers constantly arriving to inspect the new settlement, with a view of joining it, and these were freely and generously invited to partake of the hospitality of the Carter home. Finally it became apparent that a public inn was necessary, and Mr. Carter made his new log-house a tavern.

Although the cares of this house, of strangers, and of her children required an immense amount of labor, Mrs. Carter was ever ready to comfort or aid any suffering neighbor by sympathy, tender nursing, or by supplying daintily prepared food for the helpless. Her intense religious nature, combined with her early training, led her to be among the first to assist in the organization of a religious society, which held its early services in Carter's tavern before a "meeting-house" was built.

It is a great satisfaction to the writer, and will be to the reader, that so much of this representative pioneer woman has been preserved. It is due to the loyalty and zeal of her great-granddaughter—Miss L. Belle Hamlin, of Milford, Conn.—a genealogist of our day, whose researches secured knowledge of her ancestress that otherwise would have been unattainable.

Rebecca Fuller Carter was the daughter of Amos and Mercy Taylor Fuller, who, with several neighbors, removed from Lebanon, Conn., to Carmel, a beautiful little village of Eastern New York. But during the War of the American Revolution, fifteen years later, that locality became so unsafe that after innumerable hardships the family were compelled to return to Connecticut, and Mr. Fuller, then nearing sixty years of age, was obliged to found a new home. This he did in Warren, a little village in the mountains of Litchfield County. It possessed, for that period, an unusually good library and an excellent school.

Here also lived the widow Carter and her children, and the Ackleys. Abel Fuller, Rebecca's brother, was in love with Roxanna Ackley, afterward the step-sister of Lorenzo Carter. Two years after the marriage of Mrs. Carter to Roxanna's father, and the removal of the families to Castleton, Vt., Abel followed them, and Roxanna Ackley became his wife.

In time Rebecca Fuller visited her brother in Castleton, and a friendship that had existed between Lorenzo Carter and herself was renewed.

It matured into strong affection, and they were married in January, 1789. She was twenty-two years of age.

No pioneer woman of Cleveland was more illy fitted to endure the dangers, deprivations and toil which existed for all those first settlers than was Mrs. Carter, whose shy, timid, imaginative temperament created unnecessary terrors, and whose physical frailty made the struggle for existence difficult.

The surrounding Indians were a source of continual anxiety, for she possessed none of that fearlessness so characteristic of her husband, and she suffered greatly from an unconquerable dread of their approach. The common occurrence of one peering into the house with face pressed close against the window-pane would cause her to run away screaming with terror. Or, did they appear in the house when her husband was away, she would lock herself and children in another room, or would hide in the woodpile until they disappeared.

This fear of them was apparent to the Indians, and, perhaps in resentment of it, they seemed to enjoy tormenting her.

Once, knowing that Mr. Carter was away hunting, an Indian came into the house, and ordered her to cook a meal for him, and, growing ugly at some delay, he raised his arm threateningly and started towards her. She ran through the open door and circled round and round the woodpile, closely followed by her pursuer.

The aspect of this scene was suddenly changed by the appearance of her husband standing with gun leveled at her tormentor, and, while she fell breathless to the ground, almost paralyzed with fright, the Indian skulked limping away, carrying with him a stinging and personal knowledge of Lorenzo Carter's skill as a marksman.

Mrs. Carter had five more children born to her after she came to Cleveland, making nine in all. Her little Rebecca, who came with them from Vermont, died the fall after their arrival, and in 1808 she lost two more children—Cleveland born—in less than two months. Three years later her ten-year-old son Henry, the one born in Canada, was drowned in the river.

But she had yet to face a greater sorrow, one that demanded her uttermost fortitude. Lorenzo Carter, in the very prime of life, was smitten with that dreadful and fatal disease—cancer. It appeared upon his face, and he went East to consult the most eminent physicians, but returned, knowing that for him life was short. Brave and daring as he had shown himself hitherto, he could not resign himself to his fate. As the disease gradually disfigured his countenance, he grew morbidly sensitive, refused all visitors, and retired to an upper room to avoid friends and strangers alike.

There were days when, tortured by pain and his own thoughts, he would pace his room, furiously raging at his hard fate.

His gentle wife would then endeavor to pacify him in every way that love prompted, but often—so impatient and desperate was his mood—he would drive her away. Then she would sit down on the stairs near his door and pray to be taught how to comfort him.

That he appreciated her devotion and reciprocated her affection, is evi-

dent in his will, in which careful directions are given for her future welfare.

Lorenzo Carter died in February, 1814, and was buried in Erie Street Cemetery, to the left of the main drive, and close to the front entrance. Beside him lies his wife, Rebecca Fuller Carter, who survived him thirteen years and died at the age of sixty-one.

The births, deaths and marriages of the Carter children were copied from the family Bible and kindly furnished as data for this work.

Alonzo Carter, b. in Castleton, Vt., 1790; m. Julia Akins.

Laura Carter, b. in Castleton, Vt., 1792; m. Erastus Miles, and (2d) James Strong.

Rebecca Carter, b. in Castleton, Vt., 1794; d. Sept., 1797.

Henry Carter, b. in Niagara, Ont., Dec., 1796; d. Sept., 1806.

Polly Carter, b. in Cleveland, 1798; m. William Peets, and (2d) ——— ———.

Rebecca Carter, b. in Cleveland, 1800; d. Aug., 1803.

Lorenzo Carter, b. in Cleveland, 1802; d. Sept., 1803.

Mercy Carter, b. in Cleveland, 1804; m. Asahel Abels.

Betsey Carter, b. in Cleveland, 1806; m. Orison Cathan.

Soon after his arrival in Cleveland, Lorenzo Carter bought a large farm on the west side of the river, most of it lying directly opposite his homestead. This he either gave or sold to his eldest born and only son Alonzo, who lived on it and cultivated it for many years. His house, painted red and always mentioned as "the red house," stood where it was conspicuous from Superior Street, being directly opposite the foot of it.

Alonzo Carter married, in 1815, Julia Akins, who was the daughter of George and Tamison Higgins Akins, who had come from Haddam, Conn., in 1811, and settled in Brooklyn on the farm where the City Infirmary has stood for so many years.

In the red house Alonzo and his wife entertained the traveling public, and their tavern was as well-known a stopping-place as, for fifteen years, his father's had been. The Buffalo Land Company bought the farm some time in the '30s, and erected one of the finest hotels in the West, either on it or close at hand. But the grand hotel proved less profitable than the small pioneer tavern, and eventually fell into ruin, after many years of base usage as factory and slum tenement.

Alonzo Carter had the distinction of being

THE FIRST TREASURER OF CLEVELAND.

He was unanimously elected to that office in June, 1815, when the village of Cleveland was incorporated, and probably it was a tribute to the well-known Carter honesty.

The marshal chosen in that election of 1815 was John A. Ackley, the half-brother of Lorenzo Carter.

Alonzo seems always to have been held in much respect. He was associated with leading citizens of the town in various enterprises. He inherited the kind, generous qualities of his parents. This was exemplified in an incident which will be found in Johnson's History of Cuyahoga County, p. 417.

After the sale of the farm he removed to the vicinity of Broadway and Miles Ave., where his sons also lived and died.

Children of Alonzo and Julia Akins Carter:

Rebecca Sarter, m. 1835, Joseph Few, of New York State.
Laura Carter, m. 1844, Stewart Rathbun.
Julia Carter, m. 1845, Dr. Charles Northrup, of Olmstead Falls, O.
Amelia Carter, m. Corydon Rathbun.
Lorenzo Carter, m. Eunice Brockway.
Edward Carter, m. Margaret Stewart, widow of Augustus Stewart.
Charles Carter, m. Anna Rock.
Henry Carter, m. Julia McNamara.

Alonzo Carter died in 1872, and his wife ten years later.

Laura Carter, the oldest daughter of Lorenzo and Rebecca Carter, was a tall, straight, black-eyed girl, and, like her father, courageous and fearless. Her remembrance of the long journey from Vermont to Cleveland was but slight, but some of her recollections of events that transpired after the family reached their destination remained vivid through life, especially that of the Indians crowding into their cabin and sometimes filling the living room with their numbers.

At first they peered curiously around, handled all articles that amused or puzzled them, watched closely the movements of the family, and showed particular interest in Mrs. Carter's method of cooking. The bread baking was a wonderful mystery, and when she placed the bread-dough near the fire to hasten its rising they would watch its gradual rising upward, shaking their heads with solemnity, mutter "bad spirit," and edge to a distant corner.

Very early Laura learned that she could protect her timid mother from these invasions. She knew they both respected and feared her father, and that they would immediately disperse upon his arrival home. So she would glance out of the window, and, turning, call, "Father is coming!" or, going to the door, would pretend to be talking with him at a distance away. Whereupon the Indians would take to the woods.

One night, Alonzo and Laura planned to have some fun with several of their prostrate forms, the children placed handfuls of horse-chestnuts in the hot ashes, and then hid to watch results.

Soon a sputtering and cracking began, then a shot, followed by a resounding explosion, issuing from that fire-place. The Indians sprang to their feet and fled out into the night. The following day they told of how "an evil spirit came down the Carters' chimney, and they could not rest there."

One night, during Mr. Carter's absence, about fifteen Indians came in and took possession of the cabin. Their carousing and smoking greatly frightened Mrs. Carter, who was lying ill in an adjoining room. Laura was then but thirteen years old, but she walked in boldly, swinging a broom right and left, hitting heads, legs and arms indiscriminately, and crying, "Get out! my mother is sick!" The Indians, taken by surprise, almost unconsciously obeyed the command of the daring little girl.

In 1809, at the age of seventeen, Laura married Erastus Miles, who

had located in Cleveland in 1801, and the following year had been made town clerk. He held this office many years, and in 1810 was appointed a justice of the peace. His stirring energy appealed strongly to Laura's father, and soon after the marriage they were associated together in various enterprises, one of which was the building of the "Zephyr," the first vessel built in Cleveland.

As it seemed impossible to leave her frail mother to the labor and care the tavern entailed, the young couple decided to remain there until Mercy and Polly, the younger sisters, were older.

During the War of 1812 the tavern was overrun with soldiers coming by the boat-load into Cleveland—especially after Perry's victory. Laura and her sisters cooked night as well as day for those hungry men, and years afterward they used to refer to the barrels of bread they had then baked—often in the hours of the night.

Laura Carter Miles was her father's chief nurse during his fatal illness. Her strong, self-reliant, cheerful nature sustained and comforted the stricken man in a way impossible to his delicate, grief-stricken wife. She was with him to the end, and two weeks later gave birth to her second child.

Soon after, Mr. Miles built a residence in Newburgh, and removed his family there. This building, though changed beyond all recognition, still stands on the corner of Broadway and Miles Ave. At the same time he opened a store, and started for New York to purchase goods to stock it. Mrs. Miles accompanied him, riding all the way on horseback.

On this trip, while visiting relatives, she learned to make salt-rising bread, much to the convenience of her neighbors, whom she instructed in the art, as fresh yeast was not always easy to obtain.

In 1826, after a few days only of illness, Erastus Miles died. Two years later Laura married Mr. James Strong of Cleveland—son of the pioneer—and thenceforth lived in his home on Euclid Avenue, at the corner of E. 89th Street. The Severance mansion now occupies the site.

Here she spent twelve happy years. Mr. Strong was very kind to her children, and she was equally so to his by a former marriage, and in the course of time three more came to bless the household.

Mr. Strong died in 1840, and his widow moved to Olmstead Falls, and subsequently to Elkhart, Ind., where she died in 1863.

Children of Erastus and Laura Carter Miles:

Emily Miles, b. 1810; m. Timothy T. Clark; 2nd, Joseph K. Curtis.

Lorenzo Miles, b. 1815; m. Margaret Lawrence, of Mt. Morris, N. Y.

Edwin Miles, b. 1817; d. 18 years of age.

Lucretia Miles, b. 1818; m. Hon. Edward S. Hamlin, of Elyria, O.

Charles Miles, b. 1820; m. Electa A. Lawrence—sister of Margaret.

Children of James and Laura Carter Strong:

Mary Strong, m. Hon. Edward Hamlin.

Frances Strong, m. Lewis W. Pickering, of Elkhart, Ind.

Louise Strong, m. Samuel S. Strong, of Elkhart, Ind.

HAWLEY-HOLLY

Ezekiel Hawley of Carthage, Vermont, married Lucy Carter in Castleton, Vt.

The Hawley genealogy, recently published, contains no one by the name of Ezekial, and as this pioneer family wrote their name or allowed it to be written Holly quite as often as Hawley, the former spelling may have been the correct one. Mrs. Juliette Jackson Hawley, who married into the family, asserted this to be the case. In 1803, Elisabeth Buell Ackley, mother of Mrs. Hawley, wrote a letter to her daughter, which was directed to Mrs. Lucy Holly, care of Ezekial Holly; but the descendants of the pioneer evidently prefer the name of Hawley.

The young couple, with their little daughter, accompanied the Carters in the long journey from Vermont, with them spent the winter of 1796 on the Canadian side of the Niagara River, and together they reached Cleveland in May, 1797.

Mr. Hawley was the original purchaser of lots 49, 50, and 51, on Superior Street. Each lot was 132 feet front, and contained two acres. Had he bought lot 52 also, his homestead would have included the whole square between Superior and St. Clair, Water and Bank streets. Lot 52, upon which now stands the Rockefeller building, was bought by David Clark, another Vermont pioneer.

Mr. Hawley built a log-cabin upon lot 49. Careful research leads one to believe that it did not stand directly on the corner of Superior and Water streets, but a little north and east of it, facing on Water Street. This log-cabin later was used by Elisha Norton as a trading post and dwelling, and in 1806 the first post-office was located in it, with Elisha Norton as postmaster.

That same year, or the following one, Nathan Perry, Sr., purchased Mr. Hawley's three lots, also lot 52, and established himself directly on the corner of the two streets, Superior and Water.

Ezekial Hawley remained in the hamlet but two years, at the end of that time removing to the heights between Woodland Avenue and Broadway, which was then in the township of Newburgh, and which, in after years, was annexed to the city of Cleveland. He was, by occupation, a farmer, and the six acres of sand on Superior Street may have been too constricted for one used to more land and richer soil. Besides this, the prevalence of malaria, making life miserable for every resident of the hamlet, undoubtedly hastened a decision to remove to higher ground. Ezekial Hawley thenceforth led a very quiet life. The only public record of him to be found is that he was one of three who held the office of "Fence Viewer."

Mrs. Hawley was the daughter of Eleazer and Elisabeth Buell Carter, and the sister of Alonzo Carter, the pioneer. Her family of living children was small, but she may have lost some on the frequent local epidemics, where the mortality among children was great. Little can be gleaned of her life in Cleveland, save that she was every inch a Carter, or a Buell, —whichever family it was that handed down to her and her brother the characteristics of courage, self-reliance, fortitude, and the instinct for wisely directing and guiding others.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawley were victims of the epidemic of fever that swept the village in 1827. He was 63 years, she was 57 years of age.

1797

KINGSBURY

The children of Ezekial and Lucy Carter Hawley:

Fanny Hawley, m. Theodore Miles.
Lauren Hawley, unmarried.
Alphonso Hawley, m. Juliette Jackson, daughter of Morris Jackson, Sr.

Children of Alphonso and Juliette Hawley:

Lucy Hawley, m. Alexander Hunter.
David Hawley, m. Frances Hutchins.
Harriet Hawley, m. Edward Rose.
Morris J. Hawley, m. Isabelle Carver.
Henry Hawley, m. Ada Hickox.
Juliette Hawley, m. George Morgan.

Mrs. Juliette Hawley lived to be a very old lady, dying at the residence of her son on Doan Street. She had possessed the characteristics of the Jackson family in a marked degree,—self-reliance, firmness of purpose, direct speech, industry, and fearlessness. She retained her memory to the last. As a reason for her inability to tell more of Ezekial Hawley's antecedents, she exclaimed, "We were all too busy in getting his descendants enough to eat to give any attention to his ancestors."

The Holly homestead adjoined that of Samuel Dille, on Broadway, about a mile and a half from the Public Square. The Grasselli Chemical work occupy the western part of the farm.

1797

KINGSBURY

When Col. James Kingsbury concluded to make a "hazard of new fortunes" by leaving Alsted, N. H., for the wilds of Ohio, he little dreamed that it would take a whole year to reach his final destination. Furthermore, could he have foreseen even a part of the tragedy awaiting him, it is more than probable Cleveland would have lacked one of its pioneers of 1797. In his haste to make the change, he did not wait for surveyors to lay out the land and report conditions, but left New Hampshire, June, 1796, about the time that Moses Cleaveland and his party arrived in Buffalo on their way to the Western Reserve.

It is difficult, from the stand-point of to-day, when the average man is over-careful, perhaps, regarding the health and comfort of his family, why or how a husband and father could be induced to burn all his ships behind him and, in absolute ignorance of what awaited his wife and little ones, start with them on a journey of hundreds of miles, in order to settle down in a trackless wilderness, out of reach of medical aid, and all else that pertains to the safety of civilization. That another babe was added to the number and perished, and that the whole family nearly lost

their lives through starvation and exposure, seems a natural consequence of a rash undertaking.

But Judge Kingsbury was not the only Cleveland pioneer to take such risks, and the only reason that his experiences were not identically those of many others, was simply through great good luck rather than wise precaution. He was the son of Absolm Kingsbury, of Norwich, Conn. As that part of Connecticut was aflame with patriotism through the Revolutionary period, it is not remarkable that all his older brothers saw active service in the cause of freedom. He himself born in 1767, was too young to engage in the strife. After the close of the war, members of the family removed to New Hampshire, and at the age of 21 Mr. Kingsbury married Miss Eunice Waldo. She was the daughter of John and Hannah Carleton Waldo. Her grandfather, Lieut. John Carleton, her father, and two brothers reinforced the garrison of Ticonderoga when it was besieged. When they started for Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury had three children. The oldest, a daughter, was three years old, the next, a boy, was two years old, and the youngest, also a boy, was an infant. They took with them a cow, horse, yoke of oxen, and a few household necessities.

Accompanying them was a young lad by the name of Carleton, the nephew of Mr. Kingsbury, who assisted by driving the animals in advance of the family, or following with them close in the rear.

When Oswego was reached, the party continued the journey in an open, flat-bottomed boat, which conveyed them through Lake Ontario, and, perhaps, Lake Erie, while the nephew on foot or horseback drove the animals along the shores. They arrived in Conneaut, Ohio, in October, four months from the time they started on their journey.

Moses Cleaveland and his surveyors left Cleveland on their way back to civilization, October 18, and Conneaut, Oct. 21. Whether the Kingsburys reached the latter place in time to meet the surveyors has not been stated, and just where the family spent the following winter months is a matter of conjecture. They could not have been with the Guns at Castle Stow, for no mention whatever is made of the Guns in the narration of all that befell the Kingsburys in their desperate struggle for existence.

Conneaut is on the site of an Indian village, about a mile and a half from the mouth of the river and Castle Stow. It consisted of a number of rude but comfortable cabins, occupied in the summer months by a remnant of the Massasaugas, who, at the approach of the winter, vacated until spring, spending intervening time farther south.

Mr. Kingsley may have taken advantage of this to obtain the use of one of these cabins, which would explain why the family seem to have been living separate from the Guns.

Why it seemed expedient for him to leave his family under such circumstances and return at once to Alsted, N. H., has never been clearly explained. He intended to make the journey there and return on horseback within six weeks.

Meanwhile, he had been storing up malaria in his system, and by the time he reached his former home, it began its work. For weeks he lay on his bed, too ill to start back for Ohio, and before he was able to do so, Mrs. Kingsbury passed through the supreme peril of motherhood alone

in the wilderness. Before she could attend once more to household affairs, the nephew, through ignorance of the consequences, poisoned the cow by feeding it oak twigs. Those of the elm or beech would have been harmless, and twigs of trees and bushes were the only provender available, but the boy did not know that any difference existed.

Then Mrs. Kingsbury became ill, and while burning with the fever, natural sustenance for the babe ceased, and she had to endure its moans of starvation, unable to relieve it.

It died as Mr. Kingsbury came staggering back from the East, his poor horse having dropped exhausted by the way.

With the help of his nephew he fashioned a rude coffin, and dug a grave in the frozen ground. As they bore the little body out of the cabin, Mrs. Kingsbury sank back unconscious. There was no food in store, and Mr. Kingsbury started back for Erie to obtain corn, dragging a hand-sleigh there and back.

This corn, partially crushed, was all the family had to eat until March, when pigeons and other wild game began to return from the South. When, in 1797, the second surveyor party, on its way to finish the work of the previous summer, arrived at Conneaut, they found the Kingsburys in a feeble condition of health through lack of proper food and medicine. Their immediate wants were relieved, and they accompanied the surveyors to Cleveland.

Whether from the start this place had been Mr. Kingsbury's objective point, or that he concluded to accept the offer of 100 acres of land from the Connecticut Land Company, should he become a settler of the frontier hamlet, has not been ascertained.

The family took refuge in an old trading hut on the west side of the river, nearly opposite the foot of St. Clair Street, in which they remained until their own cabin was built. Mr. Kingsbury had selected original lots 59 and 60—the site of the Old Stone Church and old court-house, but as Cleveland was all woods, with lots only partially defined, he may have made a mistake when he built on lot 64. The post-office and E. 3rd Street now occupy lot 63, so that the site of Kingsbury's cabin is now covered with the city hall building. Within two years they removed to the northwest corner of Kinsman and Woodhill Roads, on a farm, a portion of which was underlaid with fine building-stone, and proved of great value. Mr. Kingsbury also owned several city lots, which ultimately netted a fortune. The light-house on Water Street stands on one of these. The large frame-house that remained the homestead for 45 years was, in its day, considered quite pretentious, and was the center of hospitality and good cheer.

Mrs. Eunice Kingsbury was a good, kind-hearted woman. It was but natural that she could never endure the thought of allowing any one to go hungry, and was prompt to relieve necessity in any form. The homestead stood far enough from town for young and old to make it the terminus of merry sleighing parties, who were welcomed, warmed and feasted with typical, old-fashioned hospitality. Memories of it lingered with the early settlers so long as life lasted, and traditions of it handed down to posterity. The kindly spirit that pervaded it, the big elm trees that shaded it, the apple and cherry trees surrounding it—whose deli-

cious fruit was freely shared with many who had none, and the children who overflowed it, leading happy, natural lives.

Col. Kingsbury became "Squire Kingsbury," and then "Judge Kingsbury," and filled many places of trust in the city and county. He died in 1847, aged 80 years. His three older brothers, Dr. Asa Kingsbury, Lieut. Ephraim Kingsbury, and Obadiah Kingsbury, were soldiers of the American Revolution. His sister Margaret married John Carleton, whose children settled in Western Reserve.

Mrs. Eunice Waldo Kingsbury died in 1843, aged 73 years.

Judge and Mrs. Eunice Waldo Kingsbury were both laid to rest in Erie Street Cemetery.

Their children were:

Amos Kingsbury, b. 1793; m. Clarrissa Ingersoll; 2nd, Mary Sherman.
Almon Kingsbury, b. 1795; m. Lucy Cone.
Abigail Kingsbury, b. 1792; m. Dyer Sherman, of Vermont.
Elmira Kingsbury, b. 1794; m. Perley Hosmer.
Nancy Kingsbury, b. 1798; m. Caleb Baldwin Cleveland.
Calista Kingsbury, b. 1800; m. Runa Baldwin.
Diana Kingsbury, b. 1804; m. Buckley Steadman.
Albert Kingsbury, b. 1806; m. Malinda Robinson; 2nd, Mrs. Sophia Bates Laughton.
James Kingsbury, b. 1813; m. Lucinda Williams.

Of Amos Kingsbury, the oldest son of Judge Kingsbury, little can be learned. He married his first wife, Clarissa Ingersoll, in January, 1815.

She died, leaving a little son, Dyer (?) Kingsbury, who lived in his later years in Wisconsin.

Amos Kingsbury married, secondly, Mary Sherman—sister of Dyer Sherman, his brother-in-law, in January, 1820. Only one son was born of this union, the *Rev. C. T. Kingsbury,* of Alliance, Ohio.

Both children were brought up in their grandfather's home. Amos Kingsbury was somewhat of a religious enthusiast. He suffered from ill-health many years, and was obliged to seek a warmer climate. Receiving a government position in Arkansas, he removed to that state. But his heart was in missionary work, and while there he labored and preached among the poor and illiterate, either black or white. He was a good man, respected and loved.

Almon Kingsbury was a quiet, dreamy sort of a man, very impractical in business affairs. He kept a store in early days on Superior Street, just west of Uncle Abram Hickox' blacksmith shop. A story illustrating his business stand-point is told, which may or may not be true.

A man wishing a saw picked one out at Almon's store, and inquired the price of it. There were in stock several other saws of assorted sizes. Almon looked at the saw, hesitated, and then remarked, "I guess I don't want to part with that. I have a complete assortment of sizes now, and if I let you have it the set will be broken."

Needless to add that he did not acquire any property save what was left him by his father. His wife, Lucinda Cone Kingsbury—whom he

married in August, 1820—was a fine woman, and her children were a credit to the Kingsbury name. *Louisa Kingsbury,* for some years, was a Cleveland public school teacher. She married Mr. Crooker, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Lucy Kingsbury married Cornelius Lansing Seymour, son of Alexander Seymour. *Dianna Kingsbury* married Samuel Hastings, of Boston, Mass. *James Kingsbury* married Philanda Phelps, of Milwaukee. *George Kingsbury* m. Fanny ———, and lives in Buffalo.

Abigail Kingsbury, or "Nabby," oldest daughter of Judge Kingsbury, led an eventful life. While yet in her teens, a brother and sister arrived from Vermont, named Sherman. The former Dyer Sherman laid siege to Miss Kingsbury's heart and won it. They were married February, 1808. They were a popular couple, and while keeping a tavern on Broadway, near E. 55th Street, became widely known. It stood on a 50-acre lot, the gift of Judge Kingsbury. He also afterward gave them 160 acres of land on the road to Warrensville, upon which they lived in late life. Previous to this Mrs. Sherman had received a city lot from her father, which she sold to the government for a large sum in gold. But in their old age, the greater part of this fortune had melted away. It is said that the chief reason of this was the sudden appearance of a woman and a middle-aged son from Vermont, who claimed Dyer Sherman for husband and father, and that he gave up everything he possessed to appease them and evade court process and penalty.

Dyer and Abigail Kingsbury Sherman had two daughters—*Susan* and *Margaret,* neither of whom married fortunately nor wisely in the two ventures they each made in matrimony. The latter lived and died in a Western state. Early in December, 1814, there was a double wedding in the old Kingsbury homestead, and great merry-making. Two daughters of the household—Nancy and Calista, married the Baldwin brothers —Caleb and Runa—and in less than a month afterward Amos Kingsbury married his first wife, Clarissa Ingersoll.

Runa and Clarista Baldwin began housekeeping in a home belonging to them on the north-west corner of Woodland and Wilson—E. 55th Street. Here they lived in health and prosperity for 20 years, when, in the summer of 1834, Runa Baldwin was stricken with cholera, an epidemic that year, and died, of course, suddenly. Clarrissa survived him many years.

They had an interesting family of children.

Sherman and *Albert* Baldwin became celebrated physicians of San Francisco. *Almon* Baldwin lived in Toledo. *Alfred* Baldwin died in Cleveland. *Sophrona* Baldwin married a Mr. Burrows, of Schalersville, O. *Martha* Baldwin married a Mr. Lougee, of Oakland, Cal.

Nancy Kingsbury was the second wife of Caleb Baldwin. His first marriage was with Phœbe Gaylord, of Newburgh.

When the Mormon excitement was at its height, and its teachings were being discussed pro and con at every fireside, Caleb and Nancey became converts of the new faith. There was an element of mysticism in it sufficient to be an attraction to people of intense religious emotion, and it is possible that the former Baptist minister, who lived in the county, and whom they often met, may have been the influence that

decided them to leave their comfortable home and its environment of kinship and life-long neighbors, to face what proved to be danger and many hardships.

Elmira Kingsbury Hosmer had four children. She lived and died in Chicago, Ill.

Diantha Kingsbury became the second wife of the once well-known Buckley Stedman. He kept a large market, for years, in Cleveland. Diantha made a model step-mother to his children by the first wife.

The family became wealthy, and subsequently removed to Washington, D. C.

James Waldo Kingsbury, the youngest child of Judge and Eunice Kingsbury, was born in the old homestead in 1813, and remained in it until his death in 1881—68 years.

He inherited this property with other and valuable land. Like his brothers, he possessed less business qualifications than other and more desirable gifts. He was a good, kind man, an indulgent father, and the most enviable of neighbors.

But little by little his inheritance slipped through his hands, until little remains in the possession of his children. He was long an invalid before his death.

His wife was Lucinda Williams, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth DeWolfe Williams, who died in 1870, aged 54.

They had ten children. The first five died in infancy.

Those remaining were *Egbert, Norman, Fanny, Caroline* and *Ellen Kingsbury*—Mrs. William Parton—now a widow with these sons.

Mr. Kingsbury left the homestead to his youngest son, who died soon after his marriage, leaving it to his wife.

She married again for her second husband a man bearing a German name, who remodeled the house following a fire that nearly destroyed it, so that the old landmark has passed out of the family, and is greatly changed from its former appearance.

Mrs. Eunice Waldo Kingsbury, wife of Judge Kingsbury, had a brother —Roswell Waldo—who was a pioneer of Schalersville in 1815.

As was also their sister, Hannah Waldo Thompson.

Another brother, Dr. Carleton Waldo, was a pioneer of Butler County.

1797

THE FIRST CLEVELAND WEDDING

(*An Address Delivered by Mrs. Wickham before the Old Settlers' Association in 1903.*)

In the fall of 1797, when Lorenzo Carter and Ezekiel Hawley, his brother-in-law, with their families, arrived in Buffalo, on their way from Rutland, Vermont, to Cleveland, O., they concluded to tarry in that vicinity and rest from their long and tedious journey. Buffalo was then

but a trading post, and contained no houses in which to shelter them, so they crossed the Niagara River, where they found accommodation for the winter.

When they resumed their travels and reached their destination the following May, the Carters were accompanied by a maid-servant by the name of Chloe Inches.

The surname is an unusual one, and though English nomenclature embraces many that are equally so, the writer is inclined to think that Inches is not an English name, but a misspelled French one, and corrupted from something quite different.

Take, for instance, the name familiar to us, as "Sizer." A century ago, Sizer was D'Zascieur, and we can all recall similar instances where the English tongue, unfamiliar with the eccentricities of French vowels, has twisted French names out of all semblance to their original form, the owners of them helplessly answering to their new cognomens.

No research enables us to decide whether Chloe Inches started with the party from Vermont, or attached herself to the Carters while they were in Niagara. The only mention of her is in connection with her marriage in Cleveland the following July.

Chloe Inches appears upon the annals of early Cleveland in one sentence, and disappears suddenly in the next. Her previous history and parentage are, and probably ever will be, unknown. Notwithstanding, this slip of a girl acquired distinction that July day when she simply and naturally took her place at the head of the great army of Cuyahoga County brides, estimated at 200,000.

And did she also lead the divorced women of this county down the path of regret and repudiation? No. Some other bride is responsible for the beginning of this sad procession of the unhappy, one that increases in shameful ratios with each succeeding year.

Chloe Inches also made an impress upon the economic life of Cleveland households in that she was its first domestic, and, as such, established precedents that have caused unending annoyances to mistresses from that day to this.

For, alas! Chloe had a follower!

He followed 180 miles or more, from Niagara, Ontario, to Cleveland, in order to woo Mrs. Carter's little maid-servant.

How he came, by row-boat or sail-boat, hugging the shore and camping by night in creeks or coves, or whether he walked all the way, or rode horseback, no evidence is adduced. As I have stated, accounts of the affair are most meager, and imagination must supply the details that early Cleveland annals fail to furnish. His name was William Clement, and we easily can fancy that Miss Chloe sometimes spoke of him tenderly as "my Will."

We do not know what objections, if any, Mrs. Carter raised to the young man's unexpected appearance and strenuous wooing. She certainly had more reasonable cause for remonstrance than any Cleveland mistress that followed her, for her helplessness to successfully cope with the situation is apparent when we realize that she had no intelligence office to fall back upon, no columns of "Situations Wanted—Female," to scan, no hope of coaxing away the services of some other woman's serv-

ant. Her only resource would be an Indian maid, not available because of her own desperate fear and aversion to the redskins. So, for several years afterward, Mrs. Carter was obliged to perform all her household duties, and care for her children unaided.

The wedding of William Clement and Chloe Inches took place July 4th, 1797.

The Declaration of Independence was just twenty-one years old. Only nineteen years lay between Valley Forge and that Cleveland day of double celebration, only fourteen since the close of the Revolutionary War. Therefore, the Fourth of July meant more to those early residents of Cleveland than it does to us of today. They had lived, suffered, and, perhaps, lost dear ones in the recent struggle. They had not had time to become weary of Fourth of July celebrations, nor indifferent to the patriotic memories for which that day stands.

I assume that the first Cleveland wedding was the only one in which the guests included its whole population, therefore no imp of mischance mislaid, misdirected, or missent wedding invitations, thus paving the way for fancied slights and future misunderstandings.

Doubtless every one in town was informally bidden to the first patriotic and social event. There were present Mr. and Mrs. Job Phelps Stiles, Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiel Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. James Kingsbury, the two young men of the town—Edward Paine and Pierre Maloch, the minister, Rev. Seth Hart—superintendent of the Connecticut Land Co., and Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Carter, the host and hostess of the occasion, fourteen adults. Added to this, being seen and not heard, as befitted the youth of that day, may have been the ten children of the settlement.

As there were none but married people in the town, and very young children, Chloe must have lacked the support of bridesmaids upon this momentous occasion, and if either of the young men served as the groom's best man, history fails to record it.

The dearth of material for a fashionable wedding, however, had its recompense. The expenses did not include a bill for the bride's favors or masculine stick-pins.

THE WEDDING SUPPER?

Imagination fails us here. The Rev. Seth Hart may have donated from the supplies of the Connecticut Land Co., otherwise they could have had no wedding cake, since neither the Carters nor the other settlers possessed sugar or wheat flour. However, we may be sure that the hostess drew upon all her resources, and that all the other housewives added to the menu such offerings as their scanty larders permitted.

The wedding journey!

The second sentence in the annals of early Cleveland concerning this event reads, "He bore her away to Canada."

Now, in those days this term had a wide meaning; anywhere to the north of us, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the shores of Lake Superior. And within this land of wide domain the young couple vanish for 106 years.

The little hamlet of Cleveland becomes a vast metropolis, and its infancy sinks nearly out of sight and interest. Then comes its hundredth

anniversary, when everything connected with its earliest history takes on new value.

As historian of the woman's department of the Centennial Commission, your speaker became interested in the pioneer women of the Western Reserve, and for some years has been trying to trace Mr. and Mrs. William Clement and learn something of their subsequent history. Finally, when all other efforts failed, a communication was sent to the Toronto *Globe*, begging for assistance in the matter. The *Globe* kindly gave it publicity, and the result justified her faith in the power and value of the press. Out of the many letters received, but one was definite and satisfactory. Mr. Alexander Servos, of Niagara, Ontario, is the gentleman through whose efforts we are enabled to trace the Clements into their home in Canada.

William Clement was the son of an American Tory, John Clement, one of Col. Butler's rangers, who devastated the Mohawk and Wyoming valleys during the Revolutionary War. He was a resident of Schenectady, N. Y. At the close of hostilities, with many others, proclaiming themselves as "United Empire Loyalists," he settled in Niagara, Ontario. He became a prominent man in the community, and died wealthy. Over his grave in St. Mark's Cemetery, of that township, a stone records that "Ranger John Clement died 1845, aged 87 years."

William Clement, his son, took his bride, Chloe Inches Clement, to a farm of 400 acres in St. Davids, a small hamlet within Niagara Township. St. Davids is about two miles from the Niagara River, and six miles from the falls. It is under the brow of a very high hill or mountain, with a never-failing spring stream running through it, and is now surrounded with thrifty orchards and vineyards. Here they raised a family of five children, three sons—Robert, James, Joseph, and twin daughters—Ann and Margaret.

William and Chloe Clement are buried in the cemetery of St. Davids, one stone marking their graves. The date of their deaths is 1835.

It is a pleasure to find that their descendants always were, and still are, honorable and respected citizens of the communities in which they live. I shall not dwell on this to the extent of wearying your patience, but will touch lightly upon the principal features that characterized them as a family.

Richard Clement settled in Norfolk County, Ontario; Joseph Clement in Brantford County, while James Clement remained in St. Davids and owned a large farm.

The twin daughters, Ann and Margaret Clement, married Richard and William Woodruff, of Connecticut, who settled in Niagara about 1802.

The only living grandchild of William and Chloe Clement, bearing the name, is a resident of St. Davids, and 76 years of age. He is an honest, wealthy farmer.

The Woodruffs have distinguished themselves in many ways as professional men, large mill-owners, prominent merchants, or extensive landowners. Margaret Clement's son, Samuel D. Woodruff, is still living at the age of eighty-five. He is a civil engineer, and for many years was superintendent of the Welland Canal.

DODGE

As the Canadian stock of the Clements had its origin in New England and New York State, it is but natural that members of the younger generation should drift back to this country of their ancestors, and where their grandparents were married on its national anniversary. Therefore, we are not surprised that many have done so, and that this city at any time may possess an honored citizen, who is the direct descendant of the young couple who furnished the first wedding in Cleveland.

DODGE

1798

The name of Dodge in this county is as old as that of the city itself, as it has been on its records 113 years.

It began to be locally historical when a 21-year-old young man arrived here in 1798. He had trudged all the way from Westmoreland, N. H., to see for himself if the much talked-of New Connecticut was all that had been claimed for it, and to find out whether his chances for material advancement would be greater here than in his native town down East. The question must have been answered in the affirmative, for Samuel Dodge remained to become one of Cleveland's most valued citizens, as were his sons, and in after years grandsons of today. He was a carpenter and builder by trade, and at once found work in the erection of cabins for the families yearly arriving and needing transient or permanent shelter. He built a barn on Superior Street for Samuel Huntington, 30x40 feet in dimensions, for which, it is said, he received in lieu of $300 in cash, a strip of land on Euclid Avenue. It contained 110 acres, and extended from the avenue to the lake. Dodge Street, now E. 17th, runs straight through this property.

Here, in 1803, he built a log-cabin for his bride, Nancy Doane, who had arrived here nearly two years previous with her parents, Timothy and Mary Carey Doan, and had settled in East Cleveland. And here was built the first well in town. The stones that walled it in had first been used by the Indians to back the fire-places they occasionally built in their wigwams. Nancy Doan had taught school in East Cleveland and Newburgh, and while working at his trade in that direction Mr. Dodge met the pretty young schoolma'am.

The young couple lived a year or two in their Cleveland home, then moved out in the neighborhood of the Doans, now Windermere. Here Mr. Dodge had a large farm lying each side of Euclid Road, just west of the present car-barns. For 35 years past, part of it has been "Forest Hill," the property of J. D. Rockefeller.

In an advertisement of 1819, it appears that, in addition to farming, Samuel Dodge was engaged in making wagon wheels "of all sizes, large and small." In course of time, he returned to his city property, building a small frame-house upon it. His sons, after their marriages, built im-

posing structures for their own use on either side of the paternal home. That of Gen. H. H. Dodge, west of it, was Colonial in style, its facade adorned with stately pillars. It was one of the show-places of early Cleveland, and long greatly admired. It still stands on the avenue, though no longer used as a residence.

George C. Dodge built to the east of his father's house, and when Dodge Street was cut through, his house became a corner one.

Mr. Samuel Dodge took high rank as an intelligent man, and it was found to be a difficult matter to get the best of him in an argument. What his knowledge lacked, his fund of good sense supplied. A former school-teacher, once working with him, was inclined to make too much of his own educational advantages, and to assume that they were superior to those of his associates. Mr. Dodge, annoyed at his partner's pretensions, found an opportunity to retaliate. The man left the saw-mill, one day, to go to his dinner, leaving directions to a workman upon a piece of paper fastened to a log. It read, "This log wants to be cut 2x4."

Mr. Dodge came along, read the note, and added, "This log is inanimate and can have no wants. Write correctly, Mr. *Schoolmaster!*"

Samuel Dodge died in 1854, aged 78. He had lived through the first 57 years of the city's life,—long enough to foresee its future greatness.

Nancy Doan Dodge, his wife, outlived him nearly a decade, dying at the age of 81.

Their children were:

Mary Dodge, b. 1804; m. Ezra B. Smith.
Henry H. Dodge, b. 1810; m. Mary Anne Willey.
George C. Dodge, b. 1813; m. Lucy A. Burton.

Mary Dodge Smith, the only daughter of the pioneers, received from her father as a share of his city property the north end of it. Clinton Park, now a public playground for children, is a part of the original estate belonging to her. She died in her young womanhood of consumption, and her two children lived but a short time. She was buried in Erie Street Cemetery, beside her parents.

Henry H. Dodge, or "General Dodge," as he was known, was a lawyer by profession, being admitted to the bar at the age of 24. He became United States Commissioner, State Engineer, and filled other offices of trust. He is said to have been a man of strict honor and integrity, kind-hearted, and very patriotic. He died at his Euclid Avenue home in 1889, nearly 80 years old.

Mary Anne Willey, his wife, was the daughter of Newton and Lucretia Willes Willey, of New Hampshire. She had two little sons who died young, and seven daughters. The latter all lived to womanhood and married. Mrs. Dodge was a refined lady of charming manners, and gracious hospitality. She was the niece of Hon. John W. Willey, the city's first mayor, and of Mrs. Luther Willes, of Bedford. She had two brothers, also residing in the city, and a sister living East.

Mrs. Mary A. Dodge died in 1867, aged 47 years.

1798

EDWARDS

The children of Gen. H. H. and Mary Ann Willey Dodge:

Mary Lucretia Dodge, m. William Heisley.
Samuel Henry Dodge, d. at three years of age.
Caroline Willey Dodge, m. John J. Herr.
Henry Newton Dodge, d. young.
Jeannie C. Dodge, m. Ambrose J. Benson.
Nancy A. Dodge, m. Edward K. Chamberlain.
Ella C. Dodge, m. Everton Lattimer.
Georgia L. Dodge, m. Ernest Klussmann.
Kate W. Dodge, m. Albert Lawrence.

George C. Dodge was an auctioneer and commission merchant. He also owned a dry-goods and grocery store. The rapid growth of the city made his real estate and that of his brother so valuable that they gave up all other business in order to attend to it.

George C. Dodge was quite active in politics at one time, and served as the city's postmaster under President Tyler.

Mrs. Lucy Dodge was born in Manchester, Vt., 1817, and as a child came to East Cleveland with her parents, Dr. Elisha and Mary Hollister Burton. She was a beautiful woman, with a clear complexion, lovely dark eyes, and an abundance of dark brown hair.

Dr. E. D. Burton,[1] her brother, is still living in the house in Windermere, in which he was born. The first home of George C. Dodge and his wife was at 48 Ontario Street, afterward occupied by Mr. Castle. They removed to their fine residence on Euclid Avenue, where they died. Mr. Dodge in 1883, aged 70, and Mrs. Dodge in 1900, aged 83.

Their children were:

Anna Dodge, m. Jeptha Buell.
Wilson Dodge, m. Ella Dudley.
Fanny Dodge, m. Horace Hutchins, a brother of Judge John Hutchins.
George Dodge, m. Laura Gedge.
Mortimer H. Dodge, m. Flora Britton.
Samuel Douglas Dodge, m. Janet Groff.

1798

EDWARDS

Rudolphus Edwards, son of Adonijah and Polly Edwards, came to Cleveland in the fall of 1798 from Chenango, N. Y. He was accompanied by his wife and two daughters, one an infant of two months old.

The eldest of the children was the only one of Mr. Edwards' first wife, Rhoda Barnett Edwards, whom he married in Tolland, Conn., in 1790, and who died three years later.

He married, secondly, Miss Anna Merrill. It is claimed of the Edwards family that they came with a party of twelve people who met in

[1] Died 1814.

New York State while on their way to Cleveland. They were Nathaniel Doan and family, Samuel Dodge, Stephen Gilbert, Nathan Chapman, and, lastly, Joseph Landon, who had spent part of the previous winter in Cleveland.

Mr. Edwards had been engaged in surveying wild lands for six years before his arrival, and the compass used by him during that period is preserved in the Historical Society.

He built a log-cabin at the foot of Superior Street and a few feet south of it. This the family occupied for two years. Meanwhile, he purchased 500 acres of land on Butternut Ridge, afterwards called Woodland Hills Avenue, and lately renamed Woodhill Road. It was at the eastern terminus of a highway now called Woodland Avenue. The farm extended north and east of Woodland to Fairmount Street. To this farm the family were driven by the virulence of the malaria that attacked them all while they lived by the riverside, and here another log-cabin was erected for their use. After ten years' occupation of it, Rudolphus Edwards engaged Levi Johnson to replace it with a frame tavern, which became an old landmark of future years. It was called the "Buckeye House," and its roof sheltered many a pioneer family bound for townships south and east of Newburg, and its hospitality cheered and comforted in hours of weariness and discouragement.

The occupation of tavern-keeping and the care of his large farm were two of the many activities engaged in by Mr. Edwards. In the winter season he often drove his slow-moving ox-team as far south as Pittsburg with a load of wild honey, receiving in payment household supplies. He also made trips to Detroit, carrying hay and other commodities to the garrison established there by the government before 1812.

In later years, when his age began to tell upon him, he gave his whole attention to his farm and tavern. It is said of him that, "Rain or snow, hot or cold, as regularly as Saturday came around, Uncle Dolph, as he was affectionately called, with his old horse, Dobbin, old-time carryall, and big brindle dog seated bolt upright on the seat by the side of his master, would make his appearance in town for the purchase of supplies for the following week."

Anna Merrill Edwards was a woman of uncommon good sense and judgment—qualities much needed in those pioneer days. If Uncle Dolph kept too many irons in the fire, Aunt Dolph had as many more in constant use. Six children were added to the two brought from Tolland, all born in the old tavern. Besides a family of ten to care for, and the uncertain traveling public to entertain, there were spinning, weaving, soap-making, candle-dipping, and numberless other things on her hands, and she performed these tasks faithfully and as a matter of course.

But she died in middle age—53—when her youngest child was 15.

Mr. Edwards lost his father, mother, wife, and a daughter 25 years old within a period of three years. He died in 1840. All the members of the Edwards family who died in Cleveland were buried in a small cemetery in the rear of the old Congregational church, north-west corner of Euclid Avenue and Doan Street. It was then called the East Cleveland burying-ground. The entrance was from Doan Street. The largest and the finest monument in it, and, eventually, the last one, was that of the

Edwards family, and, finally, when all the bodies had been removed from the cemetery, this, with other Edwards grave-stones, remained standing until the old church was razed. A big bank building stands on the site of the little church, and part of the cemetery is covered by another towering edifice.

Adonijah Edwards, the father of Rudolphus Edwards, was a soldier of the American Revolution. At an advanced age he came to Cleveland to live with his son. His wife Polly accompanied him, and they lived the remainder of their days in this Western pioneer town. He died in 1831, aged 90, and Polly Edwards only a year later, aged 88. They were buried in the small cemetery, and their children, one by one, rested beside them.

The child of Rudolphus and Rhoda Barnett Edwards was

Sally Edwards, m. Patrick Thomas.

The children of Rudolphus and Anna Marrill Edwards:

Rhoda Edwards, b. 1798; m. Lyman Rhodes; 2nd, John Fay.

Cherry Edwards, b. 1800; m. Samuel Stewart.

Clara Edwards, b. 1802; m. David Burroughs.

Anna Edwards, b. 1805; m. Noble Olmstead.

Stark Edwards, b. 1808; m. Hannah Saxton.

Lydia Edwards, m. Lyman Little.

Rudolphus Edwards, m. Sophia Mussen.

Cherry Edwards Stewart, daughter of Rudolphus Edwards, Sr., was a merry-hearted woman who loved social pleasure. She was always on hand when sleigh-rides were proposed, and a beautiful dancer, who never lacked for partners at a party, even in middle age, and was leader in any fun going on. She was extremely neat, and, it is said, although refusing to use washboards after they were invented, her cothes hung on the line were snowy white.

She had no daughters, but loved her many young nieces, and nothing gave her more pleasure than to initiate them in the various household mysteries she had herself mastered.

Children of Samuel and Cherry Edwards Stewart:

Calvin Stewart, unmarried; d. aged 20.

Rudolphus Stewart, m. Margaret Sayles. She married 3rd, Edward Carter.

Jehiel Stewart, m. Sophia Thomas, sister of Dr. Thomas.

Noble Stewart, removed to the West, married and had children.

Children of Noble and Anna Edwards Olmstead:

Margaret Olmstead,

Maria Olmstead,

Stark Olmstead, Levi Olmstead, twins.

Both parents died young, and the children were raised by their uncles and aunts. Rudolphus Edwards, Jr., took Margaret Olmstead, and Cherry Stewart took Maria Olmstead.

1798

SPAFFORD

Children of Rudolphus, Jr., and Sophia Mussen Edwards:

John R. Edwards, m. Mary Grower.
Lydia Edwards, m. Newton Bate.
Mary J. Edwards, m. Daniel Grower.
Sophia R. Edwards, m. Edwin Roberts.
Sarah Ann, and *Julia Stark Edwards,* unmarried.

Mrs. Sophia Roberts is a well-known member of the Western Reserve Chapter, D. A. R.

In Harvard Grove Cemetery can be found the following inscriptions. No knowledge of the couple obtainable.

"Henry Edwards died 1804, aged 52 years.
Mary Edwards, his wife, died 1814, aged 54 years."

Also:

"Thomas Edwards, died 1829, aged 27 years."

1798

SPAFFORD.

How Amos Spafford, of Orwell, Rutland Co., Vermont, came to be in the employ of the Connecticut Land Co., is a matter of conjecture only. The story, doubtless, would be interesting to his posterity wherever it may be, but it is one as yet untold.

We first find him in May, 1796, with a company of 45 officers and men assembled in Schenectady, N. Y., preparing to explore and survey the Western Reserve. He is one of seven surveyors, the rest are helpers and laborers. He accompanies the party all through its journey in the Ohio wilderness, and takes a prominent part in allotting the future city of Cleveland. And upon his return East, he prepares a map of the city, —the first one made. He is a member of the second surveying expedition, as its leading surveyor. At this time, a cabin for shelter, to hold supplies, etc., was built near the foot of Superior Street on its south side, and the following year, 1798, a traveler reports finding him in possession of this cabin. He was then assisting the Connecticut Land Co. in locating lots for arriving settlers, collecting land sales, etc.

It was not until the year 1800, four years from the time he first set foot in Cleveland, that he sent to Vermont for his wife and children. They were accompanied in the long journey by David Clark and family.

The Spaffords began housekeeping in the surveyors' cabin, which, though small, must have seemed a haven of rest to Mrs. Spafford after months of travel and camping. About this time, and before he began to build a home, Amos Spafford wrote a sharp letter of complaint to the land company, protesting against the high price of lots. He thought its demands unreasonable. Twenty-five dollars cash each for the sixteen

lots he wishes to purchase is more than they are worth, considering their isolation, and the great scarcity of money, and he threatens to locate elsewhere in the Reserve unless he is offered better terms.

The company, most unfortunately for himself, must have acceded to his demands, for he settled down to remain in Cleveland, building a two-story frame-house just south of the cabin, and the following year erecting another one at the foot of Superior Street, perhaps for his daughter, Mrs. Anna Craw, who was married in 1801.

Major Spafford must have been either visionary or impractical, for he burdened himself hopelessly by the purchase of more real estate than he could pay for or resell, and it was the means of a financial embarrassment from which he was never able to extricate himself. He was descended from John and Elisabeth Spafford, who came to Rowley, Mass., with Rev. Rogers in 1636, from Yorkshire, England. Amos Spafford was tall, very straight, had a high, broad forehead, and a quiet, sedate manner. All records speak highly of him, the last one as a "sound-headed, pure-hearted man."

Mrs. Spafford was a Miss Olive Barlow. She was born in Granville, Mass., and married Amos Spafford when only 17 years of age. The young couple continued to live in Granville until after the Revolution, when they joined the popular emigration to Vermont, living in Orwell, that state, until their removal to Cleveland. Mrs. Olive Spafford was then about 44 years old, and four of her living children were well grown. The oldest, Samuel, had been with his father a member of the second surveying party, and Anna Spafford, the oldest daughter, married within six months after her arrival in Ohio.

In histories of early Cleveland, it is stated that in 1802 Anna Spafford taught the first Cleveland school in the front room of Major Carter's cabin, locating said cabin at the corner of Superior and Water streets. There are many contradictions and discrepancies concerning this event, and after careful research the writer is led to believe that the first school was either started in her own, or her parents' home. She was no longer "Anna Spafford" after May, 1801, having married John Craw at that date, and her first child was born in the spring of 1802. The Carter home until 1803 was under the river bank, north of St. Clair Street, and Mrs. Craw would not be likely to go there when a room could have been obtained nearer. That the second Carter home was used as a school afterward, there can be little doubt, but with Chloe Spafford, Anna's younger sister, as its teacher. Chloe also taught in Newburgh a year or two later. There were only four families in town in 1802. The Carters, Clarks, Huntingtons, and Spaffords.

The Huntingtons brought with them a governess, Miss Margaret Cobb. That would eliminate their children from a school as long as she remained with them, which was a year or two at least. The youngest Spafford, Adolphus, was about eleven years of age. Of the Carters old enough for instruction, Alonzo was 12, Laura 10, and Henry 6 years old. The first school, therefore, could not have numbered over six pupils, with every child of proper age present.

After paying the usual license fee of four dollars, Major Spafford opened his house for the traveling public, and ever after, as long as the

building stood, it was a tavern, and when it was pulled down another and more pretentious one, called the "Mansion House," stood on the same site. The building was painted red, and stood on the last lot on the south side of Superior Street. In the grading of the street, years later, this lot, and another east of it, were left high above the sidewalk, and eventually many feet of its surface were scraped off to the rear, which originally extended back to the river.

The arrival of Mrs. Huntington must have been a great pleasure to Mrs. Spafford. The two women lived side by side for several years, and doubtless, in the sorrows and calamities that befell Mrs. Spafford, her friend and neighbor extended much sympathy and aid.

In 1807, Anna Spafford Craw died, leaving two little sons, John, aged 5 years, and Richard, aged 3. She was buried in the cemetery on Ontario Street, and as her husband and parents eventually left the city and there was no one to attend to the matter, her ashes probably were thrown out when the foundation was dug for the building erected on the site, or were part of the barrels of human bones that stood day after day on the curb-stone awaiting the cart that at last bore them away.

The following year, Mrs. Spafford endured still greater sorrow. Her youngest daughter, Chloe, in March, 1804, had married Stephen Gilbert, a young man 29 years of age, who was associated with her father in the second surveying expedition. He had bought a lot and sowed it with wheat the following year—1798—and had been a permanent settler since then. He had filled small offices of trust, and seemed to be a valuable member of the community. Augustus Gilbert, of Newburgh, was an older brother. They were the sons of Joseph and Elisabeth Breck Gilbert, of Hartford, Conn., and descendants of Capt. John Gilbert, one of the founders of Hartford.

In April, 1808, Stephen Gilbert, accompanied by his young brother-in-law, Adolphus Spafford, went on a fishing expedition. They were in a large boat containing six other people, and were bound for a point ten miles west of town where black fish had been reported seen in great number. The boat was overturned, and all within it but one perished. Stephen Gilbert could easily have saved himself, but he clung to his young companion in a vain effort to bring him to shore. Their bodies were recovered, and after being placed in the cemetery on Ontario Street, afterward were removed to Erie Street Cemetery, near the entrance to the right. They are marked by small stones lying flat on the graves. By one stroke Mrs. Spafford thus lost her son and son-in-law, and added to her own grief was that of her daughter left a widow with two little children.

Major Spafford's Cleveland ventures did not prosper, and in 1810, having received the appointment of collector in the district of Miami, in which is now Toledo—probably through the influence of his old neighbor and friend, Gov. Huntington—he sold out to George Wallace, moved to Fort Meigs, and built a log-house at the foot of the rapids there.

Chloe Gilbert evidently did not accompany her parents, for in November, 1810, her father writes to John Walworth, "I find myself under great obligations to you and your family for the friendly aid you have given our unfortunate daughter and children. As you observe, she will find a

home with you until she obtains a better one. This is saying a great deal, as, in my opinion, a better home could not be found. Chloe well knows that she will always find one with me, but at present I hardly know where my house or home is."

Just a year later he writes Mr. Walworth that he is unable to come to Cleveland or to sell his land there. That Mrs. Spafford, himself, and son Aurora are recovering from severe illness, and that his home and all his business seem to be out of joint. He wished his Cleveland lots sold, as his creditors as well as himself are in need of money. Abram Hickox at this time was raising wheat on the Spafford lots on shares.

By 1812, Major Spafford had picked up a little, and had a log-house, a farm partly cleared, and some stock, when the Indians in the employ of the British swooped down on the Miami settlers, and looted their homes of everything that could be carried off. Major Spafford gave them all the money he had except $20, to exempt his household, but receiving word that another party was on the way, this time massacring as well as pillaging, he hurried his family and neighbors into a crazy old boat, leaving everything behind, and started down the river, out into the lake, for Huron, many miles east. Had not a friendly Indian misled the enemy in regard to the time they started, they could easily have been overtaken and put to death.

The Spaffords rowed up the Huron River, eight miles, to a little town called Milan, where they remained until the war closed. Upon their return to Maumee—or Perrysburg—as the place was afterward named by Major Spafford, he found his house burned, his horses and cattle gone, and had to begin all over again. Out of the old wreck of a transport he built a house to shelter them. The property in that section afterward became valuable, but not until after Mr. and Mrs. Spafford had passed away. Their lives had been that of long struggle, exposure, peril, sorrow, and disappointment.

Their children were all the parents could desire, respected and honored in the communities in which they lived. They were:

Samuel Spafford, m. Catherine Mabee, and d. in 1831, in Perrysburg.

Anna Spafford, b. 1780; m. John Craw, May, 1801, and d. 1807. Left two sons—John, aged 5, and Richard, aged 3.

Chloe Spafford, m. March, 1804, Stephen Gilbert, who was drowned 1808.

Aurora Spafford, m. Mrs. Mary Ralph Jones, and d. in Perrysburg, O.

Adolphus Spafford, drowned, when 18 years of age, in Lake Erie.

A Richard Craw was living in Cleveland or Newburgh about 1802, who may have been the father or the brother of the above John Craw.

Chloe Spafford Gilbert had two sons, Lester, and Stephen L. Gilbert. She joined her father when his family took refuge in Milan, Ohio, during the War of 1812, and taught the first school in Avery, near by, riding to it on a horse and a man's saddle in company with the mail-carrier. Her sons were living in Maumee as late as 1836, as letters from them to their cousins, the younger daughters of Augustus Gilbert, would indicate. Stephen L. Gilbert was a mail-carrier in the '30s, and removed later to a Western state.

DOAN

Were the writer to choose an ancestor from the earliest Cleveland pioneers, the choice, without hesitation, would fall upon a blacksmith. They were the most useful members of society in those first years of toil and struggle. A community could then dispense with lawyers and land agents, but to be without a blacksmith was a calamity. The shoeing of horses was small part of the service required of them, for they were called upon to mend everything from a candlestick to a plough, and usually were skilled wagon-makers as well.

The first three Cleveland blacksmiths—Doan, Sargeant, Hickox—were typical of their class, fine specimens of American manhood. Honest, industrious, unselfish, kind, and behind each five or six generations of the best New England blood. Who, then, of today would not be proud of lineal descent from those noble pioneer blacksmiths? Nathaniel Doan heads the list, and his posterity is numbered among our best citizenship.

The history of Nathaniel Doan begins with John, his American ancestor of 1633, who was a chosen assistant of Gov. Winslow in directing the affairs of Plymouth Colony, and down through Daniel to Seth and his wife, Mercy Parker, who lived in Haddam, Conn. Seth was a shipbuilder and a hero of the American Revolution. With his son Seth, he was captured by the British and held in prison for a year. Seth, Jr., died from the effects of that captivity. Besides the martyred son, there was a large family of children, many of whom came to Ohio and settled in and around Cleveland.

Nathaniel Doan was the fourth child. He was a member of the Connecticut Land Company in 1796 and 1797. He had charge of the horses used in the expeditions—seeing that they were kept well shod and otherwise cared for. He was offered a village lot in Cleveland by the above company if he would settle in the hamlet and start a blacksmith shop. He accepted the offer, and in 1798 left Haddam with his wife, four children, and his nephew, Seth Doan, son of his brother, Timothy, and started for Ohio.

It is said that the latter was sent West in order to keep him from following the seas, for which he had a strong inclination, much against the wishes of his parents.

The route, whenever possible, was by water. Down the Connecticut River, along the coast of Long Island Sound, down the East River to New York City, up the Hudson River to Troy, then on the Mohawk River, Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. Mr. Doan built his blacksmith shop of rough, unhewn logs on Superior Street, near Bank Street, and probably lived in the Stiles house, which had been abandoned by that family for one on Newburgh Heights.

Mrs. Nathaniel Doan—Sarah Adams—was 27 years of age when she arrived in Cleveland. She had, at that time, but one son, Job Doan, nine years of age, and three young daughters, Sarah, Delia, and Mercy Doan. Another little daughter, Rebecca, was afterward added to the family circle.

The presence of Seth Doan, the nephew, that first year of their arrival in Cleveland, proved most providential for the whole family. For it was scarcely settled in the little log-cabin before every member of it was taken ill with fever and ague. Although Seth himself was also afflicted with

the distressing complaint, he kept about, waiting upon his aunt and the children, and doing all that he could to alleviate their sufferings.

To add to the family's distress, there was little food to be obtained in the settlement, and it suffered hunger for weeks at a time; corn-meal was the only diet. Mr. Doan remained in the hamlet less than a year, then moved out on Euclid Avenue, and settled on a farm. It was on the corner of Fairmount Street, E. 107th, west of and adjoining Wade Park. Here he built a small log-tavern and eventually a store, and a little saleratus factory. The latter was a blessing to housewives, who hitherto had been compelled to use lye in place of that article in their cooking.

Mr. Doan was evidently a Christian gentleman, as he attended as delegate the first church convention held on the Reserve. He also, as justice of the peace, married many couples who came before him for that purpose, and he served as County Commissioner.

He died in 1815, aged 53 years.

His widow, Sarah Adams Doan, survived him nearly 40 years, dying at the age of 82, and outliving most of her children. Her life had been one of great change and vicissitude, also of great sorrows. But, like most women of that day, she accepted everything that came to her, whether of good or ill, with thankfulness or patient resignation.

Children of Nathaniel and Sarah Adams Doan:

Sarah Doan, m. Richard H. Blinn, in 1802, by Amos Spafford, J. P.

Job Doan, b. 1789; m. Harriet Woodruff.

Delia Doan, m. Mr. Eddy; 2nd, David Little.

Mercy Doan, m. Edward Baldwin.

Rebecca Doan, m. Harvey Halliday, in 1827.

Richard Blinn had a farm on what is now Woodhill Road. Sarah Doan, his wife, had a little son born, whom she named in honor of her father. She died in early womanhood, and Richard Blinn married 2nd, Electra Hamilton, of Newburgh.

Delia Doan taught the first school, it is said, in Euclid.

Mercy Doan died young. Her husband, Edward Baldwin, was 21 years old when they were married. He came from Ballston Spa, New York, and was County Treasurer. He died in 1843.

Harvey Halliday lived in East Cleveland. He had three brothers, Albert, Nathan, and Frank Halliday.

The Doan Tavern, kept by Nathaniel Doan, and rebuilt by his son, Job, was a famous landmark for nearly half a century. It stood by the roadside, where all travel east and west between Cleveland and Buffalo passed it. The little creek flowing through the picturesque woods just east of it, now Wade Park, attracted the large parties of pioneers who traveled in company from their New England homes in huge wagons, and driving horses, cattle, and other domestic animals in advance of them. Here, or on the level stretch of ground now occupied by Western Reserve University, they would make a halt of a day or two, resting and washing

up. It is said that as many as 15 wagons at once would be encamped there. It followed that the Doan Tavern was patronized, more or less, by these travelers. One feature of this, however, was not at all lucrative —"the borrower was abroad in the land." Everything conceivable was asked for and usually obtained, from silver spoons to camp-kettles. For the Doans were kind-hearted and very accommodating. Once, some one carried off one of Mrs. Doan's teaspoons. She felt very badly over her loss, but, lo! a whole year afterward the spoon came back, it being the first chance the party had of restoring it.

Two years after his father's death, Job, his only son, replaced the log-tavern with a large frame one. Eventually, this was moved to Cedar Avenue, just east of Streator, E. 100th Street, and three tenement houses constructed out of it. Job Doan was an energetic, ambitious, hard-working man. He died of cholera in 1834. He must have possessed lovable qualities that secured and kept for him many friends. When the news that he was stricken with the disease reached town, Capt. Lewis Dibble and Tom Calahan—well-known Cleveland men—at once set about procuring medical aid for him. Every doctor was busy or away, and the friends had to wait for some time before they succeeded. Finally, they intercepted two physicians who had just returned from other calls, and prevailed upon them both to start out again at once, although there was a four miles' drive between town and Doan's Corners. The physicians rode in one buggy, and Dibble and Calahan in another. It was far in the night before they reached their destination. Capt. Dibble found his brother-in-law, Capt. Ebenezer Stark, already there, also Job Doan's brother-in-law, David Little. They were bending over the sufferer, rubbing him and trying to alleviate his agony. Poor Job looked up as the men entered his room, and stretched out his hands to the friends who had hastened to his bedside. The doctors, evidently, were unable to add anything to the treatment already given, for they merely looked at him, shook their heads, and departed. Within an hour death came to Mr. Doan and relieved his sufferings.

Job Doan met his future wife for the first time on the highway near Hudson, Ohio. The road was in a frightful condition—nearly knee-deep with mud. She was on horseback, and he on foot. He thought her the sweetest girl he had ever seen, and took measures to meet her again and under more favorable conditions, and not long afterward they were married. The honeymoon, however, was postponed six weeks, for, immediately after the ceremony, he took a drove of cattle to the southern part of the state, which kept him away for that length of time.

Mrs. Harriet Doan was the daughter of Nathaniel and Harriet Isabelle Woodruff, of Morristown, New Jersey, who came to the East End in 1814. She was 19 years of age when married. A descendant describes her as tall and fine-looking; a woman of remarkable Christian character, faithful, cheerful, generous, kind. She never allowed ill-natured gossip in her presence, without rebuke. She was an original member of the Euclid Congregational Church. Her sister, Sarah Woodruff, married William Adams, of Collamer. As the wife of Job Doan, Harriet Woodruff was the mother of eight children:

1799

BLINN

Nathaniel Doan, d. in California, unmarried.
Caroline Doan, m. John R. Walters in 1835.
Harriet Doan, m. Frederick Wilbur; 2nd, Capt. Sprague.
Lucy Ann Doan, m. Isaac Miller, of Braceville, Ohio.
William Halsey Doan, m. Elisabeth Hennell, of Portland, Maine.
Martha Doan, m. Anthony McReynolds.
Edward Doan, m. Carrie P. Bradley.

William Halsey Doan became a wealthy philanthropist. He built a large tabernacle on Vincent Street, near East 9th, where popular concerts and lectures were held, which people of moderate incomes were enabled to attend. There was no other large auditorium at the time, and for many years it proved a blessing and convenience to the public. It finally burned and was not rebuilt.

Six years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Harriet Doan married Cornelius Conkley, and in 1854 was again a widow. She died in 1884. Meantime, S. C. Baldwin had either purchased or rented the Doan Tavern and kept it open to the traveling public.

1799

BLINN

One of the earliest settlers in Cleveland and Newburgh was Richard Blinn. As all of his descendants are living elsewhere, and fail to answer inquiry, it has been impossible to learn anything of his antecedents. He may have come from New Jersey with the Cozads, or from Connecticut with the Doan family.

He married Sarah Doan, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Adams Doan, April, 1802. The original record of their marriage is in Warren, as Cleveland was in Trumbull County in that year, and Warren the county-seat.

Sarah Doan Blinn had a little son named *Nathaniel Doan Blinn,* in honor of her father, and, possibly, she may have had a daughter. She died in early womanhood, and Richard Blinn married secondly, Electa Hamilton, daughter of Samuel and Susannah Hamilton, of Newburgh, now a part of Cleveland, the town then being in Geauga County. This record is in Chardon. They lived for some years north of the Edwards Tavern, on what is now Woodhill Road, and then moved to Perrysburg, Ohio, near Toledo. They had at least three sons—*James, Chester,* and *Julius Blinn,* and *three daughters.* It is said that the family suffered terribly from malaria during their first years in Perrysburg, and that one of their daughters was disfigured for life through the strong medicines administered by one of the ignorant and reckless country doctors of that day.

James Blinn lived and died in Perrysburg, leaving six adult children. Julius Blinn also moved to Perrysburg, and the name of Blinn has become a familiar one in that locality, while it has disappeared off the records of Cleveland.

The wives of Richard H. Blinn were undoubtedly fine women, as both were daughters of the best pioneer families of the city. Richard himself is said to have been a very jovial man, full of jokes and mad pranks. He left behind him a reputation for kindliness and good humor.

His oldest son—Nathaniel Doan Blinn—was married in Cleveland in 1825 to Miss Anne M. Parker.

In the spring of 1799, two men appeared in Newburgh and began building a grist-mill—the third one built on the Western Reserve. They were Major Wyatt and William Wheeler Williams. It was a great event to the women of Cleveland and Newburgh, for it meant corn-meal of a far better quality than the rude hand-mills hitherto had provided, and above all it meant white flour, something that had been a great luxury, many families having scarcely seen any since leaving Connecticut. Of the many New England families who came to Cleveland in that early day, there were none that could claim better birth and breeding than that of William Wheeler Williams. His parents were Joseph and Eunice Wheeler Williams, both descended from Puritan ancestors who settled in Massachusetts about 1630.

Joseph Williams had four sons in the Revolutionary War. They were Frederick, an officer in the Continental Army, and buried in St. Paul's Churchyard in New York City.

Gen. Joseph Williams, a friend and correspondent of Washington, Putnam, and Gov. Trumbull. He was a Brigadier-General of the Third Brigade, Connecticut Militia, and a member of the original purchasers of the site where Cleveland stands.

Benjamin Williams died on board the terrible Jersey prison ship, and Isaac Williams, who lost a leg while in the Revolutionary Army. A fifth son, William Wheeler Williams, b. 1760, married Ruth Granger, daughter of Zodac and Martha Granger, of Suffield, Conn.

Ruth Granger was born in 1764, and, therefore, was 35 years old when she came to Newburgh in the spring of 1800.

It has been difficult to learn anything concerning the personality of Ruth Granger Williams, although her descendants in and about Cleveland are numerous. It has been told the writer that she had two brothers, Reuben and Franklin Granger, who lived with her or near by. Also, that before her death she became blind, but developed such acute hearing that no one could enter her room, ever so cautiously, but she would

hear, and be able to tell who it was. She was small, alert, and very intelligent.

The family settled on what is now Woodhill Road, but called Newburgh Street in early days. It ran from Doan's Corners to Mr. Williams' mills. Mr. and Mrs. Williams brought five little children with them from Norwich, Conn. The eldest was only twelve years of age, the youngest but two. They were:

Frederic Granger Williams, unmarried while living here, joined the Mormons in Utah.

William Wheeler Williams, Jr., m. 1st, Lavina Dibble; 2nd, Nancy Sherman, daughter of Ephraim and Remember Cook Sherman.

Joseph Williams, unmarried. In Capt. Murray's Company, War of 1812.

Martha Williams, m. Elijah Peet.

Mary Williams, m. Amos Cahoon, pioneer of Rockport, Ohio.

W. W. Williams, Jr., was always designated as Capt. Williams. All the Williams family bearing the name and descended from W. W. Williams, Sr., are grandchildren of Capt. Williams.

Mary Williams Cahoon had three children: *Martha, Joseph,* and *Hiram Cahoon.* The Misses Cahoon of "Rose Hill" are grandchildren of Mary Williams, and reside in the pioneer homestead.

There is in possession of some of the descendants of W. W. Williams, Sr., valuable souvenirs of his brother, Gen. Joseph Williams, of Revolutionary fame. They are gold buttons bearing his initials, which were cut from a military coat he wore, and an elegant snuff-box that had been presented to him from admiring friends. The Williams family Bible, brought from Norwich, Conn., is also preserved and held by a great-granddaughter.

The grindstones lying in the Public Square in front of the Old Stone Church were the first ones used in the grist-mill of William Wheeler Williams, erected in 1799.

Children of W. W. Williams, Jr., and Nancy Sherman Williams:

Mary Williams, m. Josiah Hale.

Eunice Williams, m. Spencer Warren.

James Williams, m. Lydia Owen.

Ephraim Williams, m. Mary Andrus.

Joseph Williams, m. Eunice Bennett.

George Williams, m. Eunice B., widow of Joseph Williams.

Frederick and *Frances,* unmarried.

CLARK

If the testimony of one Gilman Bryant has been properly quoted, David Clark was here in 1798 in company with Major Spafford. They were living in the surveyors' cabin on Superior Street. Spafford was driving stakes and finishing the laying out of streets, while Clark was building a log-house on Water Street—No. 9. It was on the west side of the street, about four rods from Superior, and here he died eight years later. The two men had once lived in the same place—Dorset, Rutland Co., Vermont—therefore, old neighbors and friends. Although they then made all preparations for the shelter of their families, two years elapsed before their wives and children arrived here.

The family of David Clark included his wife, two daughters, and four sons. There had been another child when they started from Dorset, but at some stage of the journey it met its death by drowning. The fate of this child indicates that the family came part of the way, at least, by water. Perhaps the Clarks and Spaffords made the whole journey by boat, as did the White family four years later.

Mr. Clark evidently was not in very easy circumstances, as correspondence concerning the sale of city lots at that time shows that he was able to pay but little down on those he wished to purchase.

The children of David and Margaret Branch Clark:

Margaret Clark, m. Elisha Norton.
Lucy Clark, m. Seth Doan.
Rufus Clark, m. Dimarus Billings.
Mason Clark, m.
Martin Clark, m. Laura Lee.
David Jarvis Clark, b. 1797; m. Ruth Smith.

Mrs. Clark was thirty-nine years of age, Margaret, the eldest daughter, fourteen, Lucy twelve, and Jarvis, the youngest child, three years, when they came to Cleveland. The ages of the others—Rufus, Mason and Martin—can not be ascertained, but indications are that the boys were all younger than their sisters.

The first recorded event of the family was the marriage of Margaret, April, 1803, to Elisha Norton. Amos Spafford performed the ceremony.

In 1806 David Clark died and was buried in the cemetery on Ontario Street. His body was removed in 1831, to Erie Street Cemetery, and his grave is marked by a tiny stone, the first stone beyond the lodge. It is very black, but his name is still legible on it, and it seems to be the oldest marked grave in Cleveland.

Mrs. David Clark lies in an isolated cemetery in the farming district of Mesopotamia, Trumbull Co. She died in 1837. How she came to be in that township is a mystery the writer has been unable to solve, as no trace of any other member of her family there can be found.

January, 1807, Lucy Clark married Seth Doan, son of Timothy Doan, of East Cleveland. She named her first child David Clark Doan. Her children and their marriages will be found in the Doan records in this work. She lived all of her married life in East Cleveland. The surviving nephews and nieces of her husband's family, when questioned, spoke in affectionate and admiring terms of "Aunt Lucy" to the writer, but no one of the family, not even her grandchildren, were able to give any in-

formation concerning her brothers, or of her sister, Mrs. Norton, although one of her grandsons was named "Norton" Doan.

The widow Clark removed—sometime between the death of her husband and the year 1812—either on Broadway, or to Woodland Hills Avenue, not far from Broadway, for at the latter date she and her four sons are included in a list of residents of that locality.

The marriages of three of these sons and the subsequent history of two of them have been secured, but what became of Mason and Martin, whether they died in this city or removed to some Western state, cannot be learned. But probably one of them lived for a time in Mesopotamia, Trumbull Co.

David Jarvis Clark, b. 1797, or "Jarvis," as he was called, married Ruth Smith, of East Cleveland, in 1817. In 1834 they moved to a new township, organized in Indiana, and called "Cleveland." A number of other families from this vicinity accompanied them. But in 1851 several of these families moved again, this time to Elkhart, Ind.

Ruth Smith Clark was born in Chatham, Conn., in 1801. She had three children: Lucy, who died in Cleveland, Asa Branch, and James Clark.

Jarvis Clark died in Elkhart in 1889, at the age of 92. He often spoke of *Gau Chee*, a little Indian playmate of his in the earliest years of his Cleveland life. Gau Chee was the son of a Mohawk chief, whose tribe lived part of each year under the hill between the present viaduct and the Columbus Street bridge. Jarvis Clark is remembered as full of fun, and fond of society.

Martin Clark married Laura Lee, of East Cleveland, in 1820. As has been stated, no further trace of him can be found.

Rufus Clark married Dimarus Billings, of a Newburgh family, in 1827, Job Doan, as justice of the peace, officiating at the ceremony. He was inclined to wander about, and after removing to two or three Western towns, which included Elkhart, Ind., he finally reached California, where he died about 1870.

Dimarus Billings Clark died, leaving one son, Mason, who went to Washington, to some place on Puget Sound. Rufus Clark married again, and had other children born to him. It is said that as a young man he was very gay and loved to dance. No dancing party was thought to be a success unless Rufus Clark was there to start the fun and keep it going. But during a religious revival he joined an East Cleveland church, which barred him out from further enjoyment of that amusement.

1800

HAMILTON

The name of Hamilton became familiar to the residents of Newburgh through two men, Samuel and James, erroneously supposed to be brothers. The relationship, if any existed, was no nearer than cousins. Samuel Hamilton was descended from an old New England family of Pelham,

Mass. His father, Robert Hamilton, was born in 1759, married Elizabeth Kidd, and moved to Chesterfield. Their oldest daughter, Elizabeth Hamilton, married a Mr. Cochran, moved to, and died in Independence, this county, at the age of 90.

Samuel Hamilton, born in Chesterfield, 1761, married Susannah Hamilton of another family, of Chester, Mass. Together with their six children they started in the fall of 1800 for Newburgh. On arriving in Buffalo, they found nothing but an Indian trail between that place and Cleveland. As it was too late in the season to go by way of the lake, the family remained in Buffalo for the winter, while the father and second son Justus, then a lad of nine years of age, started on horseback for Newburgh.

One night, in Ashtabula County, they arrived cold and very hungry at the cabin of a former resident of Chesterfield, who welcomed them joyously, eager for news of the old home in the East, and to see familiar faces once more. A haunch of venison was cut in slices and cooked before the fire, and the hungry travelers ate it with keen relish. Justus Hamilton used to declare that nothing afterwards tasted so good to him as that late supper in the wilderness.

In the spring of 1801, the rest of the family came on in an open boat, beaching it every night, cooking their meals and sleeping on shore. There was scarcely any one in Newburg when they reached there but Indians. On returning from a business trip to Massachusetts, in 1804, Samuel Hamilton was drowned in Buffalo Creek, leaving his wife a widow with six children, in a wilderness far from parents, brothers, sisters, or other kin to whom she could turn in emergencies for help and comfort. Her oldest son, Chester Hamilton, was then about 14 years old, Justus 12, and Samuel, the babe of the family, 4 years. She raised all her children to honorable and useful maturity, giving each a good education for the times. She was an expert at weaving, and earned many a dollar, or its equivalent, in that way. Once when her house and nearly everything in it belonging to herself was burned, she saved a neighbor's cloth she had woven by hastily cutting it from her loom. Their home was on Woodland Hills Avenue, near the Carter homestead, where she died in 1820, having sustained the relation of both parents to her children for 16 years.

It seems then, that one of the very first women to live in Newburgh was one of the noblest type of wife and mother, living, and working, and sacrificing for her children, and keeping their family name honored and respected.

Her oldest child, *Electa Hamilton,* married Richard Blinn, lived many years in Newburgh, then removed to Perrysburg, and died there.

Chester Hamilton married Lydia Warner, of a pioneer family, resided here for a while, and went West.

Lyma Hamilton became Mrs. Samuel Miles, and lived in Strongsville, this county.

Julia Hamilton married Edmond Rathbun in 1819, with whom she lived 63 years, both dying in 1881, just six months apart. Their three daughters who married three Brooks brothers are still living in Newburgh.

Justus Hamilton married Selinda Cochran, daughter of Amos and

Rachel Brainard, pioneers of an early day. Selinda Brainard was born in Middletown, Conn. When very young, she was married to Richard Bailey. Every thread of her wedding outfit was spun, woven, and made by her own hands. She was early left a widow with two sons, Sherman and Richard Bailey,[1] and eventually married Amos Cochran, who lived but a short time, and by whom she had an infant daughter, Rachel Cochran. Their residence at that time was in Avon, New York. Meanwhile, her parents had settled in Newburgh, whither she came with her three children, shortly after the sad death of her father, who was killed by a falling tree. In 1826, Mrs. Cochran married Justus Hamilton, and her family in time increased by three sons and a daughter, Augustus, Albert, Edwin T., the eminent jurist, and Delia Cleveland Hamilton.

Justus Hamilton was a dignified, brusk, magisterial sort of man, but kind-hearted and just. His neighbors were wont to seek his advice, and he was frequently chosen arbiter in the smoothing out of difficulties and quarrels. He had a contract for the building of a part of the Ohio Canal, and while it was in the process of construction he hired Mrs. Garfield—the mother of James A. Garfield—to board the men he had employed on the canal. It is said that every article of household goods the Garfields possessed was brought to the scene in a small conveyance, drawn by one horse, and that the money thus earned made the first payment on the little farm in Orange Township.

Mrs. Justus Hamilton was sweet-tempered and a valuable woman to the community in which she lived. Gifted as a nurse, constant demands were made upon her in this direction, which she never refused, thus laying the foundation for many life-long and intimate friendships with families scattered all over the township. Her knowledge of medicinal herbs also proved invaluable to her neighbors, as her stores of wormwood, tansy, camomile, and rue, ever kept replenished, were freely offered when elsewhere needed. A Christian woman in all that the name should imply.

Children of Justus and Selinda Cochran Hamilton:

Augustus Harvey Hamilton, b. 1827, in Newburgh; m. Eliza Coffin. He removed to Iowa in 1854—a lawyer and newspaper man.

Delia Hamilton, b. 1828; d. unmarried.

Judge *Edwin T. Hamilton,* b. 1830; m. Mary Jones (served four years in the Civil War).

Albert Justus Hamilton, b. 1833; m. Imogene Brooke. He served three years in the Civil War, afterward removed to Parkville, Mo.

The most prominent member of this family was its second son, Edwin Timothy Hamilton, judge of Common Pleas Court from 1875 to 1894. He was a man of fine mental attainments, and no jurist in Cuyahoga County was more respected and admired for his legal ability, honesty, sense of justice, scholarly address, and gentle dignity. His refined,

[1] Sherman H. Bailey, son of Richard and Selinda Bailey, b. 1810, m. Susan Shattuck. He died in 1890.

John Richard Bailey, brother of above, m. Mary Philip. He died in Chillicothe, O.

intellectual face was one that would ever win a second glance from a stranger.

He died, some years ago, at his last residence on East 89th Street, leaving a widow and two children—Walter Hamilton, a Cleveland attorney, and Florence Hamilton.

1800

GAYLORD

Captain Allen Gaylord was born in Goshen, Conn., 1778. He came to Ohio in 1800, going first to Hudson, where he remained two years. He then returned to Goshen, and some months later again set out for Cleveland, bringing with him his parents, Timothy and Phebe Gaylord, his brother Timothy, and his sisters, Roxana and Phebe Gaylord. They came all the way in an ox-team, and were six weeks on the road. The girls had never seen black walnut trees, and when they reached the Western Reserve and saw the green nuts hanging in abundance, they imagined they had struck an orange grove, and eagerly gathered aprons full of those found lying on the ground. They were much chagrined at their brother's hearty laughter at their mistake.

Timothy Gaylord and Phebe, the parents, settled in Zanesville, Ohio.

Roxana Gaylord married Joseph Ryder, and settled in Painesville. Ryder is said to have built the first house in that place in 1803. Phebe Gaylord married a Lowry. Allen Gaylord bought a farm on what is now Woodland Hills Road and Miles Ave., where his parents died. It contained 50 acres and cost $200.

Capt. Gaylord was a prominent man of Cleveland and Newburgh, taking an active part in all public affairs. He organized and commanded a company of militia during the War of 1812, and announced to the terror-stricken residents, after Hull's surrender, that the boats coming down the lake and sighted off Huron, were not filled with Indians, but with our own troops.

Philena Gun, daughter of Elijah and Anna Sartwell Gun, married Capt. Allen Gaylord, May 7, 1809, a hundred and four years ago. The ceremony was performed by a justice of the peace, either Nathaniel Doan or Amos Spafford. Anna was about sixteen years old when she came to Cleveland with her parents in 1796, and therefore married at the age of twenty-eight. A not unusual thing at the present time, but at that day she must have been considered quite an old maid. Mrs. Gaylord was energetic and persevering, well fitted for pioneer life. Her over-taxed feet seldom rested, and her hands were never idle. She bore privations and hardships with patience, and was a faithful wife, mother, and friend.

Her wedding gown was a calico dress made in very primitive style, scant, with big sleeves. Mr. Gaylord's wedding vest was of buff and white gingham.

1801

HAMILTON

The music of the spinning-wheel filled their cabin all hours of the day. She made the thread with which she did all her sewing, from flax grown on the farm, and spun and colored the wool that went into the garments worn in the family, and the blankets that covered them at night. Mrs. Gaylord was obliged to go some distance for all the water she used—at a neighbor's well. One morning, while absent on this errand, the Indians came into the house begging, as they often did. She had left her little son and daughter alone there, and whether through evil design or only in a spirit of mischief—to give her a scare—one of the Indians took her boy on his back and made for the dense forest behind the house. Mrs. Gaylord was returning, and within sight of her home, when she caught a glimpse what was going on, and dropping her pail, she ran, screaming at the Indian to bring back her child. He returned, laughing, and, handing over the little fellow, said,

"White squaw 'fraid Injun going to carry off papoose!"

Capt. Allen Gaylord lived to be 90 years old, outliving his wife twenty-two years. Mrs. Gaylord died in 1845, aged 64. They remained on their farm all their married lives.

The children of Capt. Allen and Philena Gaylord:

Anson Welcon Gaylord, b. 1816; m. Lucy Kellogg.

Henry Chrystopher Gaylord, m. Harriet Parshall, daughter of John.

James Sartwell Gaylord, d. young.

Ann Gaylord, m. Willard Leach, of Lockport, N. Y.

Minerva Gaylord, m. Noah Graves, formerly from Springfield, Mass. Settled in Chagrin Falls, Ohio, 1832.

Caroline Gaylord, m. Erastus G. Thompson, of Conneaut, Ohio.

Desdemona Gaylord. The youngest child of the family and the only surviving one.

1801

HAMILTON

James Hamilton, the head of the other Newburgh family of that name, came in the spring of 1801. Soon after his arrival, he married Phenie Miner, a widow with one son. He brought them and their belongings from the East on horseback, and commenced housekeeping not far from the Carters, on Woodhill Road. Mrs. Hamilton was always called "Aunt Phenie," a term of endearment given because of her great sympathy and fondness for young people who enjoyed her company and frequently visited her. She had at least two sons and three daughters.

Elmira Hamilton.
Emily Hamilton.
Eli Hamilton.
Julia Hamilton.
Frank Hamilton.
Jane Hamilton.
Oliver Hamilton.

1801

GILBERT

Julia Hamilton, the youngest daughter, took excellent care of her parents in their old age. She also administered to a brother whose mind was long mentally unbalanced. Another, and older, brother died, leaving an invalid wife and six children. Julia cared for them all until the widow's death, and looked after the children until enabled to provide for themselves. Her beautiful record of unselfishness has scarcely been equalled. One of her brother's children, Lydia Hamilton, long a valuable nurse, died about six years ago, the last member of the family.

It is a source of regret that so little of the James Hamilton family could be secured. Mr. Hamilton appears on accessible records as late as 1812. He seems to have been a good citizen, who was often entrusted with local public matters in Newburgh. Only one of the sons married.

1801

GILBERT

Augustus Gilbert, Sr., was another Newburgh pioneer, who came west, expecting to settle in Cleveland, but changed his plans when he found its malarious condition.

The exact year in which he reached this locality cannot be learned, but family tradition places it within a year or two following that of 1800.

At that date the family was living in New York State, whither it had removed from some place in Vermont. The only son, Augustus Gilbert, Jr., was born in New York in 1800.

According to old family letters, two brothers and a sister of Augustus, Sr., Daniel—Elias and Olive—were residing in or near Gaines, N. Y., as late as 1838. Another brother, Stephen Gilbert, who came to Cleveland in 1798, was drowned in Lake Erie, off Rocky River, April 19, 1808.

Augustus Gilbert, Sr., born 1763, was the oldest child of Joseph Gilbert III, and Elizabeth Breck Gilbert, of Hartford, Conn., and was the great-grandson of Capt. John Gilbert, one of the earliest settlers of Hartford. The Newburgh pioneer married Olive Parmely, of Weybridge, Vt., in 1790. He was then 27 years of age.

Augustus Gilbert lived in Newburgh about 10 years, dying in 1813, aged 50.

During his short residence here he became well known in the Western Reserve as an associate judge of this district. Evidently he was a man of note, both in the Vermont town from which he removed and in this, his later residence, and highly respected for his superior education and natural talent. He left an unusual library for that early day and crude environment, for when he died Newburgh was yet a hamlet of log-houses standing in a wilderness.

At the death of his wife, Olive, April, 1807, he was left in sad domestic straits, a large family of motherless children on his hands, the eldest one

being too young to assume the responsibility and the burden attending its charge.

He was obliged, therefore, to again take upon himself marital relations within a year of his wife's death.

He married Irene Burke, daughter of Sylvanus Burke, of Newburgh, a noble woman, who, in the seven years of the life remaining to Mr. Gilbert, gave to his motherless children the measure of care and affection they so sorely needed, and which, alone, he was unable to bestow.

Two more little ones were added to the family—Louise and Irene—the latter a posthumous child, born several months after her father's death.

Augustus and Olive Gilbert were buried in the old Newburgh Cemetery, eventually destroyed at the behest of Commerce, the few bodies permissible of removal being reinterred in Harvard Grove Cemetery.

The children of Augustus and Olive Gilbert:

Dotia Gilbert, b. 1791; d. 1846; m. Erastus Goodwin.

Harriet Gilbert, b. 1792; d. 1839, unmarried.

Maria Gilbert, b. 1796; d. 1817; m. Elias Osborn, 1813.

Emily Gilbert, b. 1805; d. 1822, unmarried.

Lovice Gilbert, b. 1798; d. 1841; m. Jacob Van Duser.

Augustus Gilbert, Jr., b. 1800; d. 1853; m. Mercy A. Jackson, 1829.

Althea Gilbert, b. 1802; d. 1836; m. Oliver J. Brooke, of Warren.

These children must have lacked vigorous constitutions, as it will be noticed that the one who survived the longest was only 55 years of age.

The daughters born to Augustus and Irene Gilbert:

Louise Gilbert, b. 1810; d. in Cincinnati, 1849; m. James S. Bangs, of Akron, O., and later of Newburgh.

Irene Gilbert, b. 1813; m. Rev. A. P. Jones. He was associate editor of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* in the 30's.

Mr. Jones' parents were Richard and Hester Van Bibber Jones, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His father was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, who removed to Euclid, O., and died there in 1820.

His mother had a half-brother named Marselliot—French-Canadian voyageurs.

Augustus Gilbert, Jr., the only son of the family, lived many years in Geauga County, near Chardon, O. His children were:

James H. Gilbert, m. Harriet Barnes.

Maria Gilbert, m. W. G. Welsh.

Lawson A. Gilbert, m. Althea Brooke.

Harrison W. Gilbert, unmarried. Killed at Chickamauga, in the Civil War.

Julia Gilbert, m. M. B. Crofts.

Eliza Gilbert, unmarried.

Arthur Gilbert, m. Lavina Glendenning.

Newton G. Gilbert, m. Emma Robinson.

Wallace B. Gilbert, m. Anna Oura.

1801

WARNER

Darius Warner, Sr., of some Eastern state, unknown, had a son and two daughters living in Newburgh as early as 1801.

The son, *Darius Warner, Jr.*, married Delilah J. Wells of Virginia.
Lydia Warner m. Chester Hamilton.
Esther Warner m. Lyman Hammond.

The daughters of Darius Warner, Jr., were:

Lydia S. Warner, m. James Skinner, of Foxborough, Mass.

Sarah L. Warner, m. Sherburn H. Wightman.

The marriages are given in court records of

Spencer Warner and Sarah Culver, of Newburgh.

Marian Warner and James Wolker.
Norman Warner and Mary Chase.

Any or all of whom may have been members of the Darius Warner family.

1801

HUNTINGTON

In 1801, Samuel Huntington, Cleveland's first distinguished citizen, appeared upon the scene. He was the one man who, for many a day, came with money in his pocket. Back of him, in Norwich, Conn., where he was born, were wealth, position, and influence, and we suspect this plunge into the wilderness with wife and family was but part of a plan of future public life mapped out for himself and successfully followed. For, before fairly settled in Cleveland, honors began to flow in upon him, and within seven years he was governeor of the state. Meanwhile he had left the hamlet, and Painesville possesses all the glory of this part of his career.

However, we can still claim what Samuel Huntington left to us, a few years' residence here, and the fact that in that time he was made chief justice of the state, which office he held until assuming a higher one. The story of his life and public services have been so often printed and repeated that all detail at this time would be superfluous.

The Huntington family first went to Youngstown, Ohio, from Norwich, and but a few months later—May, 1801—arrived in Cleveland. Perhaps they were but tarrying awhile until Amos Spafford had finished the double log-house he was building under orders from Mr. Huntington. It stood back of the American House, once numbered 42, but today 802 Superior Street. It was on the edge of a bluff that commanded a view of the Cuyahoga Valley, the river, and the distant hills of Newburgh. A charming spot, but, alas! one where life was made miserable by mosquitoes and malaria.

Mrs. Huntington's experiences while living here, her efforts to forget the luxuries of her Eastern home, even its commonest comforts or necessities, and conform to the privation, dreariness, and constant ill-health of her present one, must have been an interesting story to those so fortunate

as to hear it in after years. She had but two neighbors, Mrs. Spafford and Mrs. Carter, both of whom were almost as unfitted—save in loyalty, courage, and patience—as herself for such a life.

Mrs. Spafford, who was 14 years her senior, lived just west of her, and Mrs. Carter, about her own age, was far away, on the river at the foot of St. Clair, or rather what was to be St. Clair Street. There were yet no defined highways, even Superior Street was but partly cleared, trees yet standing, and stumps everywhere, Water Street but an irregular path.

Mrs. Huntington did not change her name in marriage. She was a Miss Hannah Huntington, daughter of Judge Andrew Huntington and Lucy Coit, the latter a daughter of Dr. Joseph Lahrop Coit, of New London, Conn. Mr. Huntington was married in Norwich, and all her children were born there. She was 31 years old when she came to Cleveland, and she brought with her six children, the oldest but eight years, and the youngest less than a year old. With her came a young friend and companion, Miss Margaret Cobb, who remained here for a time, and then returned East.

Samuel Dodge built a frame-barn for Mr. Huntington, which stood on the same lot as the house, and years afterward it was used for a schoolhouse, and pronounced by a pupil to be quite unsuitable for the purpose, the wind and snow coming in through the cracks between the boards.

Mr. Huntington's Cleveland property included much of what, until recent years, has been extremely valuable real estate. He owned the original lots on Lake Street near Water Street, four lots on the latter street, the lots on the Public Square where the Society for Savings Bank building stands, many lots on the south side of Superior Street, and all land adjoining and including what is now Michigan and Champlain Streets, and probably many outstanding ten-acre lots. It is claimed that there were, in all, 300 acres.

In 1805, he exchanged this for property at the mouth of Grand River, now Fairport, belonging to John Walworth, removed to Newburgh, and lived there a few months, then went to Grand River, where he died eleven years afterward, June, 1817, and a year later Mrs. Huntington followed him. They were laid away in a beautiful spot near the house and overlooking Grand River, one chosen by them for the purpose. Fifty years afterward, the river had so encroached upon the spot that their two sons, Julian and Colbert, had the remains of their parents removed to Evergreen Cemetery in Painesville, and a monument marks their resting-place.

The children of Governor and Mrs. Huntinton:

Francis Huntington, b. 1793; m. Sally White, 1821; d. 1822.

Martha D. Huntington, b. 1795; m. John H. Matthews, M. D., of Painesville.

Julian C. Huntington, b. 1796; m. Adaline Parkman, of Parkman, Ohio.

Colbert Huntington, b. 1797; m. Eleanor Paine, of Chardon, O.

Samuel Huntington, b. 1799.

Dr. Robert G. Huntington, b. 1800; m. Mary L. Fitch. He d. in Ellsworth, Ohio.

1801

THORP

The fifth child of the Huntingtons, little Samuel, who, had he lived to manhood, would have been Samuel Huntington 4th, died in Cleveland at five years of age, and was buried here in 1804.

The Governor Huntington homestead was 1½ miles north of Painesville. The property was considered one of the most naturally beautiful estates in northern Ohio. It was purchased recently by a Chardon woman, and includes a large house, two barns, and 17 acres of rich farm land.

1801

THORP

The case of Joel Thorp, quite common a hundred or more years ago, was that of a man well born and living in the heart of New England civilization, taking not only himself, but wife and little children out of safety and comfort, to plunge with them into a wilderness of which he had no previous knowledge.

Joel Thorp was a son of Yale Thorp, of New Haven, Conn. He married Miss Sarah Dayton about 1792, and in May, 1799, he put his wife and three young children into an ox-cart, and started for Ohio. Their long, slow travel ended in Ashtabula County, 20 miles from any other white family.

He was a millwright by trade, and this occupation took him away long distances from home, so that in the four years they spent in that locality, Mrs. Thorp was left much alone. What inevitably happened to her is so similar to the terrible experience of Mrs. James Kingsbury, two years previous in Conneaut, but a few miles east of the Thorps, that it reads like the same story.

In the absence of the husband a child was born with not a physician or white neighbor within call. A friendly squaw came to her aid, else mother and child would have perished.

Again when Mr. Thorp was called away from home, this time on a trip to Pittsburgh, for household supplies, the family, but for a lucky find, would have starved. Successive rains had swollen the many streams he encountered, and there were no bridges to cross them, thus making his homeward progress slow and difficult. Again and again he was detained on the way. Meanwhile the cupboard in the log-hut in the wilderness became absolutely bare. In her extremity, Mrs. Thorp emptied the straw tick of her bed in search of the few grains of wheat that clung to the filling. These she boiled and fed to the children.

Still the father did not appear, and one can imagine the anxiety and agony of suspense, and her feelings when her little ones pleaded vainly for food. At this crisis, almost a miracle happened. A wild turkey lighted on a stump near the cabin. Mrs. Thorp loaded her husband's musket with the only charge at hand, and creeping out cautiously, and under cover of brush and logs, she gained a position near enough to fire.

Her shot brought down the turkey, and it is to be hoped that it was young and tender so that the starving family had not long to wait for their dinner.

In 1801, Joel Thorp removed to Cleveland, and lived in a log-house on Lake Street, near Water—West 9th. He probably found but little work at his trade, for here he built houses mostly. The tavern for Lorenzo Carter, corner of Superior and Water streets—burned before occupied, was erected by Joel Thorp, and he built Judge Kingsbury's house on Woodhill Road, at its junction with Kinsman.

He lived in the log-house on Lake Street until 1804, and then removed to Newburgh. We find his name with others that year, signed to a protest against the election of Lorenzo Carter to head the little company of Cleveland and Newburgh militia, organized at that time.

In 1809, he built the schooner "Sally" of from six to eight tons, and he may have used her to take his family and household goods to Buffalo, to which place he removed a year or two later.

In the War of 1812 that broke out soon after, he commanded a company of sharpshooters and was killed at Lundy's Lane.

When the British and Indians burned Buffalo, the widow and her seven children lost everything but the clothes they were wearing and a set of silver teaspoons that Mrs. Thorp had concealed in the bosom of her dress.

The family managed to get back to Newburgh. How this was accomplished without money for the journey, and stripped of the necessities of bedding and cooking utensils, cannot be imagined. The Newburgh people were very kind to the Thorps. Judge Kingsbury and Israel Hubbard gave the boys employment and shelter. Mrs. Thorp in time married again.

Her second husband was Peter Gardinor, who, it is said, met with sudden death. Mrs. Thorp lost her own mother in childhood and an only brother, Bezaleel Dayton, and herself, were raised by a step-mother.

Mrs. Thorp died at the residence of her youngest son in Orange—this county. Two sons and a daughter removed to Michigan.

Children of Joel Y. and Sarah Dayton Thorp:

Julia Thorp, m. Jason Ticknor; lived in Buffalo, N. Y.

Bezaleel Thorp, m., 1823, Polly (Mary) Brown, dau. of Nathan and Mary Clark Brown.

Lewis Thorp, b. 1798; d. 1859; m. Anna Preston in 1822; 2nd, Elvaritta Sadler, 1847.

Warren Thorp, m. Hannah Burnside.

Dayton Thorp, m., 1825, Catherine Countryside.

Diantha Thorp, m. Isaac Lafler; lived in Detroit, Mich.

Ferris Thorp, m. Mary Bell.

Children of Bezaleel and Polly Thorp:

Caroline Thorp, m. Orvill T. Palmer.

Mary Adaline Thorp, m. Thomas C. Bleasdale. (Mrs. M. A. Thorp—a widow—is living in Collinwood, at the age of 83, a wonderfully preserved and intelligent woman.)

Milon Thorp, m. Cornelia La Rue.

1801

THORP

Children of Warren and Hannah Thorp:

Jane B. Thorp, m. Henry Clark.
Harriet Thorp, m. Lewis Harrington.
James Thorp, m. Catherine Weeks; 2nd, ———.
Alpheus Thorp, m. 1st, ———; 2nd, Cynthia Barber.
Joseph Thorp, m. Melissa Norris.
Maria Thorp, m. Daniel Gardner.
Wesley Thorp, m. Malinda.

THORP

A family of Thorps came to East Cleveland from Pennsylvania in 1811.

The head of it was Benjamin, aged 42 years, and his wife, Auronche Polson Thorp, a year younger than himself. They brought with them at least four children. To these may have been added others who were Ohio born.

Cornelius Thorp, b. 1769; d. 90 years of age. His wife, Phebe Norris, d. in 1874, aged 69 years.
Elisabeth Thorp, b. 1802; d. 25 years old.
Jane Thorp, b. 1806; d. 27 years old.
John P. Thorp, b. 1809; d. 23 years of age.

Eleanor Thorp—who may have been of the same family—was married, in 1819, by Rev. Thomas Barr to Abraham Norris.

This family is buried in the cemetery adjoining the Congregational Church on Euclid Ave. in East Cleveland.

In 1825 Ezekiel Thorp married Esther Bemis.

1800

In winter of 1800-1801, Lorenzo Carter's family was the only one remaining in Cleveland Hamlet. All other pioneers had removed to Newburgh or "Doan's Corners."

The mail came always by way of Pittsburgh, reaching this locality once in two weeks; continued west on an Indian trail to Huron, O.

1800

AXTELL STREET CEMETERY

In this spot was laid away the dead of Newburgh, beginning with the year 1801 and ending in 1880. Over 3,000 bodies are said to have been buried there. The cemetery was located north of Broadway, on what is now East 78th Street, and comprised about eight acres. After the de-

struction of Cleveland's first burial place on Ontario Street, the Axtell Cemetery was claimed to be the oldest one in the county.

It was sold by the city in 1880 to the Conotton Railroad, and within a few months following the sale the grewsome task of removing the bodies began. "Ashes to ashes," through 50 to 80 years of burial, and beloved forms—the falling clod upon their coffins yet haunting the bereaved, so recent was the interment—all carted away.

All? Not so. Only a short time since an excavating machine was at work on the site of the cemetery, and the big crane swinging to dump the earth, emptied on the frightened, foreign workmen the skeleton of a man. It had been scooped up entire—not a bone displaced. To whom did it once belong? No one could answer.

Many descendants of Newburgh pioneers refused to reinter their dead in Harvard Grove Cemetery—recently laid out—but brought the bodies to Erie Street Cemetery—then a beautiful "God's Acre" yet reverenced by the community—or, to Woodland Cemetery, two miles nearer. Both of these belong to the city. The first one is marked for destruction, and the last one awaits the certain greed of real estate dealers and an easily coerced city council.

Inscriptions in Harvard Grove Cemetery, indicating a few of the graves that had been removed from Axtell Cemetery:

"Polly, wife of Israel Lacey, died in 1812, aged 15 years 7 mo. 2 da."

"Suckey, daughter of Parker and Betsey Shattuck, in 1811."

"Dortha Thomas, wife of George Thomas, died 1812, aged 39 years."

"Oliver Seely died March, 1817, aged 50 years."

"James Payne, died 1819, aged 73 years."

"Mary Anne, wife of Samuel Dille, died 1818" (almost obliterated).

"Sarah Camp Baldwin, died 1818, aged 36 years."

"Samuel Smith Baldwin, d. 1822, aged 46 years."

"John M. Gould, d. 1826, aged 66."

(Several other Gould family graves.)

CAPT. TIMOTHY DOAN

Timothy Doan, of Middle Haddam, Conn., and, later, of East Cleveland, was an elder brother of Nathaniel Doan, of Doan's Corners. Like his father, Seth Doan, he was a sailor, and by the time he was 30 years of age owned his vessel, and carried his own cargoes between this country and the West Indies.

His last voyage of this kind was a disastrous one, for he suffered shipwreck and lost his boat and the load of sugar and molasses with which it was freighted.

Meanwhile, he had married Mary Carey, aged 20 years, who was born on Long Island in 1763.

When he returned to his wife and home with the news that he had lost nearly all his worldly possessions, she received it calmly, and assured him that she would much rather have him home penniless and in safety than to endure the life of loneliness and anxiety she had led while he was away and prosperous.

They then left Haddam for Herkimer Co., N. Y., that Mecca toward which, at that time, many faces were set. But a few years' sojourn there showed that little was to be gained by the move, and in 1802 they set out to join Capt. Doan's brother Nathaniel and their son Seth, who had gone to Cleveland four years previously.

The family consisted of Capt. Timothy Doan, aged 43, Mrs. Doan, 39 years old, and five children, the oldest being a daughter aged 18, and the youngest aged 3 years.

They traveled in a two-horse sleigh, accompanied by a large sled drawn by oxen, and took with them a cow, some sheep, etc., which members of the party took turns in driving.

When they reached Buffalo, a disappointment awaited them. It was in the middle of winter, and they had expected to find Lake Erie frozen over so that the journey from Buffalo to Cleveland could be made on the ice close to the shore. But the weather was unusually mild for the season, and nothing but open water stretched as far as the eye could reach.

It was then concluded that the wisest course would be to have Capt. Doan and son Timothy go on with the horses, oxen, and cattle, leaving the rest of the family to follow when it seemed expedient. The experience of the father and son in driving their animals through the wilderness, often swimming ice-cold streams backward and forward—once thirteen times—before persuading all the animals to cross over, was one of almost incredible hardship, while the women fared alike, though not in degree, when they undertook the journey a month later. The latter started in an open boat, accompanied by two white men and an Indian, and kept close to shore so as to camp on it at night. When off Fairport, a storm swept suddenly down upon them, and before they could land the boat was swamped, and everything in it received a soaking—bedding, clothing, tent, and provisions.

There were several occupants of the boat who openly rejoiced at the accident—a crate of tame geese destined to be the first progenitors of their kind in the county. They were carried far out into the lake, made their escape from the crate, and swam gleefully back to shore, only to find themselves again in captivity.

Judge Walworth, who had not as yet traded his farm with Samuel

Huntington for Cleveland property, was watching the approaching storm, chanced to espy the boat, and hastened to the beach to be of assistance. Nathaniel and Timothy Doan were also there, having come on to meet the party. Mrs. Doan concluded not to risk the safety of herself and younger children any longer upon the lake, but to finish the journey, accompanied by Nathaniel, on horseback. It proved like jumping from the frying-pan into the fire, for not many miles farther on she had to cross a dangerously swollen river in a frail canoe that persisted in landing its occupant a quarter of a mile from the landing.

The family arrived in Cleveland in April, 1801, and remained with Nathaniel Doan at Doan's Corners until their own log-house was ready for occupancy. It was located in a hickory grove on Euclid Avenue, six miles from the Public Square, and on a farm of 320 acres, which Mr. Doan purchased for about a dollar an acre. Food was very scarce and difficult to obtain that first winter, and the hickory nuts lying thickly on the ground about their cabin proved valuable adjuncts to their bill of fare. Their nearest neighbors were a tribe of Indians encamped close by, and soon the children of the white man and the red were playmates and close friends.

Timothy Doan was soon made a justice of the peace, and associate judge when Cuyahoga County was organized in 1810. He assisted in the organization of Trinity Church, and was chosen for one of its first vestrymen.

He died in 1828, aged 69 years.

Mrs. Doan died in 1848, aged 85 years.

It will be observed that Sarah Adams Doan and Mary Carey Doan, in spite of their frequent motherhood and great hardship, lived to be very aged women, and outlived their husbands, one for 20, and the other 40 years. They were exceptionally fine, New England women, who bore more upon their shoulders than their share of life's vicissitudes. Both had to see their children, at times, go hungry, or ill, with no physician to turn to for help or encouragement. And both trod alone the long years of widowhood. Miss Mary A. C. Clark gives a beautiful pen-picture of Mrs. Timothy Doan in her sketch of East Cleveland women in the second volume of "The Memorial to the Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve," of which this work is but a continuance.

The children of Timothy and Mary Carey Doan:

Nancy Doan, b. 1783; m. Samuel Dodge.

Seth Doan, b. 1785; m. Lucy Clark; 2nd, Joanna Wickham.

Timothy Doan, Jr., b. 1787; m. Polly Pritchard; 2nd, Mrs. Nancy Russell.

Mary Doan, b. 1789; m. Daniel Brownson, of Columbia, Lorain Co.

Deborah Doan, b. 1796; m. Jeddiah Davis Crocker.

John Doan, b. 1798; m. Ann Olivia Baldwin; 2nd, Sophia Taylor.

Seth and Timothy, on account of the persistent mispronunciation of their surname, making it two syllables—Do-ane—dropped the final "e," and thenceforth wrote their name Doan.

CAPT. TIMOTHY DOAN

Major Seth Doan came to Cleveland with his uncle Nathaniel three years in advance of his parents. He was the 13-year-old boy who played the part of hero in the first months of his residence in the hamlet when his uncle's entire family were ill with malaria, and their only food unground corn. He seems to have remained with and near his uncle after his parents' arrival, and, in 1812, was living at Doan's Corners. He was evidently a man of affairs, although no mention of his business is given. He was a director in the first bank in Cleveland—the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie—organized in 1816. In 1836 he was living at 35 Prospect Street. His wife, Lucy Clark, whom he married in 1808, was the daughter of David Clark, the pioneer. She died in 1828, leaving three children. Joanna Wickham, whom he married four years later, may have been the daughter of the Wickham whose worn headstone is to be found near the main entrance of Erie Street Cemetery. None of the Seth Doan posterity seem to have saved any record of her. She was 33 years of age at her marriage. She died in 1859, twelve years after the death of Seth Doan. The latter and both wives rest in Erie Street Cemetery at the left of the main drive.

The children of Seth and Lucy Clark Doan:

David Clark Doan, m. Catherine Lucy Roberts.
Margaret Adeline Doan, m. Alonzo Sherwin Gardner.
Seth Carey Doan, m. Rebecca Bell McKnight.

David Clark Doan was a business man. He died in 1861. His wife was the daughter of Hon. Clark H. Roberts, of Connecticut, a prominent man of that state. She was born at the old homestead near Robertsville, in 1816, and was married at 18 years of age. She was an active member of the Cleveland Dorcas Society, and exceedingly kind-hearted and generous. She died in 1893.

Alonzo S. Gardner, as A. S. Gardner and Co., was in the grocery business at 66 Superior Street in 1836. He changed his business and was best known as a crockery merchant. He bequeathed to his children the reputation of being a scrupulously honest man. He died in 1891.

Mrs. Rebecca Doan, born in 1822, left a personal record to be envied by her sex. She was one of those women that people instinctively turned to when in mental trouble or in physical suffering, certain of sympathy, wise advice, or immediate help. She was a blessing to all the newly-made mothers of her acquaintance, and when death came to a household, she was there to comfort and assist.

Timothy Doan, Jr., married, in 1809, Polly Pritchard, daughter of Jared Pritchard, of East Cleveland, who was a pioneer from Connecticut. Her sisters Anna and Sally married Horace Gunn and Samuel Potter. They had an only brother, Baird Pritchard, who married Julia Pardee. Polly was very pretty, and considered quite a belle. She had six children, and died of consumption while comparatively young.

Timothy Doan, Jr., married 2nd, Nancy Calkins, widow of Alanson Russell. She had two daughters, who were very fine women, and a son, George Russell. After Mr. Doan's death she married William Custead,

living on Euclid Avenue, on the corner of a street bearing his name, which was changed to Genesee Avenue, and now is known as East 82nd Street.

The children of Timothy and Polly Doan:

Jared Pritchard Doan, m. Mary R. Lewis.
Mary Ann Doan, m. Darius Adams.
Samantha Doan, m. Edward W. Slade.
Seth Doan, m. Jane E. Waring.
Norton Doan, m. Lucy Ann Sawtell.

It is said that J. P. Doan lived part of his life, at least, in Columbia, Lorain Co.

Darius Adams was a well-known East Cleveland citizen. He and his wife lived to celebrate their golden wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Slade, in 1837, were living in the city at 16 Bank Street. He was a painter and glazier. Their children had fine minds. One was a brilliant young lawyer.

George and Norton Doan lived and died on sections of the original Doan farm. The latter was named for Elisha Norton, first postmaster of Cleveland, and a connection of the family.

John Doane, the youngest child of the pioneer, did not drop the final "e" of his name, but retained it through life. He always lived within the limits of the old farm on Euclid Avenue. While still very young, he was sent to school at Newburgh, his teacher being a Spafford, either Mrs. Craw or Mrs. Stephen Gilbert. As it was miles from home, he boarded there through the week. He became lonesome and frightened because the wolves howled so at night.

There is a fine picture of John Doane in Kennedy's History of Cleveland. The face is gentle and refined-looking. He was born in 1789, and lived to see Cleveland's centennial year. He was a genial man, much loved by his kin, and respected by his neighbors. He was called "Uncle John" by all the community, irrespective of relationship. He always attended the annual meetings of the Old Settlers' Association. If his face was an index of the man, he must have been a lovable character. He was a constant reader of newspapers in his old age, and was so blessed as to have received the gift of second sight. He was thus enabled to discard his spectacles forever and read without them. He died in 1896. His first wife was a daughter of Seth C. Baldwin, who lived in the Doan tavern for a time. She died young, leaving no children. Her half-brother, Dudley Baldwin, was a well-known citizen.

Children of John and Sophia Taylor Doane:

Mary Doane, b. 1823; m. late in life, George P. Smith.
Abigail Doane, b. 1825; m. Lafayette Pelton.
Edward B. Doane, b. 1828; m. Augusta Chapman.
Ann Olivia Doane, b. 1829.
Hannah Sophia Doane, b. 1831.
John Willis Doane, m. 1833; m. Margaret Marshall.

1802

BRONSON, OR BROWNSON

Samuel Bronson married Mary Doan, of Connecticut, daughter of Timothy Doan. She was born in 1789, and lived in East Cleveland. Samuel Bronson was one of the early settlers of Columbia Township, now Lorain. Mrs. Bronson died in Elkhart, Ind., probably at the residence of a daughter.

Children of Samuel and Mary Bronson:

Maria Bronson, b. 1806; m. George Whitney.
Amanda Bronson, b. 1809; m. Alanson Whitney.
Nancy Bronson, b. 1811; m. ——— Lay.
Lucy Bronson, b. 1813; m. Amzi Morgan.
Mercy Bronson, b. 1817; m. S. M. Comstock.
Martha Bronson, b. 1819.

1803

ELISHA NORTON

FIRST POSTMASTER OF CLEVELAND

Elisha Norton, who, in 1803, married Margaret Clark, daughter of David Clark, was born in Goshen, Conn., and was the son of Aaron and Martha Foote Norton, who removed with their family of twelve children to East Bloomfield, N. Y. Elisha came to Cleveland, and his brother Aaron and sister Betsey settled somewhere in the Western Reserve. Betsey married Roswell Humphrey. Elisha was 22 years old when he married Margaret Clark.

David Clark carried on a trade with the Indians, and probably kept a limited stock of merchandise in his dwelling, and this was transferred across the street to larger quarters after Elisha Norton married his daughter and began to assist him in his business. For, early the following winter, Elisha bought lots 40, 50 and 51 on the corner of Superior and Water streets for the sum of $80. There had been a house on this property built and occupied by Ezekiel Hawley, who had gone out on Broadway to live. Whether the purchase price included this dwelling or it had been removed by Hawley is not known.

On this site was established our first post-office, April, 1805, as young Elisha Norton was honored by receiving from Washington, D. C., his appointment, of that date, as Cleveland's first postmaster. This fact makes him and his subsequent life of historical interest and value to the city. In May, 1807, the Nortons are found living in Painesville, as is evidenced in a deed given by them for property they sold on the west side of the Cuyahoga River. It has been erroneously stated that they removed to Portage County when they left Cleveland. No trace of them can be found in the probate courts of that county, while several transactions show that for several years Elisha was living in Geauga County, of which at that time Painesville was a part.

It is possible that the removal of Gov. Samuel Huntington to that town in 1806 may have had some bearing on Norton's own change of residence and business ventures.

In 1814, in conjunction with Jacob French, he bought two hundred acres of land in what is now Farmington, Trumbull County, which was sold by sheriff's sale on an execution to Jacob French, nearly three years later. Elisha Norton may have died about that time, as this is the last record of him obtainable.

In 1825, his widow, Margaret Clark Norton, united with the Stone Church on the Square. She possessed property in the city, and her home was No. 42 Bank Street, afterward the site of the old Academy of Music. Here she died of consumption in 1843, aged fifty-eight, and her funeral services were held in the Stone Church.

Her will directed that a lot be purchased for her interment in Erie Street Cemetery, and that her grave and that of her mother in Mesopotamia be marked with headstones. The bills for all this are deposited with the deed, showing that her wishes had been respected. Her mother's headstone is still in excellent preservation, but that of Mrs. Norton disappeared many years ago, the grave is leveled, and there is nothing to show one had once been there.

She evidently left valuable property, of which her daughter, Mrs. Wetmore, seems to have been chief beneficiary.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Norton had no sons. Their two daughters lived most of their lives in Cleveland. They were:

Lucy Norton, who married Robert Cather, son of Mathew Thompson Cather. He was a tinsmith and conducted his business at No. 91 Superior Street. They lived the first house north of Mrs. Norton. Mrs. Cather was a very capable woman. She died of consumption in 1850, aged forty-eight.

Harriet Norton, who married Butler Dockstader. He died, and she married (2nd) Edward Wetmore. She died in Cincinnati, O.

1803

DILLE

Ninety years ago, there was no family name in this locality more familiar than that of Dille, and no other family so numerically numerous. There were three separate branches of the Dille in the county, headed by two brothers and their nephew. David Dille, Jr., came in 1797 from Washington County, Pa., to spy out the land. He was a farmer and was looking for fertile soil upon which to locate. He did not find what he wanted in or near the hamlet at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, and finally decided upon a 100-acre lot in Euclid. This decision would seem to have barred him and his family from this local history, were it not that they sojourned six weeks in town while their log-cabin in Euclid was being

built, and that the children and grandchildren intermarried into Cleveland families, so that David's descendants today—many of them of much local importance—are distributed over the length and breadth of the city. His brother, Asa Dille, settled in East Cleveland, on Mayfield Road, and the nephew, Samuel Dille, Sr., on Broadway.

The Dille were of Huguenot descent. One of them emigrated 250 years ago from Scotland to Jamaica, and from thence to South Carolina. One of his sons—who went north into New Jersey—spelled his name *Dille*. Those remaining spelled it *Dilley*, and it is claimed that people who write their names either way will be found, usually, to have descended from the same ancestor.

David Dille, Jr., was the son of David and Mary Wade Dille, of Morris, N. J. He was a soldier of the Revolution, having served a year as Sergeant, another year as Lieutenant in the infantry, and two months with the cavalry. Under his last enlistment he was with Col. William Crawford in the ill-fated expedition to North-western Ohio, terminating in the burning of Col. Crawford at the stake by Indians in the presence of the renegade Simon Girty. At the age of 78, David Dille, Jr., received a pension for his Revolutionary services.

It was not until in the early spring of 1803 that he came West to remain permanently. He was then 50 years old, had been twice married, and was the father of eight children, the oldest of whom was 22 years old, the youngest a babe. The family of Asa Dille, his brother, accompanied him on the journey. The wives of the two men were sisters. They rode all the way from the Ohio River, near Wheeling, on horseback, each carrying an infant in her arms, with another child seated behind her, and holding on to its mother for dear life when the road was rough. It took 25 days for the wagons that contained their household effects to traverse the last 25 miles of the journey, because there was no road—nothing but a bridle-path—and trees had to be chopped down occasionally to make this wide enough for the teams to get through.

The first wife of David Dille was Nancy Viers. They had five sons and a daughter. The second wife was Mary Saylor, whom David married in 1797. The log-cabin of the Dille family is said to have been one of generous hospitality and good cheer. In it 14 more children were added to the family, making in all 22, of whom 18 reached maturity. Meanwhile, the older members of it had been married, and some of their children were born before all of David's second brood had reached its limit. The army record of the David Dille family was most unusual. Besides that of the father in the War of the Revolution, was that of his three sons, Lewis, Luther, and Asa Dille, who belonged to Capt. Murray's company, recruited in Cleveland in the War of 1812. In the Civil War, David had six grandsons and thirteen great-grandsons.

The five sons of David Dille remained in this locality the remainder of their lives, but many of the grandchildren removed to Western states, as did also several of David's children by his second marriage.

The records of this branch of the Dille family have been collected and preserved by W. W. Dille, of Garfield Ave., city.

Children of David and Nancy Viers Dille:

Nehemiah Dille, b. 1781; m. Elizabeth McIlrath in 1809. He died 79 years of age.

Lewis B. Dille, b. 1783; m. Seba Leverage. He was killed by a locomotive when about 50 years of age.

Calvin Dille, b. 1785; m. Naomi Hendershot, 1811; 2nd, Sally Avery. He died, aged 90.

Luther Dille, b. 1785, twin of Calvin; m. Esther Hickox, of Lorain Co., a niece of Uncle Abram Hickox, of Cleveland. D. 78 years.

Asa Dille, b. 1788; m. Mary Johnson, 1819. He died, aged 74 years.

Cassina E. Dille, m. Thomas Gray in 1809.

Children of David and Mary Sailor Dille:

Samuel Dille, m. Mary D. Barr, dau. of Rev. Thomas Barr. Removed to Kankakee, Ind.

Israel Dille (Judge Dille, of Newark, Ohio), a lawyer, student, geologist, and poet, died 1874.

David Buell Dille, m. Miss Welch. He died in Montana.

John Dille, lived in Spokane, Wash.

Hiram Dille, went West.

Selina Dille, m. Mr. Wells.

Junius Dille, a noted divine of San Francisco, is his son.

Susan Dille, m. Samuel Copper. They are grandparents of Atty. S. C. Blake.

Sarah Dille, m. Rastin Welch, removed to Oregon.

Cynthia Dille, m. Havilah Farnsworth.

Marinda Dille, m. Sardius Welch—grandmother of Judge Alexander Hadden.

Children of Calvin and Amy Dille (they were married Sept., 1811):

Lovisa Dille, m. George Arnold, of Mayfield, O.; moved to Indiana.

David Dille, died unmarried.

Elisabeth Dille, m. Washington O'Conner; removed to Indiana.

Dr. Nehemiah Dille, m. Frances Varnon; located in Kentucky. (Mrs. Dille d. 1810, aged 84.)

Lewis B. Dille, Jr., m. Ruhama White. Both died in Iowa City, Ia.

Luther Dille, m. Dencie Holiday. Both died in Michigan.

Calvin Dille, m. ——— Holiday, sister of Dencie Holiday Dille. (Removed to Michigan.)

Cassy Dille, m. George Farr, of Euclid, O. Removed to Bronson, Mich.

Children of Calvin, Sr., and Sally Avery Dille, his second wife:

Avery Dille, m. Mary Wilcox; resides in Mississippi.

Anna B. Dille, m. Henry Bliss, of Euclid, O.

Children of Nehemiah and Betsey Dille:

Harriet Dille, b. 1810; m. William Chapman in 1827.

Sidney H. Dille, b. 1812; m. Candace Tolburt in 1834.

Minerva Dille, b. 1814; m. William H. Otis in 1831.

Leander Clark Dille, b. 1816; m. Margaret H. Anderson in 1840.

Levantia Dille, b. 1819; m. Moses Bartlett in 1837.

Martha Pennington Dille, b. 1824; m. Lewis Sawtell in 1841.

William Sandford Dille, b. 1826; m. Ann Olivia Camp in 1850.

1803

DILLE

Children of Lewis B. and Seba Dille:

Milton Dille, m. Lucy Wright; 2nd, Loretta Tilley.
Dr. Madison Dille, located in Venango Co., Pa.
Jefferson Dille, m. Olive Kniffin.
Dr. Abijah Dille, m. Jane Booth, of Mentor. He practised his profession in Mayfield, O.
Ann Eliza Dille, m. ——— Shaw. Removed to California.
Aurora Dille. Lived and died in Mentor, O.
Monroe Dille, m. Miss Smart, of Willoughby. Removed to California, and later to Colorado.
Mary Dille, m. James Prouty.
Eveline Dille, m. Col. Albert Barnitz, of Cleveland.

Lewis and Seba Dille sold their farm in Euclid, and spent the last year of their lives in Mentor, O.

1803

ASA DILLE

Asa Dille, Sr., brother of David Dille, married Frances Saylor. His log-cabin was on Euclid Avenue, just south of Mayfield Road. When Cuyahoga County was organized in 1810, he was elected its first treasurer. His name appears in connection with societies organized in Cleveland for philanthropic efforts, but nothing else is found concerning him. He had ten children, of whom nine attained majority. The records of this family are not attainable through any of his descendants, especially the marriage records.

Children of Asa and Frances Dille:

Leonard,
Asa,
Libbous,
Ebins, and
Jacob Dille—the latter a cooper by trade, who lived and died at Doan's Corners, East End. He m. Elinor Collier.
David Dille, removed to Pawpaw, Mich. When last heard from, three years since, he was living at the age of 82.
Emily Dille, m. Ambrose Morrison. He was uncle of the late Ambrose M. McGregor.
Clarissa Dille, m. Richard Curtis, lived on the Chagrin River. She was grandmother of the late Dr. Richard Bell, and his brother, Frank W. Bell, the Cleveland lumber dealer.
Elisabeth Dille, m. Daniel S. Tyler, and located near her father on a farm.

Mrs. Frances Dille died in 1842 at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Tyler.

Dille Road, which crosses Euclid Ave. in East Cleveland, is named for this family.

McILRATH

There are many family reunions held every year in Cleveland, but none of them were organized so early or have so large a membership as that of McIlrath. Furthermore, this big clan has another point of superiority over others which is justly a matter of great local pride. Adult McIlraths in some of its branches, that of Alexander, for instance, can visit the McIlrath cemetery in East Cleveland and stand by the graves of their great-great-grandmother, their great-grandparents, and their grandparents, all of whom lived and died in that locality.

Can any Cleveland family beat that record?

Samuel McIlrath, chief of the clan, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in December, 1718, came to America when he was 24 years old, and settled in Mendham, Morris County, New Jersey.

In 1755, when nearing middle age, he married Isabel Aikman. Nine children were born to them, and after these children had reached maturity, and most, if not all of them, married, they all came West and settled in East Cleveland.

One of the sons, Alexander, and his brother-in-law, John Shaw, came on in 1803, and each purchased 640 acres of land, much of it fronting Euclid Ave. and extending north to the lake.

Samuel and Isabella McIlrath, the parents, started for East Cleveland in 1808. With other members of the family, they came in ox-teams, drawing household furniture, farming utensils, and the younger and frailer members of the party. They were six months making the journey, therefore must have traveled at their leisure. They settled in a log-house about opposite Lake View Cemetery.

Samuel McIlrath, the elder, returned to New Jersey on a business errand, and died and was buried there. His widow, who was 77 years old when she made the trip to Ohio, remained here, and at her death, in 1814, was buried in the McIlrath cemetery, where she lies surrounded by children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

Children of Samuel and Isabel McIlrath:

(1) *Mary McIlrath,* b. 1756; died unmarried, aged 69 years.
(2) *Andrew McIlrath,* b. 1758; m. Abby Cozad.
(3) *Agnes McIlrath,* b. 1761; m. 1st, James Jones; 2nd, Caleb Eddy; 3rd, Hosea Blinn.
(4) *Thomas McIlrath,* b. 1764; m. 1st, Eliza Cozad; 2nd, Eunice Slawson.
(5) *Jane McIlrath,* b. 1766; m. Samuel Cozad. (See Cozad sketch.)
(6) *Alexander McIlrath,* b. 1769; m. Rhoda Condit; 2nd, Caroline Meeker.
(7) *Elisabeth McIlrath,* b. 1771; m. M. J. Burton.
(8) *Isabel McIlrath,* b. 1774; m. Nathaniel Woodruff.
(9) *Sarah McIlrath,* b. 1777; m. John Shaw.

The children of Andrew and Abigail Cozad McIlrath:

Anne McIlrath, m. David Bonnell.
Lydia McIlrath, m. Abraham Mattox.
Abigail McIlrath, m. Abram L. Norris.
Polly McIlrath, m. Jesse Adams.
Samuel McIlrath, m. Betsey Carlton.
Elisabeth McIlrath, m. Nehemiah Dille.
Phebe McIrath, m. Paul P. Condit.
Andrew McIlrath, m. Angeline O'Connor.

McILRATH

Children of Thomas and Elisabeth Cozad McIlrath:

Thomas McIrath, m. Jerusha Brainard.
Samuel McIlrath, m. Lucy Brainard.
Phebe McIlrath, m. Mr. Frost.
Mary McIlrath, m. 1st, Mr. Thomas; 2nd, Mr. Baldwin.

Children of Alexander and Rhoda Condit McIlrath:

Finnetta McIlrath, b. 1802; m. Damon O'Connor.
Sarah McIlrath, b. 1803; m. Andrew Stewart.
Michael McIlrath, m. 1st, Sophia Watkins; 2nd, Sarah Hollister.
Isabel McIlrath, m. Benjamin Sawtell.
Abner C. McIlrath, m. Eliza Pier.

Abner C. and Eliza McIlrath kept a tavern on Euclid Avenue, in East Cleveland, where they lived all their married lives, and raised 13 children. Their four sons served in the Civil War, and their names can be read on the list in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on the Public Square. They are: James P., Philip C., Oliver P., and Abner McIlrath, Jr. Oliver P. McIlrath, No. 10728 Churchill Ave., is the only survivor of these patriotic brothers.

Abner C. McIlrath, their father, was a striking-looking man. He was over six feet in height, and broad in proportion.

When Abraham Lincoln passed through Cleveland, in 1861, on the way to his inauguration in Washington, he made a speech from the balcony of the Weddell House. He observed Abner McIlrath standing near, and, laughing, invited him to measure up and see which was the taller. They stood back to back. McIlrath won. "There," said Abner, "you see I am a bigger Republican than you are!"

It will be noted that the elder McIlraths, children of Samuel and Isabel, were middle-aged when they came to Cleveland. Andrew, the oldest son, was 50 years old; Samuel, his son, and fifth child, married in 1810, Betsey Carlton. Her maiden name was Davis, and she had Carlton children, Davis and Sherman Carlton—both fine men who removed to Elkhart, Ind.

Samuel McIlrath was addressed as "Squire" by the neighbors, and probably was a justice of the peace. Both Samuel and Betsey were warm-hearted and open-handed. There never was a time when their own household of children was not supplemented by two or three children bearing other surnames, waifs who had lost one or both parents in one of the fatal epidemics that occasionally prevailed.

Children of Samuel and Betsey McIlrath:

Hiram McIlrath, m. Katherine Day, dau. of Hiram Day.
Mary McIlrath, m. Philo Moses.
Andrew McIlrath, m. Miss McIlrath.
Richard McIlrath, m. Louise Ruple.
Samuel McIlrath, m. ——— Moser, an adopted daughter.
Rufus Clark McIlrath, m. Rinda Lyon, of Strongsville. She m. 2nd, Leonard Burgess, of Cleveland.

1804

WHITE

John and Sarah McIlrath Shaw had no children. They left all their property to what is now known as the Shaw High School of East Cleveland.

1804

WHITE

Levi White, his wife, Sabrina Kinney, and their eleven children—seven sons and four daughters—came to Cleveland all the way from Bennington, Vt., in an open scow. They hugged the shore closely in order to reach it quickly when storm threatened, and each night they landed, cooked supplies of food for the day, and camped out until morning.

Nothing has been learned of their experiences between Bennington and Buffalo, N. Y., but the passage from the latter place was one of great suffering. It was made in late July, and the fierce rays of the sun blistered their flesh so that by the time they reached here, they were in a pitiable condition.

There were too many in the party, even though distributed, to be comfortably entertained by the two or three families they found living in the hamlet, and they took shelter in Gov. Huntington's barn until a log-house could be built for them.

Levi White and his family remained in town a year or two, and then removed to Newburgh. He had brought with him quite a sum of money, and with it purchased a farm for $1.50 an acre. It is claimed that the site is now occupied by the State Hospital, that it was sold by the heirs before Lyman White, the youngest child, who was born on it, became of age, and, therefore, no clear title to the property was ever given. Levi White was a school-teacher as well as farmer, and during the War of 1812, as no opportunity was offered nearer home, he accepted a position for a few months in Canada—probably a winter school. He was taken ill and died either on his way home or immediately after reaching it. His widow was left alone to raise her twelve children. Nobly she performed the task. The Whites, as a family, were good men and women, straight in their dealings, kind, and charitable. They all lived to be married, acquire considerable property, and each at death left posterity.

Mrs. White had interesting experiences with the Indians, who were numerous about Newburgh, and frequently they were her uninvited guests. They early discovered that she was a good cook and a generous woman. So they often asked for food, which was never denied, although sometimes quite inconvenient to spare. Once, an Indian demanded an entire batch of doughnuts she had just fried. He was so persistent that she dare not refuse, and he bore them away with him. But the following week he returned with fresh venison and skins worth many times more than the cakes. In fact, the Indians always paid her well for the contents of her larder. They called her "the good squaw," and were ever friendly. Doubtless they took in the situation of her widowhood and

brave struggle to be both father and mother to her children. She died when Lyman—the one child born here—was 13 years old. Many years after her burial, her remains were disinterred and removed to another cemetery. It is claimed that the coffin was intact, and upon opening it she was found as well preserved as when placed there, and looked to be sleeping quietly. The body was in a petrified condition. She was a blonde, with blue eyes, and pretty, light hair, and in the latter years of her life grew quite stout. Some of her granddaughters resemble her closely.

The children of Levi and Sabrina Kinney White:

John White, m. Mary Risley; b. in Connecticut. He died 1837. She died 1848.

William White, m. Phebe Johnson, in 1817.

Charles White.

Harry White, m. Sophrona Jones, in 1818.

Solomon White, m. Hannah Bronson, daughter of Hiram V. Bronson.

Samuel White, m. Damelia O'Conner.

David White, m. Eliza Asston, of Ireland. Widow of ——— McWha.

Lyman White, m. Livonia French, dau. of Price and Rachel Collins French.

Polly White, m. Richard Bailey, in 1817.

Betsey White, m. John Wood. He was killed by the Indians out West.

Sabrina White, m. Charles Warner; 2nd, John Ammock.

Lucy White, m. John H. Guptil.

Samuel White owned a farm of 50 acres on Detroit Street, between Gordon Avenue and the tracks of the N. Y. C. R. R. He kept a roadside inn, which yet stands, on the north side of the street. It has small wings on each side of the main part, and small painted windows. He had three children—Roderick, Clinton, and Mary Jane White. The latter married a Hubble.

David White also lived in what is now Lakewood. He had two daughters, Elisabeth White—Mrs. Abijah Churchill—who was early left a widow with three children, and Martha White, who married Oran Gould, and lived in Bedford.

1804

BURK

Two brothers and their families from near Northampton, Mass., came to Ohio about 1804. Joseph Burk took up a farm in Euclid, and Sylvanus Burk settled in Newburgh. Joseph had several sons, two or three of whom were privates in the Cleveland company raised during the War of 1812. Joseph was a mail-carrier, and Sylvanus also had charge of the mail-route between Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

BURK

The earlier Burke spelled the name Burk, but later generations added an "e" to it.

Sylvanus Burk was a soldier of the American Revolution. He enlisted March 18, 1781, for three years, and was sworn in at West Point. Served as a private and drummer in Capt. John Pray's company, First Mass. Reg., commanded by Col. Joseph Vose. (Joseph Burk, of Euclid, was also a Revolutionary soldier.)

His wife was Achsa Burk. They are buried in Harvard Grove Cemetery. Their home was on Broadway, and the Rolling Mills now stand on their farm.

The children of Sylvanus and Achsa Burk:

Gaius Burk, m. Sophia Taylor.
Brazilla Burk, m. Prudency Taylor.
Eli Burk, m. Betsey Parmeter, a good man.
Polly Burk, m. Laban Ingersoll. She died 1821, aged 27 years.
David Burk, died 1830.
Margary Burk, m. Asa Draper, of Akron.
Irene Burk, second wife of Augustus Gilbert.
Louisa Burk, m. Morris Hartwell.

Both families of Burk—the one that settled in Euclid more particulary—suffered much privation in the first year of their pioneer life. They were typical New England people, pious, frugal, industrious, making the best of conditions, and finally overcoming them, the kindest of neighbors, and each one of them thoroughly reliable. Whatever good fortune befell their children or grandchildren was deserved. Their home was known as the Burk Tavern.

Gaius Burk was but a lad when he accompanied his father on a mail-route, of which he had the contract, and later, and but little older, he assumed the responsibility of carrying the mail between Cleveland and Columbus. At first, the travel through the wilderness was done on foot, and afterward on horseback.

At 19 years of age, he was handicapped for life through a serious accident. A falling tree pinned him to the ground, where he lay for hours, until discovered by his brother, who had to ride four miles to seek surgical assistance of Dr. Long. One leg was too badly crushed to save, and it had to be amputated. He never allowed this misfortune to affect his life so far as he could prevent it, and farmed, filled public positions, etc., all his life. He died in 1865, aged 74 years. Gaius Burk and Sophia Taylor, daughter of Philo Taylor, were married in 1820. He was 29 years old, and she was 25.

It is said of them that they "took in all creation," which meant that their home was a refuge. There were many deaths in Cleveland every year of fathers and mothers, leaving orphans behind them to struggle without care and sympathy. The big hearts of Gaius and Sophia Burk went out to these forlorn ones in pity and protection. Pictures of this couple, preserved by their descendants, evidence their characters plainly. They look honest, straightforward, kind.

Children of Gaius and Sophia Burk:

Justina Burk, m. Dr. Philip Worley (son of Daniel).
Lucy Burk, m. Irwin Webster. She died, and lived in Kansas.
Helen Burk, m. Irwin Webster.
Harvey Burk, m. Rachel Cochran (daughter of Mrs. Justus Hamilton).
Oscar M. Burke, m. Martha Meech, in 1847; born 1824.
Augustus Burk, m. Sophelia Vaughn of Kent, Ohio.

The stories of the American Revolution that, doubtless, often fell from his father's lips, may have influenced Brazilla Burk, and made him ready to respond to the call for volunteers in the War of 1812, or, as it has sometimes been called, "the second war for freedom." Be that as it may, we find him serving his country as a drummer boy at Lundy's Lane.

The story is told that there were three of the boys all drumming while the battle was raging, and two were hit by bullets and wounded or killed, but he kept on drumming.

When an old man, forgetful, and sometimes seemingly oblivious to what was going on about him, a drum put into his hands would arouse him at once, and he would begin drumming Yankee Doodle with the greatest enthusiasm. He was "Uncle Zeal" not only to relatives, but to every one for miles around. A good and kind man.

Prudency Taylor, wife of Brazilla B. Burk, and daughter of Philo and Zerviah Devenport Taylor, was born in Lowville, N. Y., in 1802. Her parents came to Cleveland in 1806, and left her with grandparents till 1815, when she came on West with Irad Kelley and family. Although Mrs. Kelly was kindness itself, the bashful child entrusted to the care of strangers on such a long journey, full of difficulties and inconveniences, was too timid to ask for all she wanted to eat, and so shy and self-effacing was she, that sometimes she was overlooked, and went hungry.

In 1816, she was married, and in the old homestead where she at once went to housekeeping—on Jones Avenue—was the scene of her golden wedding. The house is still standing. She spun, wove, and made all the clothing and bedding of her large family, doing all the housework, and sending the children to school.

Her daughter, Mrs. Emery, still has the old red chest which her mother used to fill with mince pies, sixty being the number required. And many of these in course of time went into the children's lunch baskets.

As her husband was "Uncle Zeal" to man, woman, and child, so was she "Aunt Dency." A typical pioneer, always hospitable, always helpful to all who tarried beneath her roof. Many yet live who carry pleasant memories of happy days passed under the roof and in the good care of Aunt Dency.

The children of B. B. and Prudency Burk:

Mary Burk, m. Jacob Baum.
Zerviah Burk, m. Ashbel W. Morgan.
John Burk, m. Mary Jewett, daughter of Moses Jewett.
Ann Burk, m. William H. Hanson.
Antoinette Burk, m. C. F. Emery.
Edwin Burk.
Esther Burk, unmarried.

1804

DILLE

Although Mrs. O. M. Burke—Martha Meech—was married in 1847, and only the daughter of a pioneer, she was a character that should be personally mentioned in this history, for upon her seemed to fall the mantle of her exceedingly generous-hearted parents.

The writer, at one time, by a curious chain of events, became greatly interested in two little girls living in Echo, Minn. The home in which they lived burned to the ground, destroying all household furniture. The parents were poor, struggling people, with nothing to fall back on.

The writer sent a communication to a Cleveland daily paper, which resulted in a public donation to the family, unique in the annals of any charitable event in the city. One of the boxes forwarded to Echo was said to be the largest ever sent, by an express company, out of Cleveland.

Mrs. Burke, after reading the article, hastened to the spot where donations were to be received, eager and enthusiastic to do her share. A white tablecloth, a pretty colored tablespread, a dozen large towels, and a fine wringer, all purchased that morning, was her offering, with a request that if anything seemed lacking that would be desirable for the family, she should be notified in time to get it into some box or barrel being packed.

Children of O. M. and Martha Meech:

Clarence Burke, m. Maria Hayward, daughter of W. H. Hayward.
Elisabeth Burke, m. William G. Alcott.
Frank G. Burke, m. Joanna Armington.

1804

DILLE

Broadway, about a mile and a half from the Public Square, is intersected or paralleled by four short streets, all close together. They are: Dille, Martin, Douse and Gibbs streets, all named for the members of one family whose farm of 90 acres covered not only both sides of Broadway at this point, but extended westward over the valley and across the Cuyahoga River, which winds through it on its way to the lake.

Samuel Dille, of New Jersey, said to have been a nephew of David Dille, of Euclid, and Asa Dille, of Doan's Corners, bought this tract of land in 1804 of Turhand Kirtland, agent for the Connecticut Land Co. He built for his home a log-cabin, unusually large for the times, in the upper story of which was a room extending the length and breadth of the house. In this were held public gatherings. In the Stephen Peet sketch in this work will be found an interesting account of one of these gatherings that occurred in 1814.

No one can be found who remembers or was told just where this log-house stood or when torn down. It may have been replaced on the same

spot by the large frame structure which was the Dille homestead fully 75 years ago, perhaps even earlier. This pioneer dwelling yet stands on the south-east corner of Broadway and Dille streets, and save the addition of a front porch and a change in the size of window-frames, remains as it was built. The view from the second story must have been exceedingly beautiful in the years when the river valley was clothed in verdure, the banks between and beyond covered with forest-trees, wild-flowering shrubs and vines, while, in their season, innumerable wild fowl flew by, or floated upon the river. Today clouds of smoke obstruct the view, the banks are dreary with ash-heaps and refuse, unattractive tenements swarming with old-world emigrants surround and close in upon the old pioneer home.

Capt. Samuel Dille must have been public-spirited and patriotic. He was a member of Capt. Murray's company, recruited in Cleveland in the War of 1812. Two of his Dille cousins were in the same company.

The maiden name of his wife, Mary Anne Dille, has not been learned. She died in 1815, and lies in Harvard Grove Cemetery. The headstone that marks her grave also contained the name Samuel Dille, who died in 1850, but the inscriptions are completely effaced.

Mrs. Dille left a family of young children—three sons and two daughters. They were:

George Dille, b. 1804; married three times. The third wife was Lydia Martin, by whom he had three children. He died in 1846, in Michigan, where he had removed.

Lydia Dille, m. in 1823, Robert Lovewell. She died before 1850, leaving six children; removed to Ottowa Lake, Mich.

Samuel Martin Dille, b. 1807; m. Maryette Packard, dau. of Isaac and Polly Smith Packard, of Deerfield, Mass., and Brecksville, Ohio. S. M. Dille died aged 61.

Luther Gibbs Dille, b. 1809; died in Centerville, Mich., in 1847, aged 38; married Minerva Wilson.

Keziah Dille, b. ———; m. ———. Her daughter Helen married Thomas Douse, in the employ of her mother. He died young, leaving two children, Thomas and Mary Louise Douse. She m. 2nd, Joseph Gilson, and had a Gilson son. Helen Douse Gilson removed to California, and died about 35 years ago. Her remains were brought back to Cleveland and interred in Woodland Cemetery.

Luther Gibbs Dille left two sons, George and Benton Dille. Both were in the Civil War. George was taken prisoner in Columbia, Mo., and, with others, stood against a wall and was shot down. Benton died on his way home either from wounds received or from illness.

Their mother, Minerva Wilson Dille, married 2nd, John Criter. A daughter by this marriage was drowned, so that all three of her children died suddenly, and away from home. She lived to be a very old lady.

As will be noted, three of Samuel Dille's children removed to Michigan and died there previous to his own death in 1850. In that year he made his will, leaving his daughter Keziah the homestead, and 30 acres adjoining it, and to her daughter Helen Douse, 15 acres. This comprised half of the farm. The other half was divided between the other heirs.

The only remaining son, Samuel Martin Dille, bought out the interests of his Michigan nephews and nieces, and thus came into possession of the 45 acres of river bottom. He died, leaving no children. He left his property to his widow. She married 2nd, John Gusendorfer, of Newburgh. He had a farm in Independence, and they lived upon it. When Maryette Dille Gusendorfer died, in 1901, she left the Dille property to her two step-children. This led to litigation, and the property, now valuable, has been in court until recently. *Corrigan & McKinney's* big new blast-furnace stands upon the lower half of the Dille farm.

1805

BURROUGHS

David Burroughs, Sr., with his wife and seven children, arrived in Newburgh, in 1805, from New Hampshire. He came from an old New England family of English descent. He was married and lived in Vermont, but had removed to New Hampshire, where he spent a few years.

The family lived in a small red house on the west side of Woodhill Road, nearly opposite the Edwards tavern. Mr. Burroughs was a blacksmith, and his smithy adjoined his dwelling.

The maiden name of his wife has not been obtained.

He had nine children, most of whom, before or after their marriage, removed to other towns of this county, or to Western states.

They were:

Sarah Burroughs, m. Alonzo Pangburn.

David Burroughs, b. 1791; m. Clara Edwards, daughter of Rudolphus Edwards.

Allen Burroughs, m. Betsey Honey.

Asa Burroughs, m. Rebecca Shepard, in 1819.

Miranda Burroughs, b. 1800; m. Jesse Tuttle.

Levi Burroughs, married and lived in Findlay, O.

Newcomb Burroughs, m. Laura Therford, of Geauga Co.

Eunice Burroughs, m. Ira Pratt.

Betsey Burroughs, m. William White, of Bedford, O.

1805

BURROUGHS

David Burroughs, Jr., was about 14 years old when his parents removed to Newburgh. He learned the blacksmith trade of his father, married Clara Edwards, the daughter of a neighbor, removed to town, and set up a blacksmith shop of his own on Superior Street—north-west corner of Seneca. His advertisement of the fact appeared in the *Cleveland Herald.* It read: "David Burrough's shop will be known by

THE SIGN OF THE ANCHOR AND THE SOUND OF THE HAMMER."

Nearly across the street was located his rival, Uncle Abram Hickox, whose sign was a man on horseback, and under it:

"CAN I GET MY HORSE SHOD HERE? YES, SIR."

The Burroughs family were best remembered while living in town by their big flock of geese that disported in the puddles on Superior Street after a shower, or, roaming at will, sometimes intimidated women and children by their hissing remonstrances when any one blocked their way. The family also possessed other creatures pertaining usually to farm life—such as pigs who ran the streets under protest of the immediate neighbors. However, Uncle David may have felt that the little village was not far removed from country life, and that some people were putting on city airs not sustained by local conditions.

Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs were a very estimable couple, kind and friendly to every one. Mrs. Burroughs was a stout woman, with the good nature that usually accompanies embonpoint—a faithful mother and a kind friend in need. The family finally returned to the heights of Newburgh, leaving their town neighbors minus geese, plus malaria.

The children of David and Clara Edwards Burroughs:

Cyrus Burroughs, married and removed to Kenosha, Wis.

Alfred Burroughs, married in Casenovia, N. Y. Removed to Kenosha, and became a bridge-builder and contractor.

Mary Burroughs, m. Lyman Fay, her aunt Rhoda's step-son. They removed to Kenosha, Wis.

Stephen Burroughs, b. 1828; m. Susan Newbury, of Wheatland, Wis. He became a noted bridge-builder —had charge of all bridge-construction of the North Western R. R.

Lorenzo Burroughs, went to Kenosha, in the 40's, and married there.

Phebe Burroughs, m. Orin Houghton, a banker, living in Hampton, Neb.

Gideon Burroughs. No record of him.

1806

ADAMS

The following document, nearly 108 years old, is in the possession of Whittlesey Adams, of Warren, O., a son of the original owner:

"Articles of agreement made and entered into between Asael Adams on the one part and the undersigned on the other, witnesseth, that we, the undersigned, do agree to hire the said Adams for the sum of Ten Dollars ($10.00) a month, to be paid in money or wheat at the market price, whenever such time may be that the school doth end, and to make such house comfortable for the school to be taught in, and to furnish

benches and fire-wood sufficient. The said Adams to keep six hours in each day, and to keep order in said school."

Samuel Huntington,
James Kingsbury,
Susannah Hamilton,
David Kellogg,
William Wheelock Williams,
George Kilbourne,
Elijah Gun,
James Hamilton.

October, 1806.

It has been erroneously stated, several times in print, that this school was kept in a log-house near the foot of Superior Street. A glance at the names of its directors—or patrons—would show that this could not be true. Every one of them belonged to Newburgh. Not one resident of Cleveland hamlet is represented on that document. Judge Kingsbury and Elijah Gun had first settled here, but removed to Newburgh six years previously. Samuel Huntington had sold or exchanged his Cleveland property—some months before this time—October, 1806—and was living in Newburgh that winter, preparatory to taking possession of his newly-acquired possessions in Painesville, O. The other patrons of the school had never lived a day in Cleveland—so far as we can learn. For the youth of Newburgh to be conveyed every day six to eight miles and return over an almost impassable road, could not have been considered for a moment. Therefore, that first school must have been located in Newburgh.

Asael Adams—its 20-year-old teacher—tackled a much more serious job six years later. He carried the mail on horseback between Cleveland and Pittsburgh during the war years of 1812 and 1813. Ordinarily the journey was fraught with danger and innumerable hardships, but the peril and uncertainty were enhanced by the unsettled conditions of our Government at this time—its inability to repress any Indian hostility toward the pioneer settlers.

It took Mr. Adams 28 hours to journey from Pittsburgh to Cleveland—from six o'clock in the morning on Friday, to ten o'clock in the morning of the following Monday. In his return to Pittsburgh, he would leave here at two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and arrive in Pittsburgh in time for his supper on Thursday.

He ceased traveling this mail-route at the end of his second contract. As his marriage occurred soon after, it probably was an incentive to engage in employment less perilous and more permanent, as he opened a store for general merchandise in Warren, near where he had wooed and won his bride. She was Lucy Mygatt, daughter of Comfort S. Mygatt—a notable merchant of Canfield, O. Asael Adams had a long mercantile career, and died in 1852, at the age of 66.

He was the son of Asael Adams, Sr., of Canterbury, Conn., who served four years in the War of the Revolution, and suffered all the privation of Washington's army that awful winter at Valley Forge. He knew what it was to be constantly and hopelessly hungry, and to stand sentry duty bare-headed—his cap under his feet to save them from freezing. His wife was Olive Avery, and their oldest child—Betsey Adams—married Judge Camden Cleaveland—brother of Gen Moses Cleaveland. The family settled in Liberty Township, Trumbull County, in 1802.

AGUE, OR CHILLS AND FEVER

As Asael Adams, Jr., was so closely identified with Cleveland in its earliest years, and, from the fact that several of his sons became residents of the city, his family should have space in this historical work.

Children of Asael and Lucy Mygatt Adams:

Comfort Avery Adams, m. Katherine E. Denis.
Asael Edgar Adams, m. Mary L. Burroughs.
George Adams, m. Elisabeth B. Dana.
Lucy Mygatt Adams, m. William Leffingwell.
Fitch Adams, m. Helen Ranney.
Whittlesey Adams, m. Margaret Scott Smith.
Alfred Adams, m. Elisabeth Baker.
Henry Adams, m. Jennie S. Gilbert.

AGUE, OR CHILLS AND FEVER

This disease, which made life in the little hamlet unendurable for a few years following its settlement, drove to higher ground all the families who came here before 1806, save the Carters, Spaffords, and David Clarke. After the deaths of Lorenzo Carter and David Clark, their families also removed to the heights of Newburgh.

The malady was supposed to arise from the vapor that hung over the marshes which began at the mouth of the river, and extended for miles inland. The symptoms of an attack were extreme lassitude, a morbid appetite, and frequent desire to yawn and stretch. Within a few days following, a distressing paroxysm would attack the sufferer—either the whole body would quiver and shake violently, or every bone in it would ache excruciatingly. One attack was called "Shaking Ague," the other "Dumb Ague." It was ever a question of the day which of them was the more distressing. The paroxysm lasted from 20 minutes to several hours, and was followed by a high fever, which sometimes spent itself in a short time, and again continued as long as had been the hardest chill.

The attack recurred at the same hour of the following day or every other day. A sturdy physique enabled one to endure this malady for months, working, meanwhile, between the attacks. Physical fatigue, however, aggravated the severity of them, and, occasionally, by remaining in bed, or avoiding all exercise, they would gradually grow lighter, and finally cease—for a time, at least.

But every one had to work in pioneer days, and work hard, so that the above remedy was out of the question for most poeple. Chills and fever was especially hard upon the wife and mother, with all the household cares pressing heavily upon her, besides the rearing and frequent bearing of children.

Sometimes, when her own chill was upon her, she would drag her shaking limbs from one bedside to another, ministering to those alike stricken, or sit, burning with fever, one child at her breast, another on

her knees, with a third shaking and wailing on the floor beside her. The pioneer physicians seemed unable to cope with the disease. Quinine was then unknown. Meanwhile, mosquitoes swarmed, and there was no netting to windows, nor screen-doors to bar them out of the home. The only recourse was smudges—out-door fires, dampened, to make much smoke.

1806

PERRY

The name of Perry is as old, locally, as the city itself, for Nathan Perry, Sr., the pioneer, was with the first party of surveyors who laid out and named Cleveland. He had charge of the commissary part of the outfit, and supplied the horses and cattle in the expedition. The party of surveyors and helpers was composed of strong, hearty men; the journey was laborious, and large supplies must have been necessary.

It was not until 1806, however, that Nathan Perry, Sr., or "Major" Perry, as he was called, removed with his family to Cleveland. He was born in Waterbury, Conn., in 1760, and christened by the Rev. Anthony Stoddard. The antecedents of his father, Daniel Perry, have not yet been ascertained, nor his relationship to the Rhode Island Perrys established. He removed to Rutland, Vt., where, previous to the Revolutionary Wars, he had purchased a tract of land. In 1780, he deeded a part of this to Nathan—then 20 years of age, "in consideration of the love and good will of my son Nathan."

Twelve years later, Daniel deeded another parcel of land in Vermont to his son and namesake, Daniel Perry, Jr. The deed of property to Nathan Perry may have been executed in 1780, because of his approaching marriage.

His bride-to-be was Miss Sophia Leonora Root, daughter of Rev. Benijoh and Elizabeth (Guernsey) Root, of Rutland, Vt. Nathan must have been about 21 years of age, as his fourth child was born in 1786.

Nathan Perry may have been a private in a Connecticut regiment during the latter part of the Revolutionary War, as a soldier of that name about his age and unknown residence appears on an old pay-roll of that state. While his children were very young, Major Perry evidently decided to leave Rutland, for between 1785 and 1789, he had made eight conveyances of land, aggregating $1,155. He is said to have purchased a farm and a mill in western New York, and removed his family to that state. But it must have been accomplished after 1790, as his son Horatio was born in that year in Rutland.

The name of the New York town to which he removed has not been learned, but as the family was in Canada for a time, and in 1796 Major Perry was engaged in trading with the Indians near Buffalo, he probably settled near the latter place.

At that period, Buffalo was a small frontier post, at which a few sol-

diers were stationed. Clustered about the barracks were two or three log-houses. The place, however, was a center for the fur trade of the Hudson Bay Company. Across the Niagara River, opposite Buffalo, on the Canadian side, conditions were very different. The country was thickly settled, mostly by Tories, who had fled at the close of the American Revolution, and the Perry family may have lived on the Canadian side of the river while Major Perry was engaged in the fur trade.

The latter invested in 1,000 acres of land in Lake County, Ohio, for which he paid five dollars per acre. He also purchased the property in Cleveland, bounded by Superior, Water, St. Clair and Bank streets, lots 4, 9, 50, and 51, six acres in all. Out Woodland way, near Perry Street, he bought a tract of farming land, which in the division of the estate in after years came into the possession of his son Horace, and was known as the "Horace Perry Farm." In addition to all this he invested in property at Black River.

It was not until 1806 that he brought his family to Cleveland. The Perrys lived on the north-east corner of Superior and Water streets. A frame-building, built by Elisha Norton, first postmaster of the town, stood on this lot, and whether the Perry family occupied this or built another for their use, has not been learned.

When Cuyahoga County was organized, in 1809, Major Perry was thenceforth known as "Judge" Perry, having been appointed one of the court judges. He was highly esteemed in the communities in which he lived. Although active in business and, as it has proven, possessing a keen insight into future land values, he was known as a genial, kind-hearted man. He died in 1813, aged 53 years, and, with his wife, lies close to the main entrance of Erie Street Cemetery. His body was removed to this spot from the pioneer cemetery, corner of Prospect and Ontario streets.

Mrs. Perry is said to have been a very dignified woman, somewhat austere in manner, and whose acquaintance was not easily made. Her son, Nathan Perry, Jr., resembled his mother in character and disposition.

Mrs. Perry's sister, Mrs. Robert Gilmore, was a pioneer resident of Newark, Ohio, and the families often visited one another, riding back and forth on horseback. Mrs. Perry was a fine equestrienne, as was her daughter, Mrs. Weddell. A brother of Mrs. Perry possessed the unusual name of "Philanthropes" Root, and it will be noted that he had a namesake in the Perry household, who died young.

Mrs. Perry was born the same year as her husband, but outlived him 23 years. The children of Judge Nathan and Sophia L. Root Perry:

Horace Perry, b. 1781; d. 1835; m. Abigail Smith in 1814.
Larry Perry, b. 1783; died young.
Philanthropes Perry, died young.
Nathan Perry, b. 1786; d. 1865; m. Pauline Skinner.
Horatio Perry, b. 1790; m. 1st, Sally Prentiss; 2nd, Harriet Smith.
Sophia Perry, b. 1800; d. 1823; m. Peter M. Weddell.

Horace Perry, eldest son of Judge Nathan and Sophia Root Perry, in the thirty years of his residence in this place, was even better known

personally than his younger brother Nathan, because of his public position. He was the first recorder of Cleveland, having been elected to that office when the village was organized in 1815, and continued to serve either as recorder or town clerk until his death in 1835. All the public records of early marriages are in his hand-writing, and cannot be excelled in the present days of professional penmanship. It is like script in its beautiful regularity and legibility. As justice of the peace, he also performed many marriage ceremonies.

He was 25 years of age when he arrived in Cleveland with his parents; in 1814 he married Abigail Smith, 18 years his junior. The couple lived in a small house adjoining that of Nathan Perry, Jr., until 1818, when Ahimaaz Sherwin built a large frame-house for Mr. Perry on the south side of the Public Square. It was a substantial building, its timbers of the best, and its builder a master of his trade. It was considered very imposing, and always was the largest house on that side of the square. It remained standing long years after every other dwelling in the vicinity had been torn down to make way for business. The alley that now separates May's department store from the Park Building marks the carriage drive that led in on the east side of the house.

After the death of Horace Perry, it became the early residence of Elijah Bingham. In more recent years the lower story of the building was occupied by the *Humphreys,* who made and sold candy there, and later by the Fulton Market.

Horace Perry was one of the incorporators of the Cleveland and Newburgh Railroad, and also joined his associates in the attempt to build adequate piers at the foot of the river. With his wife, he was of the party that took the first ride on this end of the Ohio Canal at its formal opening in July, 1827. An incident related of the trip was the loss of Mrs. Perry's new bonnet, which blew overboard.

Mrs. Perry died within the following month, a victim of the terrible scourge of typhoid fever that swept the village in the late summer and autumn months of that year.

Three young children were left motherless at her death. Other circumstances combined to make it a most unfortunate and irreparable loss to them, one that probably changed the whole tenor of their lives.

Horace Perry inherited much real estate. Original lots 85 and 86, on the Public Square—extending from Ontario Street to Euclid Avenue, and lots 97 and 98, directly back of them, which bordered Ontario Street all the way to Huron Street. In 1831, Prospect Street was cut through lot 97, to form a street. Mr. Perry also owned a large farm lying between Woodland Avenue and Broadway, in the vicinity of Perry Street. Some of this property had been sold previous to his death in 1835. Subsequently, the estate dwindled rapidly, and in time his three children were reduced to poverty.

There is no record of any business that Horace Perry engaged in, save that of county clerk and recorder, and the salary for the former in 1831 is said to have been but $60 a year. The parentage of Mrs. Abigail Smith Perry cannot be learned. She was 28 years old at the time of her death.

1806

NATHAN PERRY, JR.

Horace Perry's headstone in Erie Street Cemetery stands close to the right of the main driveway. The lettering on it has been completely obliterated by time and weather. The children of Horace and Abigail Smith Perry:

Peter Perry, b. 1817; m. Louise Selover, dau. of Ascher Selover.
John S. Perry, m. Phebe Wireman.
Paulina Perry, m. Charles N. Willey.

Peter Perry died of consumption in 1844, aged 27 years. He left at least two children, of whom Mary Perry married a Mr. Bigelow, of Buffalo, and Horace Perry, who died unmarried at the home of a relative on his mother's side of the family. Peter Perry evidently inherited the homestead on the Square, as it is advertised in the delinquent tax-list of 1841 under his name, also part of the Broadway farm.

Capt. John S. Perry served in the Mexican War, and upon his return was given a public reception by the city. He died in 1860—the result of hardships endured and of wounds received while in Mexico. His wife Phebe was but a child when they married. Her first long dress is said to have been her wedding dress. The only child mentioned of this couple was Major Frank W. Perry, who died in Washington, D. C., in 1876, aged 38 years. He was a soldier of the Civil War. If he left no sons there are no living descendants of Judge and Sophia L. Perry, who bear the family name.

Paulina Perry Willey inherited that part of lot 85 bordering upon Ontario Street. It was advertised for several successive years in the delinquent tax-lists of the 40's.

Charles N. Willey, her husband, was a nephew of John Willey, first mayor of Cleveland. He was a lawyer, and associated with his uncle in his law business. Children of C. N. and Paulina Willey are buried in Erie Street Cemetery.

1806

NATHAN PERRY, JR.

The Van Resselaers, Livingstons, and other Dutch families of New York, having great estates, always sent one of their sons, usually the oldest one, to live six months or a year with the Iroquois that he might learn their language and customs. These young men were usually adopted into one of the tribes, and thus a bond was created of like value to the Dutch settlers and Indians.

Judge Nathan Perry may have become familiar with this custom, for soon after his removal to western New York he sent his third son and namesake, Nathan, Jr., to live for a few months at the camp of the great chief Red Jacket, where he learned the Indian language, and acquired

a knowledge of furs and their value that proved to be of great financial service to him. He came to Cleveland two years before his parents arrived, but spent most of his time at Black River, looking after his father's interests there, and trading with the Indians. It was not until 1808 that he made Cleveland his home. In April of that year a fatal accident befell a large row-boat on its way from Cleveland to Black River. Q. T. Aikins, in the 1887 annals of the Old Settlers' Association, furnished a personal reminiscence connected with the accident and Nathan Perry, Jr., which gives an insight into the latter's business methods at the age of 23 years. He was a man of iron will, who never saved himself, and, naturally, expected others who served him to give of their uttermost. Like John Jacob Astor, whom he much resembled in character and business dealings, he was very successful in his fur trade, buying cheaply and selling at the best advantage. It is related of him that he loaded $12,000 worth of furs on wagons one year, and followed them all the way to New York. Mr. Astor, whose agents kept him notified of all such movements, waylaid the little caravan and tried to purchase the furs. But Mr. Perry flatly refused even to show them. Mr. Astor importuned and insisted. Probably he had never before met any fur-dealer who could withstand him. But it was a case of Greek meeting Greek. Mr. Perry had made up his mind that he was going to sell his furs in New York for all they would bring, and that no middleman should deduct from the profits accruing.

Nathan Perry, Jr., came to Cleveland in 1808. He probably lived with his parents at first. His father died in 1813. Soon after that event his son replaced the frame-house, corner of Superior and Water streets, with a brick store and dwelling under one roof. Here the Indians of this vicinity resorted with their furs, and often with the blankets furnished them by the Government, trading the latter for the various articles they coveted. Large silver brooches, and beads of many sizes and colors were in great demand by them, and always kept on hand by frontier merchants.

In 1816, when he was 31 years old, Nathan Perry married Pauline Skinner, daughter of Abram Skinner, well-known pioneer of Painesville, Ohio. She was born in Hartford, Conn., and 23 years of age. The marriage was another link between Cleveland and its sister village east of it, Mrs. Perry being one of several Painesville brides who chose a Cleveland man for a life-mate. Consequently there was much interchange of social courtesies between the two places in early days. Mrs. Perry was of pleasing personality, and has been remembered most kindly by those who recall her in later years. She died some years before her husband, and was laid to rest in Erie Street Cemetery, near the main entrance.

In 1824, Nathan Perry, Jr., bought a hundred acres on the north side of Euclid Avenue. It was purchased of Samuel Hinckley for five dollars an acre. Upon this tract a homestead was erected, which, with additions, yet stands far back from the road, upon a natural rise of ground, a picturesque reminder of pioneer days. North Perry Street was cut through this property. Mr. Perry also purchased several acres of land east of and near Erie Street for $10 an acre. As years passed this property increased greatly in value. He refused to part with any of his

real estate, and years after the city had grown around it, and Payne Avenue had been cut through to Willson Avenue—East 55th Street—there were long stretches of pasture each side of the street, upon which horses and cattle grazed. This was made possible by a law which taxed unimproved property on the basis of farming land. For years and years clerks with their lunch-baskets, and laborers with their dinner-pails walked the long stretch of "Perry-Payne Pastures" on their way to and from work.

Nathan Perry died in 1865, nearly 80 years of age.

The children of Nathan and Pauline Skinner Perry:

Oliver Hazard Perry, b. April, 1816; unmarried. Killed in a railroad accident, 1864.

Mary Perry, b. Sept., 1818; m. Henry B. Payne.

1806

HORATIO PERRY

Horatio Perry, the youngest son of Judge and Sophia Root Perry, was 16 years old when he came with his parents from Buffalo to Cleveland. Nothing concerning his residence in the village has been recorded save that in 1812 he was on the jury that tried O'Mic the Indian for murder. That same year he married Sally Prentiss, of Warrensville. She was a sister of Cyrus Prentiss, of Ravenna, and aunt of Loren and Perry Prentiss, of this city.

Horatio Perry removed to Wellington, Lorain Co., Ohio, where he led a long and useful life. He was deeply religious, having had in his early years a remarkable experience which was similar to that of St. Paul. Upon his reaching the great age of 100 years, not only Wellington, but all Lorain County celebrated the event. He was overwhelmed with gifts and kind wishes, and honored in an unusual degree. He lived nearly a year longer, and at his death the *Wellington Enterprise* published the following notice of the event:

"Horatio Perry, better known as 'Grandpa Perry,' departed this life on Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1891, at the extraordinary age of 100 years, 11 months and 1 day. Though weighed down by the infirmities of age the deceased was remarkably strong in mind and body for one so old until within a few weeks of his death. About two weeks ago he was stricken with apoplexy and gradually sank into a coma in which his life sank away, and he who had lived so many years among us sank to rest like a tired child.

The bell of the Congregational Church, which has long been unused for such purposes, tolled slowly out the one hundred strokes that announced to the town the death of this venerable man."

1806

WALWORTH

Horatio and Sally Prentiss had but one child who survived infancy, viz., *Sophia Perry,* m. Nathan Hamlin.

Mrs. Sally Prentiss Perry died and Mr. Perry married secondly, Harriet Smith. Rev. Thomas Barr performed the ceremony.

The children of Horatio and Harriet Smith Perry:

Jane Perry, m. Homer Hamlin. *Frances Perry,* m. William L. Smith.

1806

WALWORTH

Fisher's Island, south of Connecticut, belonged to Governor Winthrop of that state. It was partially cleared and under cultivation, but a large part of it was still heavily wooded and the haunts of deer and other wild game, and in season, its inlets and swamps swarmed with wild fowl of every description.

Governor Winthrop usually rented it, reserving all rights of hunting and fishing, and frequently either himself or his family connections would make up a large party to spend a week on Fisher's Island and return to New London loaded with game. While on this island they were the guests of the lessee or of the families who sublet the farms on it.

William Walworth from London, England, became one of its tenants in the latter part of the seventeenth century, but soon removed to the mainland, settling in Stonington. About 70 years later, one of his direct descendants, John Walworth, was born in Stonington, and at the age of 35 purchased 1,000 acres of land at the mouth of the Grand River—now known as Fairport, and four miles north of Painesville. The family had previously moved to Aurora, N. Y.

Meanwhile, he had married Miss Juliana Morgan, of New London, a sister town whose social and commercial interests were closely interwoven with those of Stonington. She was a granddaughter of Col. Christopher Ledyard, of Revolutionary fame. The Walworths had several children when Mr. Walworth concluded to come West and settle on his newly-acquired property.

In April, 1800, after the usual weary weeks of travel, the family arrived at Fairport, where a log-cabin was built for them on a high elevation, containing a beautiful view of the lake and river, and here Mr. Walworth began the task of clearing the 300 acres surrounding it. But he early found himself unfitted for such a strenuous undertaking. Nature had given him an active temperament, a fine, vigorous mind full of hope and ambition, but denied him the physical strength and endurance that should have accompanied those mental gifts. He was slight in appearance, and of a delicate constitution. His superior education and talents were soon recognized by the widely scattered community of that pioneer

day, and such honors as were possible then were bestowed upon him. He was made justice of the peace, an associate judge of common pleas, and the postmaster of Painesville. Finally, when the national government in 1805 decided to establish a rate of customs on Lake Erie, Thomas Jefferson appointed him inspector of revenue for the port of Cuyahoga, which necessitated his removal to it.

This led to an interchange of property with Samuel Huntington, who had been living in a log-house on Superior Street back of the present site of the American House. It is probable that the constant illness of Gov. Huntington's family through the prevalence of malaria was a strong inducement in closing the bargain—he had already moved it to Newburgh Heights—and the beautiful location at Fairport presented attractions to lure one from the hamlet so infested with fever and ague. But the exchange displayed a lack of appreciation of values that afterward must have caused him sore regret, and that it was effected must have been an unfailing source of self-congratulation to Mr. Walworth's descendants, as part of the property thus acquired includes every foot of the city of Cleveland's first ward.

We often hear of men carrying their whole ward precinct in their vest-pocket, but Mr. Walworth was the only one literally able to do so, though we naturally surmise that the deed was kept in a much safer place.

It was in April, 1806, that the Walworth family started for Cleveland in an open boat on Lake Erie; its occupants suffered great fright and exposure, for the boat was wrecked, while Judge Walworth's life was saved by the closest margin. When his feet at length touched bottom, he was almost exhausted from a prolonged struggle in the water, and with great difficulty reached the beach where he sank unable to rise. But his intrepid wife was equal to the occasion, and the family succeeded in reaching Cleveland in safety.

Judge Walworth built a home on the farm of 399 acres, now in the heart of the city, and lying between Erie, Huron, Miami streets and the river. The house stood about where the W. C. T. U. Friendly Inn is located. He lived there six years, taking such part in public affairs as his health permitted. He was the second postmaster of Cleveland, succeeding Elisha Norton in that office. He died in 1812, only 47 years of age.

Juliana Morgan Walworth was a type of the finest women of her day and generation. Her household always numbered other than her own household—orphan waifs and strays, now a friendless young girl, again a widow with children waiting for an opening for self-support. She was a sister of Youngs Ledyard Morgan and Deborah Morgan Weightman, both Cleveland pioneers, and in the remembrance of friends she is pictured as erect, active, vigorous, with a forceful face out of which looked kindly gray eyes, wearing her hair as was the fashion of the time—in side-puffs and curls, surmounted by a snowy cap. She was seven years old at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, and well remembered the sorrowful days of the Groton massacre, how at the approach of the British she was sent to a place of safety; how in the Sabbaths following nearly every woman in the church she attended was in mourning attire

for fathers, brothers, and husbands who perished on that fatal day, of a beautiful girl made insane by the death of her betrothed, and other incidents connected with that historical event.

In 1812, when the news of an advancing foe struck terror to the hearts of the little settlement, and every one fled for safety, Mrs. Walworth with two other brave women remained to face all danger because her husband was too ill to move, and there were sick soldiers in town dependent upon their ministrations.

She was an adept at riding a horse, and after the death of Judge Walworth rode through the wilderness all the way to New York City and back.

Four years later she married William Keyes, recalled to the memory of aged people as a very handsome man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas Barr, of Euclid.

Mrs. Juliana Walworth Keyes died in her home on Euclid Avenue, in 1853, aged 84, having lived in Cleveland for nearly half a century.

The children of Judge John and Juliana Morgan Walworth:

Ashbel Walworth, b. 1790; m. Mary Ann Dunlap.

Juliana Walworth, m. Dr. David Long.

John Periander Walworth, m. Sarah Wrenn.

Horace Walworth, b. 1796; died in Louisiana, aged 67.

Hannah Walworth, b. 1812; m. Benj. Strickland.

The Walworth burial lot is in Woodland Cemetery.

1806

COZAD

To be a Cleveland McIlrath is not always to be also a Cozad, but if one is a Cozad, in this part of the country, he surely is a McIlrath as well. For the grandmother or great-grandmother of them all was Jane McIlrath.

The Cozad family are descended from Jacques Cossart, a French-Huguenot, who came to New York City from Holland in 1662. He was accompanied by his wife, Lydia Williams Cossart, and two children, the eldest of whom, a daughter, married a Goelet. There were two more children born to the couple in this country. The youngest of these was Anthony Cossart, and his son Jacob removed from Brooklyn, where he had been living some years, to Mendham, New Jersey, where he died. The family name, by this time, began to be pronounced and later written "Cozad."

COZAD

Samuel, fourth in descent from the American ancestor, married Anna Clark, and had a family of five daughters and two sons. Three of these children came west in 1806 and were Cleveland pioneers. They were:

Samuel Cozad, Jr., b. 1756; m. Jane McIlrath in 1785.
Abigail Cozad, b. 1761; m. Andrew McIlrath.
Elisabeth Cozad, b. 1763; m. Thomas McIlrath.

Jane, Andrew, and Thomas McIlrath were the children of Samuel and Jane Aikman McIlrath, who also came to Cleveland about the same time.

Samuel Cozad, Jr., and wife settled on the south side of Euclid Ave. Their log-cabin stood on the grounds of the present Adelbert College. They bought land on that side of the street from Doan's Corners out to Lake View Cemetery. And their sons purchased considerable property on the north side of the street, including what is now Wade Park.

The children of Samuel and Jane Cozad:

Elias Cozad, b. 1790; m., in 1813, Hannah Palmer.
Anne Cozad, b. 1792; m., in 1809, John Carlton.
Samuel Cozad, b. 1794; m., in 1816, Mary Condit.
Sarah Cozad, b. 1799; m., in 1817, William Dudley Mather; 2nd, Jonathan Hale.
Andrew Cozad, b. 1801; m. Sally Simmons, who was born 1805, and died 1884.
Nathaniel Cozad, b. 1803; m. Ann Collier.
Jacob Cozad, b. 1786; m. Rosanna Brownlee.

Elias Cozad's farm was what is Lake View Cemetery, and his log-house stood near the centrance to the cemetery. An old well once marked the spot, but probably has long since been filled in. In late life he lived on the south-west corner of Euclid and E. 107th Street, in a comfortable brick residence, where he died the last of his generation.

Mrs. Elias Cozad was Hannah Palmer, daughter of Deacon Thomas and Sarah Fardyce Palmer of Annapolis, Maryland. She had a large family of children, most of whom were born into pioneer life, and the mother experienced all the hardship, deprivation and loneliness entailed upon the women of that very early day in Ohio.

The children of Elias and Hannah Palmer Cozad:

Dr. Amos Cozad, moved to Indiana.
James Cozad, m. Isabell Bonnall.
Jesse Cozad, m. Sophie Strong.
Solomon Cozad, died a bachelor.
Hannah Cozad, m. Elias Cozad.
Jerusha Cozad, m. James Johnson of Collamer.
Lydia Cozad, m. Leonard Marcelot of Euclid.
Julia Cozad, m. Augustus Andrews.
Aurelia Cozad, m. Wells Beckwith.
Ethan Allen, *Cynthia*, and *Amelia Cozad*, unmarried.

The family lived later at the north-west corner of Euclid Avenue and Fairmount Street.

Anne Cozad married in 1809 John Carlton of Northfield, Summit Co. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, was wounded, and died September, 1813. They had one child:

Harriet Carlton, b. March 18, 1811; m. William Hale of Bath, Summit Co.

Mr. Hale was the son of Jonathan Hale, who married for his second wife Harriet Carlton's aunt, Mrs. Sarah Cozad Mather. William Hale had also been married before. William and Harriet Carlton Hale had five children.

Sarah Cozad married in 1817 William Dudley Mather of Northfield, O. If a name signifies aught, Mr. Mather must have been of the finest New England stock. He died leaving two children:

Jane Mather, b. 1821; m. Andrew Hale, brother of William Hale of Bath, O.

Betsey Mather, b. 1823; m. Sandford Rogers of Bath, O.

Andrew Cozad married Sally Simmons of Fredonia, N. Y. She was born in 1805, and died in 1884.

They had a large family of children. The first three died young. Those who reached maturity were:

Justus L. Cozad, m. Ortensia Whitman.

Andrew Dudley Cozad, m. Lucy Crosby.

Henry Irving Cozad, m. Emma Hine.

Sarah L. Cozad, m. Daniel Duty.

Marcus E. Cozad, m. Margaret Waggoner.

Nathaniel Cozad, b. 1803, married Anne Collier, and settled on the old homestead of his father, the site of which is part of Adelbert College grounds. His children:

Martha Cozad, b. 1825; m. Horatio Ford.

Minerva Cozad, b. 1831.

Samuel Cozad 3rd, who married Mary Condit of the pioneer Condit family, settled on Euclid Avenue opposite his father, at Doan's Corners. His log-cabin was situated on a spot now the center of the pond in Wade Park. Afterward, he built a frame-house directly opposite Hatch Library. His farm consisted of 100 acres of woods, undergrowth and marsh. The nearest neighbors were Job Doan, keeping the Doan Tavern, north-west corner of Euclid Avenue and E. 107th Street, and the Hendershotts, living back of the college grounds. E. 107th Street was then Newburgh Road.

Mr. Newell S. Cozad, son of Samuel Cozad 3rd, is yet living and relates many exceedingly interesting stories of his boyhood. He inherited, or succeeded his father as owner of the Wade Park property. From the first he recognized and appreciated the unusual natural beauty of the

spot, its towering trees, the loveliness of the brook flowing through the place, and the charm of the ever-changing ravine, its steep banks covered with flowering bushes and wild flowers. He gave much time and a great deal of money in improving the property. He met with serious business reverses, which compelled him to part with it at a great financial loss, and the late J. H. Wade became the owner of it. Mr. Cozad states that along Doan Creek for miles in both directions were bear-dens.

"Farmers slept each night with muskets by their bedsides, ready for nocturnal attacks upon their pig-pens. These were not infrequent, and many a night the terrified squeals of a young porker sounded the alarm to all the farmers of the neighborhood, bringing them to its rescue.

"We were awakened one night by a commotion in the pig-pen," he relates, "and hastened out with loaded muskets to determine the cause. The pen was constructed of logs placed one above another, with a space of six inches between them. Upon the convenient ladder thus afforded, we discovered a large bear with a squealing pig held in his strong embrace, ascending step by step to the top of the high enclosure. It took but one shot to settle him for all, and bear-meat was a drug on the market around Doan's Corners next day."

Samuel Cozad 3rd was a pioneer in the temperance movement, and actively interested in the slavery question. With Cyrus Ford, a pioneer neighbor, he assisted slaves into Canada.

The children of Samuel and Mary Condit Cozad:

Hetty Ann Cozad, b. 1817; m. Joseph Bennett of Staten Island, N. Y.

Silas H. Cozad, b. 1819; unmarried.

Mary Cozad, b. 1821; m. Joel B. Hawkins; d. 1872.

William Mather Cozad, b. 1823; m. Sarah Bennett. He died 1872.

Newell Samuel Cozad, b. 1831; m. Sarah J. Goe.

Martha Jane Cozad, b. 1834; unmarried.

Newell S. Cozad, who as a lad experienced much of pioneer life, is still a prominent resident of the East End.

1806

WALWORTH

By the death of John Walworth in 1812, his widow and children were left in a frontier town in the midst of a national war that threatened danger to all the settlements of northern Ohio.

The oldest child of the family was Ashbel, 22 years of age, the youngest a babe. Upon the former fell all the cares and responsibilities of his father's business and of the bereaved household. His young shoulders were worthy of the mantle. He was steady, discreet, wise for his years,

honest, kind-hearted, and therefore popular with his neighbors of the little hamlet. He safely tided over the family crisis, and in 1820 started a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Mary Ann Dunlap of Schenectady, N. Y. Her sister became Mrs. Elisha Taylor and another one Mrs. William Beattie. They were of a fine Schenectady family.

Mr. Walworth filled the highest offices of trust, except those of the bar, that the government could bestow upon a citizen of Cleveland in those days. He was collector of port 17 successive years, and postmaster when for a time the mail was yet so far from heavy that he is said to have carried it around in his pocket and handed it over to the rightful owners as he casually met them. In later years the mail was yet so far from heavy that occasionally he closed the office while he went fishing.

His first married home was on Superior Street, where the American House now stands. Adjoining it was his office. He removed his family to the Walworth farm of 350 acres, having erected upon it a substantial house. This stood upon the site of the present Friendly Inn, headquarters of the W. C. T. U. organization, and in the immediate neighborhood of the old market house and the hay market. The Walworth homestead had a beautiful location, overlooking the river valley. Here for long years was dispensed a generous hospitality to rich and poor alike: for both Mr. and Mrs. Walworth held old-fashioned ideas regarding their duties toward kinsmen and neighbors, and their home was often a scene of social entertainment, or, for weeks at a time, a shelter for the unfortunate. The parents joined the Old Stone Church in their early married life, and their children in their maturity followed their example. Indeed, the whole Walworth family and all its connections from Mrs. John Walworth, Sr., followed by the Longs, Taylors, and Severances, have been the stronghold of Presbyterianism.

Ashbel Walworth removed to Euclid Avenue, west of Erie Street, and the Walworth farm was cut into building lots. There was a time when that locality was considered a most desirable residence district. But the foreign immigration into the city, and the increase of factories rapidly changed conditions, and the neighborhood once devoted to pretty residences occupied by the best element of the city, degenerated into saloons, brothels, and abodes of the wretched poor.

Ashbel Walworth died suddenly in 1844, aged 54. Mrs. Walworth survived him many years, dying at an advanced age.

The children of Ashbel and Mary Dunlap Walworth:

John Walworth, b. 1821; m. Mary Race, sister of Mrs. Josiah Harris.

Anne Walworth, unmarried, died on Euclid Avenue, the last of her family.

Sarah Walworth, unmarried.

William Walworth.

Mary Walworth, m. Samuel Bradbury.

1806

NORRIS

Abram L. Norris married Abigail McIlrath in New Jersey, and with his wife and three children came to East Cleveland in this year.

Keziah Norris, m. Myndret Wemple.
Phebe Norris, m. Cornelius Thorp.
Amanda Norris, b. 1808; m. Gavin Smellie.
Susan Norris, b. 1813.
Annie Norris, b. 1816; m. Albert Bennet Townsend.
Caroline Norris, b. 1826; m. John Worley.

Abraham Norris died in 1838, aged 60. Abigail Norris died in 1844, aged 58. The Norris lot is in East Cleveland Cemetery.

1806

MILES

In the various histories of Cleveland and its vicinity no mention is made of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miles, Sr., although the county records show that they were residents in 1806, owned many acres of land in Newburgh, and as the parents of the "Miles Brothers" were important people.

The father of Charles Miles, Sr., died young, leaving a widow and several children; consequently Charles began a struggle for his own existence and that of others when but a lad. He seems to have possessed sagacity, energy and judgment in business affairs as he accumulated property in Vermont, where he lived for some years before coming to Ohio.

Mrs. Charles Miles, Sr., was the daughter of Deacon Stephen Thompson and wife Mary Walters Thompson of Goshen, Conn. Mrs. Sanger, a granddaughter, who, in 1901, was 89 years of age, remembers Mrs. Miles as a tall, graceful woman, with a frank, kindly face, and recalls hearing older members of the family frequently speak of her quick bravery and endless courage. Hardship, danger, and great sorrow were endured silently and uncomplainingly. These characteristics may have been inherited from her remarkable ancestress, Mary Honeywood, whose fortitude and loyalty to her friend, John Bradford, enabled her to stand by his side when he was burned at the stake, a martyr to his religious opinions.

During the first year of his marriage Mr. Mills enlisted in the militia and marched off for service in the Revolutionary War; but he became very ill and was ordered home, a soldier being detailed to accompany him, as he was unable to travel alone. In the summer of 1781 he removed with his young wife and child to Tinmouth, Vt., where he contracted for extensive tracts of land upon which, within a few years, he made his last payment.

A portion of this land was deeded by him to his sons and all of it eventually sold when the family left Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Miles had a large family of children, six sons and two daughters, all of whom, except the oldest one, were born in Tinmouth, Vt. The parents were

resolute in a determination to secure proper education for them, and several of their sons were sent to Middleburg College.

In 1801 a number of families removed from Goshen, Conn., to settle Hudson, O. Among them were Mrs. Miles' parents and several of her brothers and sisters. They wrote glowing accounts of the new country, urging Mr. Miles and his family to join them. The longing to see her own people grew so strong that finally Mrs. Miles urged her son Erastus to go and see for himself just what was the outlook and the feasibility of the removal of the family to the much vaunted Western hamlet.

It resulted in the purchase of 160 acres of land in Hudson in 1805 by Mr. Miles, Sr., and the following year he and his oldest son Theodore purchased a tract in Newburgh, now a part of Cleveland, adjoining the home of Ebenezer Pease, and not far from property belonging to Erastus Miles, the second son of the family.

Mr. Charles Miles, Sr., was 54 years old when he came to Cleveland. He lived but seven years in his new home, dying at the age of 61. He bequeathed to his widow one-third of his estate and the home with 28 acres of land; to his sons large tracts of land in Newburgh, Cleveland and Hudson, and to his daughters a fair share of the estate.

During their residence here, Mrs. Miles made frequent visits among her relatives in Hudson, O., more especially her parents, who lived to a good old age. These journeys were made on horseback, and she was often accompanied by her sister Esther Thompson, Mrs. George Pease, mother of Mrs. Irad Kelly.

For many years Mrs. Miles lived, a widow in her own home, but after the marriage of Susannah, her youngest child, who then left Cleveland, Mrs. Miles lived with her son Samuel, whose home was close by. Subsequently she removed to the residence of Theodore, where she remained until her death in 1833, aged 73 years.

The sons in this family were prominent in the early history of Cleveland and Newburgh, especially the older ones. They owned the frame-structure built before the War of 1812 by Murray brothers on Superior Street, adjoining the Mowrey Tavern, and which stood for many years. Theodore was a justice and frequently officiated at early marriages in this county.

Miles Avenue, one of the longest and most important streets of Southeast Cleveland, was named for this family.

Erastus and Daniel Miles died in 1827, a year of great mortality in this locality, the former 44 years of age, and the latter about 36 years. They are buried in Harvard Grove Cemetery, having been removed from an earlier one. The graves of many of the Miles family, marked by weather-worn head-stones, are near the main entrance of the cemetery.

The children of Charles and Ruth Thompson Miles:

Theodore Miles, b. 1781; m. 1st, Lydia Clark; 2nd, Fanny Buel Hawley or Holly.

Erastus Miles, b. 1783; m. Laura Carter.

Charles Miles, m. Elisabeth Train; 2nd, Aurelia Train; died 1818.

Samuel Miles, m. Salina Hamilton.

Thompson Miles, m. Myra Reddington; 2nd, Mary Green; died 1823, aged 25 years.

1807

BURKE

Daniel Miles, died unmarried in 1827.

Polly (Mary) Miles, m. Isaac J. Lacy. She died when not quite 16 years old.

Susannah Miles, m. Dr. Nathan H. Manter.

Theodore Miles, like his brother Erastus, led a prominent life in the community. His home was in Newburgh, but he was as well known in the village of Cleveland as at the former place. He held public and commercial offices of trust, and was a successful business man. Miles Park was given to the city before 1850 by Theodore Miles, but not until 1877 was it given his name. It is 165 feet wide. A branch of the Public Library stands upon it.

When Theodore Miles married secondly, Fanny B. Holly, he was given the first marriage license issued in Cuyahoga County. They were married on Monday, May 7, 1810, by Amos Spafford, the pioneer justice of the peace.

The children of Theodore and Lydia Clark Miles:

Eben Miles, m. Eunice Bates, daughter of Noble Bates.

Adeliza Miles, died at middle age; unmarried.

The children of Theodore and Fanny Holly Miles:

Anson Miles, m. Abby Phipps.

Mary Ann Miles, m. Alonzo Rathbun.

Ann Eliza Miles, m. Spafford Miles, a cousin.

Lucy Miles, m. Morris Jackson. She died young.

Holly Miles, m. Sophrona Simmons.

Livana Miles, unmarried. She lived all her days in the old homestead on Miles Avenue, and died there at an advanced age.

1807

BURKE

Irene Burke, a daughter of Sylvanus and Ascha Burke, lived a life of many vicissitudes.

In 1807, when but a mere girl, she became the second wife of Augustus Gilbert of Newburgh. The death of his first wife bereaved a household of eight children, the oldest but 16 years of age, the youngest a new-born babe.

Judge Gilbert died six years later, leaving very little property. Two of his daughters married soon after this, and probably assumed the charge of the 13-year-old brother and the youngest sisters.

Irene Burk Gilbert had to face the future with no income and with a little daughter, Louise, three years old. Three months after her hus-

band's death, another child was born, upon whom she bestowed her own name.

She struggled bravely to keep a roof over herself and babes, but often was obliged to leave the little ones in the care of her relatives while she worked; for in those early pioneer days there was little a woman could do for remuneration, and remain, meanwhile, in the shelter of her own home.

Finally, she gave up the futile attempt, and in December, 1816, married again. Her husband was Peter Robinson, a widower with seven children, most of them well-grown up, but as yet unmarried and living at home with their father.

To this Gilbert-Robinson household was added within the next 12 years seven more children, only one of whom lived beyond infancy, and that one, a dear little boy named Augustus, much beloved by his half-sisters, Louise and Irene Gilbert, died when he was three years old.

The sorrow of a mother seven times bereaved cannot be imagined save by one who has undergone a measure, at least, of such an experience.

Mr. Robinson died, and after another interval of loneliness and physical effort, in 1832, she again married, Ephraim Hubbell, who had six children all of age and living in their own homes. Mr. Hubbell lived but a year or two afterward, and, within four years of her third marriage, Irene passed away from this checkered life, at the age of 56.

1807

BUNNELL OR BONNELL

David Bunnell and Anna McIlrath, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Cozad McIlrath, were married in Morriss County, New Jersey, and came to East Cleveland with their children in 1807. A certified list of the latter is not at hand, but the following list of family names and marriages has been furnished:

Isabell Bunnell, m. James Palmer.
Removed to Michigan.
Electa Bunnell, m. Mathias Rush.
Angelina Bunnell.
Johanna Bunnell, m. Joseph Pimlot.
Removed to Medina, O.
Mary Bunnell, m. ——— Gillette.
Removed to Oberlin, O.
Aaron Bunnell, m. Jane Johnston.
Nelson Bunnell, m. Elvira Johnston.

BALDWIN

Samuel Smith Baldwin, son of Samuel and Hannah Northrup Baldwin of Ridgefield, Conn., came to Newburgh about 1808 and settled on a farm on Aetna Street.

In 1810 he was elected sheriff of Cuyahoga Co., the first citizen to fill that office. He officiated in this capacity when the Indian was executed on the Public Square for murder in 1812. He was also elected county surveyor, and for several years following was engaged in defining boundaries of townships, farms, and homestead lots, a busy, valuable man in this community. He died comparatively young, in 1822, and had he lived longer undoubtedly would have had much to do with the history of Cleveland in the years closely following his death.

Mrs. Samuel Smith Baldwin was Sarah Camp, only child of the Rev. Samuel Camp of Ridgefield, Conn. She brought into the wilderness of Newburgh a beautiful and unusual wardrobe for that day, indicating in all its appointments the possession of money and good taste. It also most pathetically showed that the delicately nurtured wife and daughter had no idea when she left her New England home to come west what conditions she was facing.

The oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Baldwin was born in 1798, and they had been married probably about 11 years when they removed to Newburgh. They had eight children born to them. The youngest were twins, and Mrs. Baldwin died shortly after their birth, aged 36 years.

On the day that the Battle of Lake Erie was fought, a man on horseback came tearing up to the Baldwin home, crying, "Flee for your lives! The British and Indians are upon us!"

Mr. Baldwin was away from home, and his wife hastily hitched up a horse to a wagon, piled a feather-bed, wearing-apparel and the children into it, and whipped the horse at headlong speed towards Aurora, where Mr. Baldwin's parents and brothers lived. The trembling household of mother and young children had not gone far, however, before they were overtaken by a messenger who informed them that the alarm was false, and the supposed enemy approaching Cleveland in boats were United States soldiers, and there was no danger to be feared.

Mrs. Sarah Camp Baldwin gave her mother-in-law the first rose-bush grown in Aurora, O. Mrs. Baldwin, Sr., when on a visit to her son in Newburgh, was given a slip from one brought shortly before from Connecticut. The slip grew and became the finest of double roses and very fragrant. Mrs. Sarah Baldwin died in 1818, aged 36 years.

In July, 1819, Mr. Baldwin married 2nd, Miss Rhoda Boughton of Grafton, Lorain Co., whom he met while on one of his surveying expeditions.

She was the daughter of Nathan Boughton of West Stockbridge, Mass. She and her twin-brother were born while their father, Nathan Boughton, was fighting at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and therefore was about 43 years of age when she married Mr. Baldwin. She had two sisters, and probably two brothers. Gaius Boughton, pioneer of Cleveland, may have been one of the latter. Her father died at the Baldwin homestead in 1820.

Rhoda Boughton proved to be all that Mr. Baldwin had hoped for or believed when he entrusted his motherless children to her care. He died

three years after this second marriage, leaving his affairs in such a condition that no apparent income for the support of his family was afforded. This seemed a matter of great surprise to his neighbors and relatives, as he was a good business man and very energetic, one who seemed to have ample resources for the comfortable maintenance of himself and family. He dealt in real estate considerably, and in the last two years of his life was associated with Leonard Case in acquiring town lots and farming property. His descendants claim that the lot upon which now stands the city hall buildings was once owned by him in conjunction with Mr. Case. The farm had been mortgaged for money to pay on recent investments. In the loss of husband and father the family, therefore, were made homeless. The children were scattered among relatives and friends.

Mrs. Baldwin returned to Grafton and lived with her sister, Mrs. Jonathan Rawson, taking with her the twins who remained there until the marriage of their oldest sister a few years later, when they made their home with her.

The children of Samuel Smith and Sarah Camp Baldwin:

Philander Baldwin, b. 1798; died young.

Lucretia Baldwin, b. 1805; m. Reuben I. Henry. They lived in Aurora, O.

Caroline Baldwin, b. 1806; m. Victor Cannon of Bedford.

Julia Baldwin, m. Thomas North. They moved to Wisconsin.

Sarah Baldwin, m. Almeron Dodge. Removed to Roscoe, Ill.

Henry Baldwin, m. Amanda Risley.

Edward Baldwin, m. Fanny Thompson. Aunt of the late Horace Benton.

Emily Baldwin, twin of Edward, m. Francis Moran.

Lucretia lived with her uncle, Harry Baldwin, for some years after her mother's death. She taught district school in Brandywine, riding a horse to and from her work. It is told of her that she was generous and kind-hearted, and even in those days of heroic women was no ordinary person.

Caroline was six years old when she went to live with an aunt in Aurora. She led a long, exemplary life, an interesting woman with keen mental and spiritual insight. Francis Moran, who married Emily, was a talented and brilliant young school-teacher.

1808

AMES

Ashley Ames, an early settler of Cleveland and Newburgh, came west from Virgennes, Vt., where he was born in 1795. His father, David Ames, was a native of Hollins, N. H., and a Revolutionary soldier, who was superintendent of the Springfield, Mass., armory, and the inventor of the Ames rifle. The family was also represented in the French and Indian War.

AMES

Ashley Ames was apprenticed to a stone-mason in his home town. The man was rough and abusive in his cups, and the boy, then only 12 or 13 years of age, ran away from him. He had heard tales of the New Connecticut, and he started for it on foot, walking all the way from Vermont to Buffalo, N. Y. Here he fell in with some Indians who were going up the lakes on a raft, and they allowed him to accompany them as far as Cleveland.

The whole story of this adventure would be an interesting one, how the child secured food on the way, what he found awaiting him here, who gave him employment, and what the work was!

However, four or five years later, he is driving a team for some one. The War of 1812 is on, and one day a detachment of troops marching through town on some expedition west of it, seized the team for transportation purposes and compelled the lad to drive it. He was with the army about three weeks. His brother, Stephan Ames, who had previously joined him in Cleveland, enlisted as a gunner, and years afterward was awarded 200 acres of Michigan land by the Government, which he at once sold for $100.

Ashley Ames bought a farm on Miles Avenue in Newburgh, and in 1826, married Sarah Willard, daughter of the late John O. Willard. Miss Willard's home had been on Euclid Road, corner of what is now E. 55th Street, where her widowed mother resided on a hundred-acre farm. The bride was but 16 years old on her wedding day. She was a gifted young woman who, if she had been born into a later generation, probably would have developed into a successful artist, for she had a rare sense of form and color, and often astonished her neighbors by effects produced in her household furnishing, through simple decoration and artistic arrangement. In connection with this gift an interesting story is related of her.

A room of her home needed papering, and in lacking the material to do it in conventional style she accomplished the job by using odds and ends of many kinds and colors of wall-paper donated by friends who had no use for them. They were all arranged so harmoniously that the effect instead of being incongruous, was like a mosaic, and most attractive.

Mrs. Ames was an accomplished needle-worker. She embroidered beautifully, and the bands of her husband's shirt-fronts were adorned with fancy stitching, and all of his underwear bore his embroidered initial. She spun silk thread from cocoons, and knitted a large silk shawl in which was a pattern of birds and flowers. Her family of ten children did not prevent her from adopting two motherless little ones, whom she raised as her own.

Miss May Ames, of 9315 Miles Avenue, an artist and a teacher in the Cleveland School of Art, inherits her talent from this gifted grandmother.

In early years of his life, Ashley Ames could have become owner of a valuable piece of property that, had he availed himself of the opportunity offered, would have made his grandchildren of today able to count their fortune in seven figures.

Jonathan Johnson, an early pioneer lake-captain, owned 60 acres on Euclid Road. It was located between what is now East 34th and East 40th Street, and ran back to Central Avenue. It was covered with scrub-

oaks and brush. Capt. Johnson was not a farmer and wished to dispose of the property.

As Ashley Ames had once done him a great service, the Captain wanted to give him the first chance of buying it. Mr. Ames owned a gentle horse that Capt. Johnson coveted. So, he offered to trade the 60 acres for the horse and a promissory note for $400, payable in 15 years without interest.

Mr. Ames was afraid to accept of the offer, as the land was uncleared, and the soil poor.

Mr. Ames was somewhat eccentric, which took the form of reticence. He never answered a question promptly. Usually he showed no signs of having heard it. Then hours and perhaps days afterward he would reply casually as if at that moment addressed on the subject. He had a horror of debt, and after his death the liabilities against his estate were 35 cents for medicine used in the last days of his illness.

The children of Ashley and Sarah Williard Ames:

Henry C. Ames, b. 1827; m. Fanny Bell.

Charles Williard Ames, b. 1829; m. Mary Fitzhugh.

Harrison W. Ames, b. 1831; m. Charlotte Goodhue.

Edwin Ames, b. 1833; m. Caroline Briggs.

Ashley Ames, Jr., b. 1835; m. Jane Perkins.

John O. Ames, b. 1837; m. Helen Lewis.

Freeland H. Ames, b. 1845; died 1888.

Sarah Williard Ames, b. 1848; m. 1st, Robert Carren; 2nd, Horace Beakle.

Adelia A. Ames, b. 1851; m. George Lewis.

Anson W. Ames, b. 1854; living in Los Angeles, Cal.

It will be observed that seven sons were born in this family before there were any daughters. Mrs. Ames, therefore, initiated the younger sons in the mysteries of housekeeping, teaching them all the things in which only girls were supposed to be proficient, cooking, knitting, dish-washing, etc. They never regretted this in after life. On the contrary they were proud of their unusual accomplishments.

1811

AMES

Stephen Ames, son of David Ames of Hollis, N. H., and elder brother of Ashley Ames, came to Cleveland some time between 1808 and 1811. He was a gunner in the War of 1812, and secured 200 acres of Government land for his military services at that time.

He married Demis Ferris of Monckton, Vt., and settled on a farm on Broadway Avenue, opposite the old Cataract House. He was a wagon-

maker by trade as well as a farmer. His family of three sons and seven daughters mostly left Newburgh for pioneer homes in Western states.

Children of Stephan and Demis Ames:

Abigail Ames, m. Harry Tuttle of Independence, O.
Martha Ames, m. Chester Beakle.
Alzina Ames, unmarried.
Carlinda Ames, m. Mr. Warden.
David Ames.
Wesley Ames, married in Nebraska.
Easton Ames, lives in Iowa.
Orinda Ames, m. Charles Thomas, of Warrensville, Ohio.
Priscilla Ames, m. Jerry Craile.
Urania Ames, m. David Trevitt.

Stephan Ames died aged 86 years. He was at the time residing with his daughter, Mrs. Orinda Ames Thomas.

1808

TAYLOR

Philo Taylor came from New England to Rocky River about 1808, and bought or built a log-tavern on the eastern bank near the mouth of the stream. Here, in 1809, his eighth child was born, Egbert Taylor, said to have been the first one born in the township. The exact year that Mr. Taylor sold out and removed to town has not been recorded by his descendants. But we find him in August, 1816, helping to organize the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, the pioneer bank of the city. He was a Cleveland merchant at that time, having a store for general merchandise on the north side of Superior, below Bank Street. He is said to have been landlord of a tavern, also, in the same spot.

In 1823, his wife, Zerviah Davenport Taylor, whom he married in 1793, and who was the mother of his eleven children, died, and was buried in Erie Street Cemetery. Shortly afterward, Mr. Taylor removed to Newburgh, but continued to be identified with the business interests of this place. Three years after the death of his wife, Zerviah, he married Miss Rhoda Baldwin of Newburgh. Philo Taylor died in 1854, aged 81 years.

The children of Philo and Zerviah Davenport Taylor filled valuable and important positions in the commercial and social life of Cleveland and Newburgh. Nothing personal has been preserved of their mother, but judging by her daughters, who were noted for their many lovely characteristics, she must have been a most estimable woman.

The children were:

Sophia Taylor, b. 1795; m. Gaius Burke.
Elisha Taylor, b. 1798; m. 1st, Delia Foot of Dover; 2nd, in 1825, Elisabeth Drury.
Wealthy Taylor, m. James McKay.

HICKOX

Amanda Taylor, b. 1800; m. James Hyndman.
Prudency Taylor, b. 1802; m. Brazilla Burke.
John D. Taylor, b. 1805; m. Laura Foot of Dover.
Lovica Taylor, b. 1807; m. Morris Hartwell.
Egbert Taylor, b. 1809.
Charles Taylor, b. 1811; m. Elisabeth Shepard.
Harvey Taylor, b. 1813; m. Martha _____.
Julia Ann Taylor, b. 1816; m. James Hartwell.

1809

HICKOX

June 15, 1809, was an eventful day for the Hickox family of old Waterbury, Conn., for Eri and Abram, two sons of Capt. Abraham and Jemima Foote Hickox, started early that morning with their families for Ohio.

Everything in the way of livestock and household furniture that could not be taken on the long journey was sold or given away. Each family had a wagon packed, and filled to over-flowing with bedding, wearing-apparel, cooking-utensils, dishes, and enough provisions to last through the first few weeks of travel, and the wagon was drawn by a yoke of oxen.

Abram and his wife Tamar Tuttle Hickox were both middle-aged when they abandoned their New England home, and started on this distant venture. They had five daughters, Ruth, Oriana, Lucy, Lucinda, and Dorcas. Ruth, the oldest, was 24 years old, and the youngest girl was about 15.

The father walked all the way to Cleveland, while the mother and daughters took turns, two at a time, in riding precariously on the wagon. It was well into August before their destination was reached, and, doubtless, the road between Buffalo and Cleveland seemed the longest part of the journey.

Abram Hickox was a blacksmith, and upon his arrival found awaiting him all the work he could do, as Nathaniel Doan, the first blacksmith, had been driven out of the hamlet by malaria, and was then living on the corner of Euclid Avenue and Fairmount Street.

Eri Hickox was a farmer, and when the party reached Cleveland, he was far from satisfied with the looks of its sandy soil, and decided to continue the journey for a few days longer, and search for a farm better suited to his purposes.

This he found ten miles away in Middleburg Township, Berea. The families were thus separated for the first time, but the cousins interchanged visits frequently, and two of Abram's daughters spent their last days with their Middleburg relatives and were buried there.

The first shop and dwelling of Abram Hickox was near the corner of Superior and Bank streets, the present site of the Rockefeller Building.

Either it was moved across the street near Seneca Street, or he built there a few years later, and before his death the smithy stood on Euclid Avenue, and his residence directly back of it, No. 27 Prospect Street. A narrow lane connecting the two streets at this point bore his name until recently.

Mr. Hickox was a character, and his quaint sayings and unconventional doings furnished amusement for Cleveland as a hamlet, a village, and a city. He was familiarly known as "Uncle Abram."

The sign over his smithy read:

"UNCLE ABRAM WORKS HERE."

While celebrating the day, one Fourth of July, he met with a serious accident, which laid him up for many weeks. Upon his recovery he changed his sign to read:

"UNCLE ABRAM STILL WORKS HERE."

He was a cousin of Hon. John A. Foote, the noted Cleveland lawyer, his mother and the latter's grandfather being sister and brother. Mr. Hickox was a member of Trinity Church and its sexton from its organization until his death. In that office he seemed "The Head and Front of Episcopacy."

There was a time when the Stone Church and Trinity, both homeless, used the only schoolhouse together. The former had services morning and afternoon; Trinity in the evening.

One Christmas, falling on the Sabbath, Uncle Abram planned to decorate the edifice with evergreens, candles, etc., for the evening service. It could be done only in the short interval that succeeded the close of the second meeting of the Presbyterians. It is said that in his eagerness to begin the work, he begged Parson Bradstreet not to preach one of his "damned, long-winded sermons, this time."

He was tall, thin, and, within the memory of all, wore large bowed spectacles over a rather sharp-pointed nose. His portrait is preserved in the Western Reserve Historical Building. He was the village sexton, and laid away in the first cemetery nearly all who were interred there.

He was 80 years old at the time of his own death, having lived here 36 years, and his grave is in Erie Street Cemetery, near the front entrance.

Of Tamar Tuttle Hickox, his wife, naught can be learned save that she was a good woman, and the mother of his five daughters. As these daughters were exceptionally fine women, and universally respected, it will be inferred that not all of their good traits were inherited from their father.

Mrs. Hickox lived but six years after her arrival in Cleveland. A year after her death, 1816, Uncle Abram married Phebe Stone, widow of Elisha Dibble. She died in 1839, aged 70 years, and was buried in Erie Street Cemetery by the side of her first husband. Abram Hickox then went to live with his daughter, Lucinda Caldwell, and died six years later.

1809

RUPLE

The children of Abram and Tamar Tuttle Hickox:

Ruth Hickox, b. 1785; m. Chrystopher Gun, in 1810. See Gun sketch.
Oriana Hickox, b. 1788, m. Luther Scott; 2nd, Solomon Woodford.
Lucinda Hickox, m. Nathan Cummings; 2nd, Asel Caldwell.
Dorcas Hickox, m. Eliezar Waterman. See Waterman sketch.
Lucy Hickox, died at an advanced age unmarried.

Oriana Hickox, or "Aunt Ora," as she was best known, had two sons by her first marriage, Harvey and Abram Scott.

Lucinda Hickox was twice a widow while yet a young woman. She had a son, Samuel Cummings, who died in his teens, and by her second husband, Mr. Caldwell, a lovely daughter and two sons. She kept a private school for many years on Superior Street, and helped much in forming the character of the young people in those early days. She was remembered by gray-haired women of a past generation as one whom every one loved and admired. She was a consistent Christian, and a sweet singer, who used her gift in the services of her church, or for the pleasure of friends and social events. Her daughter, Mary Caldwell, was very like her mother. She married John Bailey, brother of Robert Bailey, and removed to Sandusky, where she died, leaving two young sons and a daughter, Mary Bailey Henderson, now residing with her relative, Mrs. W. A. Price, in this city.

1809

RUPLE

The following is incomplete data regarding an old and well-known family of East Cleveland.

Samuel Ruple of Pennsylvania, married Rebecca Croft. Came to East Cleveland about 1809.

MARRIAGES

Emma Ruple, m. Sargeant Currier, Jr.
Katherine Ruple, m. Austin Badger.
John Ruple, m. Pamelia Thomas.
Polly Ruple, m. Benjamin Houghton.
Louise Ruple, m. Richard McIlrath.
Tryphena Ruple, m. Charles Humphrey.
In 1819 *Cyrus Ruple* m. Tryphena Beers.
In 1818 *Seth Ruple* m. Jane Beers.
Died, *Abigail Ruple,* 1840.

1809

JOHNSON

John Johnson of Warren, Herkimer Co., N. Y., furnished to the hamlet of Cleveland five of his six children, all of the five arriving immediately following the War of 1812. His family consisted of

John Johnson, who settled in Buffalo, N. Y., and had several sons, all railroad engineers.
Levi Johnson, b. 1788; m. Margaret Montier.
Jonathan Johnson, b. 1788; m. Minerva Allen.
Benjamin Johnson, unmarried.
Polly Johnson, m. Thomas Rummage.
Phebe Johnson, m. Wm. White; 2nd, John Post.

Three children of another family of the same name, but not related to the above except through marriage, came to Cleveland about the same time. They were:

Capt. William Johnson, m. Grace O'Kane.
Capt. Harpin Johnson, m. Lucretia Allen.
Mary Johnson, m. Philip B. Andrews. She died young.

1809

JOHNSON

Levi Johnson, so far as can be ascertained, was the first of the family on the ground, in 1809, and doubtless he was responsible for the arrival, within a few years, of his brothers and sisters. He had learned the carpenter's trade of an uncle, with whom he had worked for a time, and one account of his first journey west states that he made it with this relative, and that they came in the winter season, driving all the way with a horse and sleigh. Another version of the same story names his companion, Mr. Remington, who may have been the uncle in question.

An early family of Remingtons are buried in Erie Street Cemetery, who may have been relatives or possibly descendants of the above.

Levi Johnson found employment at his trade almost immediately through Judge John Walworth, who set him at work building a business office on Superior Street, where the American House now stands, and opposite the Rockefeller Building. It was the second frame-structure erected in the hamlet. The first one, the Carter house, built by Joel Thorpe, was burned to the ground after completion. As was the custom of the day, Levi boarded with the family of the Walworths while at work on the building, about 40 days. It was used for several years as a United States revenue office, and a post-office. Young Johnson's business success seems to have been commensurate with his energy. His services were in demand for miles around Cleveland. We find him as early as 1810, in Huron County, erecting a saw and grist-mill. During the War

of 1812, in company with his brother-in-law, Thomas Rummage, he fitted up a frail craft, loaded it with supplies, and, keeping close to the shore, worked his way to Detroit, Mich., where the northern division of the United States Army was then stationed, and sold his cargo at a large profit. This success led to other like ventures, and the sum of profits accrued furnished capital for future investments, which took the form of vessel-building. His first effort in this line must have caused long-sustained interest and curiosity in the town, for he built it a mile or more from the lake or river, and on the property of his brother-in-law, Thomas Rummage. The spot is now covered by the Euclid Avenue Opera House, corner of Sheriff, now East 4th Street.

Although a very small craft, judged by modern standards, it must have loomed up to big proportions when viewed by the onlookers of that day. Doubtless no one but Levi Johnson was at all optimistic as to the result of this venture. One can imagine how the idle stood about and even the busy passers-by paused to exchange opinions and voice the question in every mind, How was it going to be possible to get the vessel to the river and down the steep bank into the water? But on the morning of the day of the launch, every farmer for miles around came driving his team of horses or yoke of oxen, the latter predominating, hitched them to the boat, and, lo! she moved down and into the river "as slick as grease." He continued vessel-building, though in more convenient locations, and then, with his customary shrewdness, exchanged his interests in them for real estate, and thus founded a fortune.

Levi Johnson's marriage was, in a degree, romantic, for he found his future wife, Miss Margaret Montier, in Huron County, where he was temporarily working on a grist-mill. She was living with a Canadian-French family, whether related to them or not has never been stated. But, as she was of French parentage herself, probably they were relations or former neighbors. She was born in Lancaster, Pa. Upon his return to Cleveland, the Walworths became interested in his love affair, and they sent for her and took her into their own home, and she was married there some months later, in 1811. Mr. Johnson was then 25 years old, the bride 19 years.

The first home of the Johnsons was a small, unpretentious frame-house, now covered by the west end of the Rockefeller Bulding. Here they lived many years, then removed to a fine stone residence that Mr. Johnson had erected, south-east corner of Water, now West 9th Street, and Lake Avenue.

Water Street was then lined with attractive homes, mostly built by men who became residents of the city after 1840. The Gordon mansion, the Walton home, Uncle Sam's solid residence for his Cleveland light-house keeper, and other pretentious structures gave the west side of the street much solidity and dignity. Water Street had at least two village taverns, standing on its east side, from the earliest days; but business, until along in the '60s, was confined within a short block north of Superior Street. In after years, a second grading of Water and Bank streets left many residences propped on stilts, until an additional half-story or more could be built under them, and this led to the removal of many old families out to Prospect or Woodland Avenue localities.

1809

JOHNSON

No more widely known man than Levi Johnson ever lived in Cleveland's infancy, but his wife took no part in public or social life. She was extremely domestic and confined all her interests to her own household.

The children of Levi and Margaret Montier Johnson:

Harriet Johnson, m. Alexander Sackett.
Capt. Periander Johnson, m. Harriet Butterfield.
Philander L. Johnson, b. 1823; m. Sarah M. Clark, daughter of Michail and Sarah Clark. She was born in Ireland, but lived in London, Eng. Her sister ——— married ——— Montpelier.

Children of Philander L. and Sarah Johnson:

Margaret Johnson, } m. Larimer Por- *Clara Johnson.*
Mary Johnson, } twins. ter. *Levi A. Johnson.*
Harriet Johnson.

1809

JOHNSON

The *Cleveland Herald* of February 24, 1821, contained the following announcement:

> "Married in this village, on Saturday evening last, by Josiah Barber, Esq., Capt. Jonathan Johnson to Miss Minerva Allen."

The bride was one of three pretty sisters, daughters of Holden Allen, living in Black Rock, now a suburb of Buffalo, N. Y. He settled there before the War of 1812. The sisters were Lucretia, Minerva, and Sybel, all of whom married Cleveland men. Lucretia, the wife of Capt. Harpin Johnson of the other family of lake captains, had lived in Cleveland some time when her younger unmarried sister made her a visit, and two young and eligible Clevelanders saw that Black Rock should know them no more.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Johnson first lived on Euclid Avenue, near the present Opera House. He commanded a small vessel called "The Mercator," and late in the fall of 1822 he arrived at Cleveland and anchored outside near the mouth of the river, while a storm was raging, the wind blowing fiercely and the waves rolling high.

Two other vessels were also anchored near by, the "Prudence" and the "Good Intent." There was no harbor in those days, as the river was too shallow to allow of the entrance of laden boats. They had to be loaded and unloaded by flat-bottomed lighters. The storm grew worse, and the "Prudence," true to her name, fled to seek shelter at the Islands, and soon the "Good Intent" followed her example. But Capt. Johnson, either through his faith in his staunch little craft, or trust in her anchor,

remained. His young wife, having learned his perilous situation, could neither rest nor sleep, and about midnight went all alone from her home on Euclid Avenue to the shore of the lake, and stood for hours watching the lights on the boat rise and sink out of sight in the water. Sometimes they would disappear for such a length of time that her agony of suspense would culminate in a certainty that the vessel had swamped and her husband had gone down with it. Her pretty fur cap was torn from her head by the wind, and went sailing away, but in her anxiety she failed to notice the beating of the rain upon her head.

But as morning broke, the "Mercator" was still riding her anchor, and Mrs. Johnson returned home, hoping for the best. It was not the only time for her and other sailors' wives, of whom the village had many, to pace the lake bank, praying for the safety of loved ones tossing upon the waves outside.

The first child born to the couple was named *Alexander M. Johnson.*

It would have added immeasurably to the interest and value of this work had the writer been enabled to secure data and detail of other families from some surviving member of it, so intelligent and so willing to promote this undertaking as this first-born child of Jonathan and Minerva Johnson. Not only has he furnished material concerning his own father and family connections, but given clues concerning several other very early pioneers, that led to successful research.

The second time that the Johnsons became parents, twins arrived in the household. The proud father, upon his next return-trip from Buffalo, brought with him, on his vessel, a willow baby-carriage, the first one, it is claimed, seen upon the streets of Cleveland. It was designed for two children, with a canopy at each end. Mrs. Johnson trimmed it with yellow cloth, and the pretty baby-carriage with its twin occupants created much curiosity and interest.

The young couple were quite musical. He played the snare-drum, and, it is claimed, was the first drum-major elected by the local militia. She could play four instruments, the flute, fife, flageolet, and accordion. The last one, while a ridiculous squawking affair in the hands of an amateur, is capable of most musical notes if handled correctly, and in those days, when pianos, parlor-organs, and even the melodion, with its absurd limitations, were unknown, the accordion was much prized, and often was a successful accompaniment for the voice.

Mrs. Johnson was a beautiful singer, and for many years was a member of the Old Stone Church choir, and Mrs. T. P. Handy, who also possessed a fine voice, and herself were ever in demand for all social affairs, adding much to the simple pleasures of the day. Mrs. Johnson with her accordion, and Mrs. Handy were once the chief entertainers at a large tea-party given by Mrs. Peter Weddell in her home on the corner of Superior and Bank streets.

Alexander Johnson, then a very small boy, recalls playing with Horace Weddell on the floor of an adjoining room, and listening to the music in the parlor. His mother was also a fine dancer, and daintily holding up her skirts, taught her son, by example, the popular jigs of the day.

One other accomplishment proved most valuable to her in a financial

way. She was an expert with the needle, and when the famous old steamboat "Columbus" was launched, she made its flag and received for the work $5, an amount equal to $15 of the present day.

The children of Jonathan and Minerva Johnson:

Alexander M. Johnson, b. 1822; m. Sarah E. Child of Barry, N. Y.

**Henry James Johnson,* m. Anna Campbell of Scotland.

**Helen Jane Johnson,* m. J. Bazena of France.

Henrietta Johnson, m. Charles Holsey; lived in Indiana.

JOHNSON

Benjamin Johnson, or "Benhu," as he was called, the younger brother of Levi and Jonathan Johnson, served in the navy during the War of 1812, thereby losing a leg. He never married, and he lived with his widowed sister, Mrs. Phebe White, in her humble little home on Euclid Avenue, near Bond Street.

His misfortune and consequent poverty had no depressing effect on his jovial nature. His only capital was an old white horse and a wagon, and with these he picked up such odd jobs as the town people were able to offer.

Especially was he in demand on or before "washday." For several years there were but few, if any, private wells, and the only supply of rain-water was caught in shallow, wooden troughs. Therefore water had to be hauled from the river or from nearby springs. There were three of the latter that were most available. One under the bank near the foot of Superior Street, another upon the site of the present Opera House, and a third, and abundant, just north of the Public Square, and opposite the present post-office.

To this spot housewives would resort, bringing their soiled clothes, and, using a big iron kettle for heating purposes, do their washing and spread it out to dry on the grass of the vacant field upon which the spring stood, meanwhile keeping watchful eyes on their little ones playing about.

Mrs. George Merwin gives a pretty picture of such a scene in "recollections," furnished by her in a meeting of the Early Settlers' Association; herself and her little companions playing with dolls and broken dishes in her childhood days.

But often it was inconvenient or impossible to wash at the spring, and then Benhu and his white horse would be kept busy indeed. He used to sing rollicking sailor songs, as he drove slowly along, which announced from afar his comings and his goings.

Phebe White, his sister, had two children, *Julian* and *Loretta White.* She married a second time, Mr. John Post of Cleveland.

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*Twins.

WALLACE

In 1809 Amos Spafford sold his tavern at the foot of Superior Street to George Wallace. The latter is said to have previously lived in or near Boston, Mass., and to have been a Cleveland correspondent of a Boston newspaper for many years, or while he lived here, 1809-1820. At the end of seven years, he sold out to Noble H. Merwin. Meanwhile, he had built another tavern on the other side of the street, about halfway between Seneca and Bank streets, now West 3rd and West 6th, which he named the "Commercial House," and occupied it for four years. It was a two-story frame-building, with a porch its whole width, and with wide steps leading up to it. This second tavern Mr. Wallace sold to Michael Spangler, and then, with his family, removed to Northfield, Summit Co., Ohio.

The little hamlet of Brandywine in that township rivalled the village of Cleveland, at that time, and Mr. Wallace and his brother, Robert Wallace, established a store, grist and saw-mill, also a woolen factory, all in operation at once.

Mrs. Wallace, Harriet Menough, was born in Pennsylvania. It is said that her marriage was the first one celebrated in Ohio. She was of a delicate organization, but was a woman of much executive ability, and a faithful wife and mother. She was living in town at the time of Hull's Surrender. Her mother, Mrs. Isabella Waugh Menough, was living with her. They were hourly expecting an attack by the British and Indians, and while many were fleeing to a place of safety, she courageously remained with her horse saddled in the stable, saying that she might be needed. True enough! The house was soon filled with sick and wounded soldiers of our own army who had been exchanged. Many of them, long years afterward, acknowledged her kindness to them, and thanked her warmly.

Mr. Wallace seems to have been a public-spirited man. He took part in the organization of the village in 1814, and was one of its first assessors. With others he attempted to improve the mouth of the river, so that lake-craft could enter it, and he was a trustee of Cleveland's first bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace had two sons, and a daughter, Emmeline, who married Thomas Wilson, Portage County's first sheriff.

In 1840, newspapers published Mrs. Wilson's death at the age of 26 years, showing that she was born in Cleveland in 1814.

1810

Population, 57.

The first session of court in Cleveland held June 5, in the store erected by Elisha and Harvey Murray. Benjamin Ruggles presiding judge.

Cuyahoga County organized. Nathan Sperry, Sr., Augustus Gilbert and Timothy Doan associate judges.

COUNTY OFFICES

Recorder, John Walworth.
Treasurer, Asa Dille.
Sheriff, Samuel Smith Baldwin.
Surveyor, Samuel Smith Baldwin.
Town Postmaster, John Walworth.
Town Collector of Customs, John Walworth.

1810

WOODWORTH

The Luther Woodworth family came to East Cleveland from New Jersey. Mrs. Woodworth's maiden name was Clarissa Murray. As nearly correct as can be ascertained the children were as follows:

Theron Woodworth, m. 1st, Cordelia Joclyn of Kirtland, O., who died in Kirtland; m. 2nd, Rebecca Graham of Perry, O.

Julia Woodworth, m. William Henry Converse.

Eveline Woodworth, m. 1st, Levi Richmond; d. in Randolph, O.

Clarissa Woodworth, m. David Terrill; removed to Michigan.

Caroline Woodworth, m. Jackson Perkins; removed to Wisconsin.

1810

WILLIAMSON

Samuel Williamson, 28 years old, living in Cumberland County, Pa., went to Crawford County, that state, in 1800, the first year of the last century. There he met Miss Isabella McQueen, 18 years of age, and not long afterward they joined their mutual fortunes in matrimony.

Ten years later found them with their children, and accompanied by Mathew Williamson, a bachelor brother, traveling slowly in a northwesterly route in the wilderness to the hamlet of Cleveland, which they reached in May. Their arrival brought the population of the same up to 57, men, women and children.

They made their home on Water, now West 9th Street. It was on the west side of it, original lot 201, adjoining a narrow, crooked lane that led to the river. This lane eventually became the western end of St. Clair Street. The brothers built a tannery near the foot of this, and soon had all the business they could attend to. For, in addition to the pelts of domestic animals brought to them to convert into leather, there were quantities of skins of wild animals brought in by Indians and trappers to be cured for the market.

When the family settled on Water Street, that thoroughfare was as yet but partially defined. An ox-team bringing a supply of wood to the house would have to turn first to one side of the narrow road and then to the other, to avoid the big stumps yet standing there, and even this pretense of a passage was blocked just beyond the Williamsons by trees and underbrush.

When Mrs. Williamson looked across the way from her front door, she saw a rail-fence extending from Superior Street nearly to the lake bank. The grounds thus enclosed were pretty well cleared; the northern end, Lorenzo Carter's 12-acre farm, much more so, and usually covered with growing grain, and on both sides of the street elder-bushes had sprung up after the trees were felled, making a thick underbrush. In short, it looked like any newly laid out country-road through the woods today, nothing more nor less. Behind the house the grounds were level for about 200 feet, then sloped unevenly to the river. This bank was

covered in spring and summer with beautiful wild flowers, some of them now extinct in Northern Ohio. Wild grapes and bittersweet vines ran riot, filling the air with fragrance and color, and down near the water's edge grew fleur-de-lis and sweet-flag. The family lived on this spot many years, then removed to Euclid Avenue, where the Williamson Building now stands.

Samuel Williamson belonged to the first village official staff, one of the three trustees chosen in 1815, David Long and Nathan Perry, Jr., being the other two. He was associate judge of the Common Pleas Court in 1823.

In the *Cleveland Herald* of 1834 appeared this death-notice: "After a protracted illness, Hon. Samuel Williamson, much esteemed for his integrity and moral worth. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens."

In 1821, the year following the organization of the Old Stone Church, Mrs. Isabella Williamson became a member of it. After the marriage of her son, she continued to live in a small frame-cottage east of his new residence. Her unmarried daughter shared her home. Nothing can be learned of her, and yet, how much! except the testimony of a now aged resident who recalls her as a beloved friend of her mother's and a "dear old lady." She lived 25 years after her husband's death, her own taking place in 1859, at the age of 77.

Matthew Williamson, the brother, was one of the patriotic company of militia, who organized in the War of 1812 to protect the hamlet from invasion, to march out to attack an advancing enemy, or to respond to calls for other military services.

There were seven children in the Williamson family. They attended school in an old building back of the present site of the American House, and in the old Academy on St. Clair Street, that structure so tenacious in the memory of the youth of that day, and 20 years of other days to come, each and all loving to dwell upon, and talk over their experiences as pupils in the old Academy. Afterwards the Williamson children were given other and higher education than the town afforded, whenever thought desirable for them; the boys, especially, attending colleges in eastern states.

The children of Samuel and Isabella Williamson:

Mary Williamson, m. Martin Bowen Scott.
Samuel Williamson, m. Mary E. Tisdale.
Sarah Williamson, died aged 63 years.

Samuel Williamson, Jr., was two years old when his parents came to Cleveland, and he lived here 74 years. Into that 74 years was crowded an experience that few Cleveland men could boast. He was one of the 57 inhabitants of the hamlet in 1810, and one of the population of 200,000 that the city of Cleveland claimed in 1884.

Between that time, Mr. Williamson had been a practising lawyer, a legislator, a county officer, and the president of the largest savings-bank in the city.

1810

BALDWIN

Of all the traits of character attributed to him, that which seems to count most now is that he was the kindest of men, the tenderest and most considerate of friends, that he carried into his private life all that he publicly professed.

In 1843 he married Miss Mary E. Tisdale of Utica, N. Y., an eastern town that furnished to Cleveland in those early days many beautiful brides, and some of its most valued sons.

The children of Samuel and Mary Tisdale Williamson:

Judge Samuel E. Williamson, m. Miss Mary P. Marsh of New Haven, Conn.; 2nd, Miss Harriet W. Brown of East Windsor, Ct.

George T. Williamson.

Rev. James D. Williamson, m. Miss Ely of Elyria, Ohio.

1810

BALDWIN

There were several families of Baldwin who came to Cleveland, Doan's Corners, and Newburgh at a very early day. It has been found extremely difficult to secure accurate data regarding Newburgh's earliest settlers. Records are not to be obtained. If any were kept, they are buried in the tons of records stored in the basements of court-house and city hall. As near as can be ascertained, Philemon Baldwin and his sons were among the first to arrive, before the year 1810. They settled on farms in Newburgh.

Philemon Baldwin, Sr., came from Yates Co., N. Y. He had been a pioneer of that county, and to him is accorded the honor of naming Penn Yan, N. Y.

There was much strife among the residents of the place concerning the naming of the newly settled town. Settlers from Pennsylvania wished it called one way, and New England settlers another. It was Philemon Baldwin who satisfied all parties by suggesting Penn for one party, and finishing with the first syllable of Yankee for the other. He must have been over 50 years old when he made his second venture in pioneer life. He is said to have been an interesting man, shrewd, witty, and full of fun, a genial companion, more ready to see the bright side of life's shield than its darker one. He died in 1830.

There was a large family of children, the oldest members of which, possibly, did not accompany their parents to Newburgh. They were:

Asa, Philemon, Amos, George, Mary, Sally, Elisabeth, Esther, Caleb, and Runa Baldwin.

Philemon Baldwin, Jr., was born 1785, married Polly Rose of Norris Landing, Conn. They moved first to Niagara Falls, and then to Newburgh in 1810. The only personal record of this family is found in an advertisement in the *Herald* for the return or apprehension of a bound boy.

The children of Philemon, Jr., and Polly Baldwin:

Calista Baldwin, b. 1810; m. H. A. Graves in 1830, of East Cleveland. They both died in Bedford, Ohio.

Starr Baldwin, b. 1812; died in San Francisco, Cal.

Henry Baldwin, b. 1814.

Martha Baldwin, b. 1822.

Lucette Baldwin, b. 1830.

Philemon Baldwin, Jr., died in Newburgh, 1831.

Caleb and Runa Baldwin, sons of Philemon, Sr., married the daughters of Judge James Kingsbury, the Cleveland pioneer. It was a double wedding on December 7, 1814, and it is reported that the affair was a big social success, participated in by nearly all Newburgh, and Cleveland as well, and we can imagine that the jovial father of the bridegrooms did his full share in making everybody feel happy on the occasion. Also, that certain young neighbors and friends of the couples made right merry, and that Samuel Jones and his violin beguiled their footsteps.

The residence of Judge Kingsbury was so much larger than the usual pioneer home that there was no necessity for setting the furniture of the house outside of it during the party, as was the custom in the log-cabins of that day in order to make room for the company. Horace Perry, Cleveland's justice of the peace, performed the ceremonies.

The children of Caleb and Nancy Kingsbury Baldwin:

Nancy Baldwin, m. ——— Gardner.

Caleb Baldwin, went to Missouri and was in the government service.

James Baldwin.

Waldo Baldwin.

Ellen Baldwin.

This branch of the Philemon Baldwin, Sr., family joined the Mormons in Utah.

The children of Runa and Calista Kingsbury Baldwin:

Albert and *Sherman Baldwin,* physicians of Toledo, Ohio.

Almon Baldwin, m. in Paulding Co., Ohio.

Sophrona Baldwin, m. Preston Burroughs. Lived in Chicago, Ill.

Martha Baldwin, m. Charles Lougee. Lived in Oakland, Cal.

1810

LONG

The year 1810 was epoch-making in the history of Cleveland through the arrival of Dr. David Long, the first resident physician of this locality. To be sure, he might have been considered rather young, 21 years, to be entrusted with surgical cases, for instance. But a community that for 14 years had managed its broken bones unaided would not be apt to demand

age and experience when a full-fledged doctor appeared unheralded upon the scene.

Moreover, the young man probably had absorbed more medical lore before he had even opened a text-book than many an older man possessed after years of study; for he was in the third generation of a family of physicians, and his profession an inheritance as well as a choice. His grandfather, Dr. John Long, was a noted practitioner of Shelbourne, Mass., whose two sons, Dr. Long, Jr., and Dr. David Long, followed closely in his footsteps, while their sister, Diana Long, kept the feminine side of the family in line by marrying Dr. Robert Severance.

Dr. David Long, Sr., and his wife, Margaret Harkness Long, removed to Hebron, N. Y., and there, in 1789, was born their son, David, Jr., who was destined to make the family name a household word and of historical value in this western city.

The young doctor did not expect that the first years of his practice would be adequate for his support, especially if he married, which he proceeded to do within a twelvemonth. Indeed, in scanning the pages of the earliest newspaper, his advertisements suggest merely a commercial life. He offers salt and other commodities for sale. He has a dry-goods store. In connection with Levi Johnson, he builds a warehouse on the river.

He found time for civic duties, assisting in the promotion of the little hamlet to the dignity of a village, and, as county commissioner, his vote saved to Cleveland the county-seat and prevented its threatened removal to Newburgh.

In the cholera epidemics he served on the board of health, and was one of that quartet of medical heroes, who, with unsinking courage, fought the dread disease unarmed with adequate knowledge concerning its cause or its cure.

Dr. Long was loyal to his inheritance of religious belief. It was quite the fashion among the earliest local physicians to belittle the sacred Scriptures, and to claim that science had proven them false. At least three of Dr. Long's associates, preceding 1830, were openly free-thinkers, but when, in 1817, Old Trinity was organized, he was at hand to help the cause, even though raised in, and, at heart, of another orthodoxy. But in 1844 we find him an active member and the elder of the Second Presbyterian Church.

The professional life of Dr. Long for many years was strenuous and often perilous. When he arrived in Cleveland, there was no other physician west of Painesville or north of Hudson. Often he would be called out of his own bed to that of some patient whom it would take hours of weary horseback-riding to reach, through terrible roads or dense woods, and over swollen streams that his horse would have to swim. Frequently he would be caught in one of those electrical storms, the severity of which we have in these days no counterpart, and he would be drenched to the skin, with his destination yet many miles away.

In this era of exorbitant fees, it will be of interest to note that quite often the patient who was farthest away and most inaccessible was unable to pay the good doctor; for money was scarce and pioneers very poor.

So it will be readily seen why a physician of that day had to sell salt to eke out his income.

The toil, self-sacrifice, and generosity of the medical profession of the Western Reserve during the first half century of its history can never be adequately estimated. Some of those men kept no accounts, accepting whatever their patients could afford to pay, and that often, not in money, but in produce. The love and esteem of the people to whom they ministered seemed to them an adequate return for their services when nothing more material was at hand with which to be paid; and the presence of a physician in the lonely little cabins of the wilderness was that of counselor and friend, as well as medical adviser and healer.

The domestic life of Dr. David Long was ideal. In 1811, he married Juliana Walworth, daughter of John and Juliana Morgan Walworth, the Cleveland pioneers of 1806. Mrs. Long was eminently fitted to be the wife of such a man as was Dr. Long. Broad-minded, public-spirited, and generous to a degree. All her social duties were marked by simplicity and sincerity. Her roof continuously sheltered some homeless one in need of her pity and care. No one was ever turned from her door unassisted by what they claimed, whether it was food or sympathy. She was especially kind to young strangers in town, and their loneliness was often lessened through evenings spent in her hospitable home.

Mrs. Ellen R. Miller of this city relates an incident connected with the War of 1812, and of Mrs. Long, which is very characteristic of the latter. Mrs. Miller's grandfather, Dr. Coleman of Ashtabula, enlisted as a surgeon in that conflict. He was taken very ill, and as he lay in the little hospital on Superior Street near the Public Square, grave doubts were felt as to his recovery.

A messenger about to carry a dispatch to Erie was requested to stop at Ashtabula on his way, and acquaint Mrs. Coleman of her husband's condition. She at once began preparing to come on to Cleveland, and induced the nearest neighbor of her own sex to accompany her.

The two women started on horseback, Mrs. Coleman guiding her own animal with one hand, while with the other she held her infant close to her breast. Night overtook them in the forest, far from any pioneer log-house, and they encamped in the lonely wilderness, trembling every moment and sleepless with apprehension whenever the howling of wolves seemed to draw nearer.

Morning dawned at last, and they renewed the journey. Alighting at the door of the hospital, they were met by Mrs. Long, who was assisting in the care of the sick soldiers. She insisted upon taking them to her own home for food and rest, then said to Mrs. Coleman:

"You are to make this your headquarters while you remain. Furthermore, leave your babe with me while you are at the bedside of your husband. I will care for it tenderly whenever you are absent."

Which she proceeded to do. Contrary to all previous conclusions, Dr. Coleman recovered and returned to his home in Ashtabula. Dr. and Mrs. Long often exchanged visits in after years with the Colemans, and their names and memory have been cherished and revered to this day by the descendants of the latter.

The Longs lived in the log-house back of the present site of the Ameri-

can House, and at one time in a small frame-house on Water Street. In the early '30s, Dr. Long built a substantial stone-house on Superior Street, south-west corner of Seneca, which he occupied for two years, then removed to his farm on Woodland Avenue, on the north side of which he erected a fine Colonial residence. This, with 17½ acres of land surrounding it, he sold in 1845 to Erastus Gaylord, and built himself another fine home west of it, in which he died in 1859. Long Street, parallel to Superior, cut through Dr. Long's pasture, whence its name; and Longwood Avenue, once a beautiful thoroughfare, running north from Woodland, received its name in honor of the family.

The children of David and Juliana Walworth Long:

Mary H. Long, m. Solomon Lewis Severance.

Horace Long, d. 1845, aged 12 years.

Solon Long, d. 1850.

1810

ALFRED KELLEY

Alfred Kelley, the second son of Thomas and Jemima Stow Kelley, and 21 years of age, rode into Cleveland on horseback, having traveled all the way from Oneida Co., N. Y. It was in 1810, the year Cuyahoga County was organized, and as a lawyer, he became its first prosecuting attorney.

From that day until he took up his residence elsewhere he was loyal to the town and city of his adoption, and in return Cleveland was ever proud of her gifted son. He was a handsome young man, and possessed a brilliant mind, an inheritance from his mother's family.

When the little hamlet became a village in 1815, Alfred Kelley was made its president, and at 25 years of age, barely old enough to acquire the position, he was sent to represent this district in the Ohio Legislature.

August, 1817, he married Mary Seymour Welles, daughter of Melancthon Woolsey and Abigail Buel Welles of Stamford, Conn. The young couple accompanied by the bride's sister, Sarah Welles, traveled from Lowville, N. Y., to Cleveland in a carriage. Mrs. Kelley's letters to her former home describing the wedding-journey were exceedingly interesting and graphic.

"The first day after leaving Buffalo we traveled but 19 miles over the most terrible roads you can possibly conceive of. I had no idea that roads could be so intolerable.

"We stayed that night in a log-cabin crowded with movers who spread their beds so thickly upon the floor that you could scarcely move without stepping on some one. Alfred drove the carriage, the next day, on the beach around the jutting rocks into the water where the waves dashed over the backs of the horses. In this way, had the lake been calm, we could

have avoided the miles of Cataraugus woods which are a terror to all travelers in this country.

"Sarah and I walked four miles that day. We saw wagons stuck in the mud, children crying and many discouraged mothers.

"We reached here just a week from the day we left Buffalo. The village looked much pleasanter than I had dared to expect. I was received very affectionately by all the family, particularly by the old gentleman,"—Daniel Kelley, Sr., her father-in-law.

Much of the early prosperity of the town was due to Alfred Kelley's keenness of vision. Had he not been a resident of the place, identified with its interests and present in person to suggest and to guide at crucial moments of its history, Cleveland might have seriously blundered or neglected to embrace opportunities that gave her the impetus from which she never retrograded. There were better harbors, by far, on the lake than the Cuyahoga River afforded. Huron but 50 miles west had a wide, deep river, never closed by sand-bars, and had that town possessed an Alfred Kelley it would in this day have been the leading Ohio city on Lake Erie. It was he who secured for Cleveland the northern terminus of the Erie Canal, and he it was who pushed and exploited for her the first railroads to enter the city.

Circumstances forced him to remove to Columbus, O., after a ten-years' residence on Water Street in the brick-cottage erected for his parents. He had a large family of children, seven daughters and four sons. The eldest born in Cleveland in 1818, the youngest in Columbus in 1841. Mrs. Kelley died 1882 in a beautiful home that her husband had erected in the latter city.

The children of Alfred and Mary Welles Kelley:

Maria Kelley, b. 1818; m. Judge Bates of Columbus.

Jane Kelley, b. 1820; m. William Collins of Lowville, N. Y., a lawyer. She lived most of her life in Cleveland, corner of Euclid Avenue and Collins Place.

Anna Kelley, b. 1836; m. Col. Carl G. Frendenburg, U. S. A., and lived in Washington, D. C.

Alfred Kelley, b. 1839; m. Mary Craig Dulevy.

Helen Kelley, b. 1831; m. Francis Collins, a lawyer and brother of William.

Katherine Kelley, b. 1841; m. Rev. William H. Dunning of Mobile, Ala.; 2nd, Rev. Edward Abbott, brother of Lyman Abbott.

Five of the Kelley children died in infancy.

MURRAY

Much locally historical interest is centered in the brothers Elias and Harvey Murray, who arrived in Cleveland early in the summer of 1810. Enoch Murray of East Cleveland, who died 1819 and left a widow, Katherine Smith Murray, and young children, may have been another brother, as there is a tradition to that effect preserved by the descendants of Harvey Murray, and Enoch is a name common to the family.

Elias Murray did not remain long in Cleveland, but went on to a more western state, in what year is not known. He wrote a long letter, in the 40's, to Col. Whittlesey from Sheboygan, Wisconsin, in which he gave his first impression of Cleveland, received from a sailing vessel anchored off shore, and how the town looked to him in a nearer view as he landed in a small row-boat.

This letter was published in a newspaper, then clipped from it and pasted in a book containing similar letters from other pioneers. It is preserved by the Western Reserve Historical Society.

The record kept in 1810 of books drawn from the first, small library of the hamlet contains frequently the names of Elias and Harvey Murray, and shows not only that they were fond of reading, but cared only for the best literature.

They built a store on the south side of Superior Street near the Public Square and adjoining the present site of the Forest City House. There is no evidence that they ever stocked it with merchandise, but it was used as a hospital during the War of 1812, even after a Government hospital was built on Water Street after Hull's Surrender. It became the property of Theodore Miles, and various uses were made of the building in the many years it stood on Superior Street, and at the time it was torn down, 1855, was pronounced the oldest one in town.

Harvey Murray brought a wife and one or two young children with him to Cleveland. He distinguished himself in the War of 1812 by commanding the company of militia organized to resist invasion from the British.

Capt. Harvey Murray had a grist-mill on a creek in East Cleveland, and probably was living there at the time of his death, which occurred about 1827. As his wife died then also, they were undoubtedly victims of the typhoid fever scourge of that year. Their children were left orphans at a tender age, and were cared for by sympathetic friends and neighbors.

The children of Capt. Harvey and Emily Murray:

Elias Murray, married, had two sons, left this locality in 1840.

Eli Murray, married, had two children, Mansfield and Mary Murray. The family also removed in 1840.

Lyman Murray, died young.

Emily Murray, b. 1814; m. Elisha Benjamin in 1830 at Warrensville. She died of consumption at Northfield, O., 1851, aged 37, leaving a large family of young children.

Eliza Murray, m. Russell Nugent. She had three children: William, Emily and Gabriel Nugent. She died in 1842, at the age probably of 26 years, and at the home of her sister in Northfield.

1810

TOWN

Mrs. Emily Murray Benjamin had nine children: David, Hester, Theresa, Lyman, Emily, Bianca, Frances, Enoch, and Cynthia Benjamin.

To Miss Frank E. Benjamin, daughter of Lyman Benjamin of this city and great-granddaughter of Capt. Harvey Murray, we are indebted for the family genealogy.

1810

TOWN

The earliest records of Newburgh contain mention of Dr. Town, who evidently practised medicine and entered into the public affairs of the village. He removed to Hudson, Ohio, where he was widely known as a physician, and where he died in 1859.

Dr. Israel Town was born in Granville, N. Y. He was the son of Joseph and Hannah Coleman Town. His wife was Lucy White Town, who shared in her husband's busy professional life both in Newburgh and in Hudson.

Their only child was

Mary Helen Town, m. Joseph Murray.

1810

PEET

Elijah Peet, born in 1765 in New Milford, Conn., was fifth in line from John Peet, the American ancestor of the family. Elijah Peet married Betsey Leavenworth of Woodbury, Conn. He lived in Vermont until of middle-age, and then about 1812, perhaps earlier, came with his family to Newburgh. He died in Lee, Mass., in 1814. Probably he had a family of children, but only one, Stephen Peet, has been found. In the records of the probate court of Cuyahoga County the name of the Rev. Stephen Peet occurs often in connection with marriage ceremonies between 1825 and 1836. The couples at whose weddings this clergyman officiated were mostly residents of Cleveland, Newburgh, and Euclid, Ohio.

Stephen Peet was the fourth child of Elijah and Betsey Peet, the very early pioneers of Newburgh. When but 17 years of age he taught the winter school of 1814 and 1815 in a little building in Broadway. Isham Morgan of Newburgh, then a small lad, was one of Mr. Peet's pupils, and he has handed down to the present generation a vivid picture of school life in those days.

"During the term, Mr. Peet got up an exhibition for the evening of

the last day of school. On the road from Newburgh to Cleveland, now called Broadway, and where you first get a view of the river from the high land, stood the log-house of Samuel Dille. It was large for the time, and in it was a spacious upper room the length and breadth of the house.

"There the people of Cleveland and Newburgh assembled to witness our school exhibition. First on the program was "The Conjuror.' Then followed 'The Dissipated Oxford Student' (both taken from a book called the 'Columbia Orator.') The scene between Brutus and Cassius was rendered, besides other well-known pieces. The various parts were pronounced by critics present to have been performed in admirable style.

"My father, mother, two little sisters, and myself returned home, a distance of a mile and a half, on the family horse, presenting a cavalcade somewhat uncouth on the streets of present Cleveland." The Morgans lived in the vicinity of Broadway and Willson, now East 55th St.

Soon after this, young Peet returned east to finish his education. He prepared for Yale with a famous clergyman of Lee, Mass., and after his graduation from that college in 1823, he studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Ralph Emerson of Litchfield, Conn. Therefore he was finely equipped for the ministry, when he returned to the little pioneer town of Newburgh and began his labors in its small Congregational church. He also had charge of one in Euclid, and after his marriage in 1826, took up his residence in the latter place.

Some time in the '30s, he removed to Wisconsin and became a pioneer preacher of Milwaukee and Green Bay. Many of our pioneer clergymen distinguished themselves in later years in other localities, and the Rev. Stephen Peet was one of these. It is with local pride we note that he was one of the group of seven men who organized Beloit College, Wisconsin. He died in 1855.

Mrs. Stephen Peet, Martha Denison, was the young widow of the Rev. Henry Sherman, and the daughter of Amos and Hannah Williams Denison of Stonington, Conn. She was descended from Col. George Denison, the famous Indian fighter, from Anne Hutchinson, and from the Rev. James Noyse who drew the famous "Saybrook Platform," the first statement of the Congregational church.

The village of Cleveland, Newburgh, and Euclid, to which Mrs. Peet was introduced in 1826, were crude little centers of pioneer civilization, and one can conjecture how keenly the young bride realized the difference in social life and manners of living in this western country, and that of the ultra-refined and highly educated community in which she had been bred. However, there were many delightful New England people already well established in this county, who spoke her language and could help her, first to understand and then to appreciate.

The children of Stephen and Martha Peet:

Martha Denison Peet, unmarried.

Harriet Peet, m. Henry H. Gray of Darlington, Wis. She is yet living at San Jose, Cal.

Rev. Stephen Denison Peet, b. 1830 in Euclid; m. 1st, Catherine Moseley; 2nd, Olive Walworth, dau. of Elijah Tisdale Cutler of Williamsfield, O.

1810

PEET

(Rev. Peet graduated in the first class at Beloit College, 1851, and from Andover Theological Seminary, 1854. While having a pastorate most of his active life, Mr. Peet was an ardent student of the prehistoric remains in this country, and published a magazine, the "American Antiquarian," for 30 years. He also wrote several books on these subjects. Mrs. Olive Cutler Peet was a graduate of Mt. Holyoke in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Peet are both living.)

Joseph B. Peet, m. Louise Smith of Milan, Ohio.
Emerson W. Peet, m. 1st, Emma Fellows of Geneva, Ill.; 2nd, Aurelia K. Eastman, a cousin of Gov. Eastman of Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. E. W. Peet died in 1902. He was a graduate of Amherst College. His widow resides in St. Paul, Minn.

Joseph and Emerson Peet were both successful business men.

1810

PEET

Elijah Peet was a Vermonter, born in Arlington of that state in 1793. Probably he was a near relative of the Rev. Stephen Peet, whose father, Elijah Peet, was a very early pioneer of Newburgh. The descendants of the latter have preserved merely their own direct line and have no record of other children than Stephen. The fact that the Cleveland Elijah Peet first lived in Newburgh after his arrival in this locality and the similarity of names, would lead to the supposition that he was either a son or a nephew of the elder one.

There are several early marriages of Newburgh Peets recorded. One of these was Minerva Peet, and it will be noticed that one of the daughters of Elijah Peet and Martha Williams Peet was named Minerva. Elijah Peet was a good Christian man, greatly respected in any locality in which he lived. He married Martha Williams, daughter of W. W. and Ruth Granger Williams, early pioneers of Newburgh. Their home was about two miles east of Judge Kingsbury's residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Peet belonged to the little band of Cleveland Methodists when it was struggling for membership and, in order to hold the society together, for funds with which to employ a minister at least twice a month. Mr. Peet supplied the necessary fuel for warming the room in which the society met, and every Sunday morning he and his wife would start very early from their Newburgh home and drive eight miles to Cleveland, over roads that were nearly impassable, in order to have a fire built, and the Sabbath School comfortable when it met at nine o'clock.

Methodist ministers coming into the city for the day or for conference learned that the surest road to personal comfort led straight to the Peet home, ever open for their entertainment, and the small, struggling

church leaned hard upon Elijah Peet's leadership and counsel. He was the first superintendent of the first Methodist Sunday School in the city.

In 1831, the Peet family moved to town from Newburgh. Their home was at 32 Bank Street. Mr. Peet kept a grocery store near by. He was the town marshal in 1835, and in 1845 he issued the second directory of the city, one much needed and considered, at the time, quite complete.

He died in 1845, aged 53 years, and was interred in Erie Street Cemetery.

Mrs. Martha Williams Peet is remembered in her later years as an attractive elderly lady, quiet, devoted to her husband and family, loved and admired in her circle of friends and relatives. She died in 1867, aged 73 years, and was placed beside her husband in Erie Street Cemetery. Descendants of Elijah and Martha Peet are prominent in Cleveland's commercial, professional, and social circles of today. One of their grandsons is John Lowman, well-known physician and surgeon, another is one of the firm of Otis and Hough, bankers and brokers, and still another a senior partner of Pickands, Mather & Co.

The children of Elijah and Martha Williams Peet:

Minerva Peet, b. 1818; m. Jacob Lowman.
Mary Peet, m. Hamilton Hough.
Martha Peet, m. John Outwaite.
Ruth Peet, m. William Rose.
Marcia Peet, m. Rev. Ezra Jones.
Caroline Peet, unmarried.
Eliza Peet, m. Henry Harwood.

1811

Joseph H. Day of New Jersey came to Cleveland in June of this year, and bought a lot corner of Superior and Seneca, now W. 3rd Street. He sold this lot to help pay for a farm of 300 acres in Euclid. His reason for selling the land was that the sand drifted in so at the mouth of the river that no one thought Cleveland lots would ever have commercial value.

1811

PALMER

Thomas and Sarah Fordyce came to East Cleveland from Pennsylvania. Their children:

Hannah Palmer, m. Elias Cozad.
Lydia Palmer, m. Leonard Massilliot.
Jerusha Palmer, m. James Johnston.
James Palmer, m. Anna Bonnell.

Thomas Palmer died in 1841, aged 81. Sarah Fordyce Palmer died in 1854, aged 87. The Palmer burial lot is in East Cleveland Cemetery.

1811

AKIN

George and Tamizen Akin came from Haddam, Conn., in 1811, settled in Brooklyn, where the city infirmary stood for many years. Mrs. Akin lived to be 91 years old. The children of George and Tamizen Akin:

Cyrel Akin, m. Mary ———.
Irad Akin, m. Harriet Russell; 2nd, India Brainard.
Julia Akin, m. a Rathbun; 2nd, Abner Cochran.
Caroline Akin, m. Diodate Clark.
William Akin, m. Betsey Clark, dau. of Joseph and Hannah Cole Clark.

Betsey Clark Akin grew old gracefully. She was a most worthy pioneer and held in the highest respect.

1811

MERWIN

Noble H. Merwin was not yet 30 years of age when he came to Cleveland, and only in his 47th year when he died of consumption in the Island of St. Thomas. He was a very tall, fine-looking man. Born in Milford, Conn., and married there in 1807 he came to Cleveland in 1811. The next year Mrs. Merwin drove all the way from Connecticut in a wagon the usual route, and in the usual time, six weeks. The two older children accomanying her.

Mr. Merwin bought out George Wallace, who owned the tavern on the south side of Superior Street, just as it turns to the left down the hill. The tavern stood a little back from the street, and there they lived for some years. The property containing two acres was valuable then in comparison with other locations, and in time became the nucleus of a fortune.

Besides keeping this public house Noble Merwin had a large warehouse at the foot of Superior Street, on the left hand side facing the river, and he bought produce, and was so fortunate as to receive Government patronage, furnishing it with supplies, etc. He also built vessels, very small ones of course, but they laid the foundations of the future shipbuilding industries of the city. Through these several activities, he became very well known, and was prominent in all the affairs of those days.

Mrs. Merwin, before her marriage, was a Miss Minerva Buckingham, the daughter of Nathan Botsford and Rebecca Hartwell Buckingham. Her grandmother, Rebecca Sherman, was a sister of Roger Sherman of Rhode Island, and her grandfather was a brother of Mrs. Roger Sherman. Mrs. Merwin joined her husband in Cleveland, in 1811, when her oldest child, George B., was but three years of age. It is said that she was a woman of great force of character, and strong religious feeling and sentiment.

At the date of her settlement in Cleveland there were but 57 inhabitants, men, women and children.

There were no religious services held here previous to that time, and one Sabbath she invited every one to meet her in the log courthouse on the Public Square, where she opened her Bible, and conducted services suitable to the time and circumstances. This she continued to do each following Sabbath, assisted by others, until a missionary was sent to relieve her of the duty.

After the Stone Church was organized in 1819, or rather the Sunday School, which was the infant of that church, she led the singing until her death in 1823, while yet a young woman. Her grave is in Erie Street Cemetery.

Noble H. and Minerva B. Merwin's children:

George B. Merwin, m. Loretta, daughter of Governor Wood.

Minerva Merwin, m. George M. Atwater, and died in New York City, N. Y.

Augustas Merwin, the "Gus" of boyhood, m. Mrs. Eliza Eubanks; died in New York.

James Merwin, a lad of twelve years when drowned in Cuyahoga River.

Mary Merwin, a lovely and interesting girl, and betrothed of Richard Hilliard, died young of consumption.

Noble H. Merwin died six years after the death of his wife, Minerva, but, in the meanwhile, he married a second time, a young widow, Mrs. Jane Lyon, daughter of Richard and Prudence Smyth of Detroit, Mich. In 1812 she became the wife of Thomas Lyon, Paymaster of the American army, who was then stationed at that place. At the close of the war he started for St. Louis to prove some land warrants in his possession, his young wife accompanying him. They journeyed by way of the Maumee River and portaged from it to the Illinois River, where Mr. Lyon was taken suddenly ill, and died at Carlisle, Ind.

Here was born her son, Richard T. Lyon, who for over a half a century was prominent in the business interests of Cleveland, and one of the best known men in the city and surrounding country, for he was a commission merchant the most of the time.

As soon as the bereaved young mother could travel, her brother, afterward William Smyth of this city, came for her and took her and her infant back to Detroit. She married Noble H. Merwin in 1825 and died eleven years later, not yet 40 years of age. She lived first in the old Mansion House, but soon Superior Street was graded, the tavern left high up from the sidewalks, and its foundations threatened.

Mr. Merwin had built a fine brick-house on the east side of Seneca Street, between Superior and Champlain St., in which Mrs. Merwin lived. When Noble H. Merwin died in 1829, his widow inherited as part of her dower interest the hotel with forty feet frontage of land on Superior Street, which she leased for 99 years, from February 1, 1836, to her stepchildren, George B., Augustus, and Minerva Merwin, at a rental for the full time of $1,350 per annum, which lease has yet 22 years to run. The hotel was destroyed by fire in 1835.

1811

MERWIN

Merwin Street, an old commercial thoroughfare, was named in honor of this pioneer family.

Mrs. Merwin's son, *Richard T. Lyon,* in 1841, married Ellen M. Starkweather, daughter of James C. and Almira Starkweather of Pawtucket, R. I., and niece of Judge Starkweather of Cleveland.

The children of Richard and Ellen Starkweather Lyon:

Richard Lyon, m. Lena McCurley of Schenectady, N. Y.; 2nd, Louise Schroder of Chicago, Ill.

Almira Lyon, m. Martin Hedges of East Bloomfield, N. Y.

Jennie Lyon, m. Lucian Hall of Cleveland.

James Lyon, or "Jimmie," who was an infant when his mother died, never married.

Richard T. Lyon m. secondly, Julia M. Hedges, a sister of his son-in-law, Martin Hedges, and their only child

Nelly Lyon, m. Dr. Charles F. Booth of Canadaigua, N. Y.

1811

George Buckingham Merwin, eldest son of Noble and Minerva B. Merwin, was a young man of fine presence and noble bearing. He had ambition and opportunity, for his father became very prosperous in business and was able to give his son all the advantages he craved. He was sent to a celebrated military school, and afterward while in Detroit, Mich., boarding with a refined French family, he learned to speak their language fluently. He was naturally quiet in his tastes, but proved to have much business ability when the management of his father's property devolved upon him.

He built a fine brick-house at the head of Prospect Street, which was then west of Sterling, now East 30th Street. When Prospect Street was cut through Sterling, this home was moved to the south side of it. It is a fine type of the architecture of that day, and the high ceilings of its interior, the size of the rooms, and the fine finish of all woodwork evidence refined and dignified taste. It is at present the home of the Rowfant Club, a very appropriate one for book-lovers, as George Merwin was a student all his life. He bought the Kelley farm in Rockport, which adjoined the estate of Governor Reuben Wood, his father-in-law, and the two families lived an ideal life, side by side, in the midst of fruit, flowers, and birds. The windows of the two houses looked out upon the lake, whose waves lapped the shore but a few feet away. A fine plank-road led to the city, six miles distant, and there were horses of lineage, and conveyances of various construction and size that would take one to the center of business activities in a comparatively short time.

Mrs. Loretta Wood Merwin outlived her husband many years. She kept her interest in the best things of life to the last. While in California with her son, she urged the necessity and the value of preserving records of its pioneer days, and especially personal reminiscences, so photo-

graphic of times and events. Her son's wife, Mrs. Noble H. Merwin, bears loving and enthusiastic testimony regarding the elder Mrs. Merwin's personality, her charm of manner, her thorough womanliness. She died in 1890.

The children of George B. and Loretta Wood Merwin:

Noble H. Merwin, m. Miss Emma A. Shyrock. He died in 1885, in Cal.

George Merwin, m. Minnie Watmough.

1811

MORGAN

In the summer of 1811, Youngs L. Morgan, his wife Betsey, daughter of Samuel Jones of Groton, Conn., and their five children, Julia, Mary, Youngs L., Jr., Caleb, and Isham Avery Morgan, left Groton to seek a new home in northern Ohio. All their earthly goods were packed in a large, covered wagon. Accompanying them on their journey were Major Spicer and family, who settled in Akron, and James Fish, his wife Mary Wilcox Fish, and their four children, Mary, James, Elisha, and Sally Fish.

Whatever may have been the regrets of the adults of the party, or their doubts and fears of what lay before them, those 36 days of steady picnicing must have seemed a great lark to the twelve or more children belonging to it.

They arrived here in September, and Mr. Morgan purchased direct from the Connecticut Land Company a large tract in Newburgh, which afterward was divided into three farms. One was on the corner of Broadway and Willson Avenues, one at the corner of Broadway and Aetna, and one on Union Street.

The family spent the following fall and winter with Mr. Morgan's sister, Mrs. John Wightman, who had preceded them by a few months, and was living in a log-house on Broadway. Mr. Morgan worked hard all winter cutting and rolling logs for his own home, which by spring was ready for occupancy. Meanwhile, and for many a year, his wife toiled early and late for her household, and like all women of her day, spun and wove everything in the way of clothing or bedding her family needed. Some of her weaving patterns are the wonder and pride of her great-grandchildren of today.

There was much sickness among the scattered neighbors, and Mrs. Morgan would mount her horse when sent for, any time of night or day, and go to the relief of the suffering; watching or nursing as occasion required.

At the general alarm in 1812 of invading British and Indians, causing needless excitement, as the news was false, Mr. Morgan placed his wife and small children in an ox-cart, and sent his eldest son, Youngs L. Mor-

gan, Jr., about 15 years of age, to drive them to a place of greater safety, remaining with another son, Caleb, to hide in brush-piles and under logs what few treasures the family possessed.

Then Mr. Morgan began to worry over the lack of comforts his wife and children were enduring, and if they remained away long, how much they would need milk, and so, placing a feather-bed across his horse, he mounted, and with Caleb started to drive two cows in the direction his family had taken. All went well until the approach of night, when the cows decided that it was milking time and they must return home. And away they started back with Mr. Morgan and Caleb after them helter-skelter through the woods, tearing holes in the feather-bed on the protruding brush, which sent the feathers flying in every direction. Tying knots in the tick, they hastened on. But with the morning light came the news that the terrifying rumors were false, and every one returned home much relieved.

Mrs. Morgan only lived 16 years after her arrival here, dying in 1827, the year so fatal to the community in widespread sickness and death. The writer thinks that Major Samuel Jones, who lived on Broadway, not far from the Morgans, was either her father or brother, probably the latter.

Children of Youngs L. and Betsey Jones Morgan:

Julia Morgan, m. Henry Hand, and afterward lived in Dover.

Mary Morgan, m. Henry Parkman, son of the founder of Parkman.

Youngs L. Morgan, Jr., b. 1797; m. Caroline Thomas.

Caleb Morgan, b. 1795; m. Julia Thomas, and Mary Drake, his step-sister.

Isham Avery Morgan, b. 1809; m. Juliette Meech.

Ashbel Walworth Morgan, b. in Cleveland, 1815; m. Zerviah Burke.

The writer has made great effort to connect Mrs. Betsey Jones Morgan with the early pioneer, Major Samuel Jones, who also came from Groton and lived in the neighborhood of the Morgan and Wightman families. Although the research has proved fruitless, she feels sure that this man was either the father or brother of Mrs. Morgan. His home on Broadway was just at the west turn of the road, and it is said that it afterward became the residence of Capt. Allen Gaylord. Major Samuel Jones commanded the early militia. He also played the violin, and one of the frolics of early days was a sleigh-ride out to his house, followed by a dance for which he played.

After the death of Mrs. Betsey Morgan, Mr. Morgan married again. His second wife was a young widow with four children. She was Ruth Jackson, a daughter of Morris and Lucina Sheldon Jackson, born in Providence, R. I., and moved with her parents to Broome, N. Y. Here she married Reuben Drake, who died fifteen years later.

She came to Cleveland in 1830, taking passage on the steamer "Amaranth," Capt. Aaron Root, from Buffalo to Lorain, bringing her two youngest children with her. In 1831 she was married to Mr. Morgan at the home of her sister, Mrs. Alphonso Hawley. Her death occurred thir-

teen years afterward, at her home on Aetna Street. Although not one of the earliest settlers of Cleveland, she experienced many of the hardships of pioneer life. Ambitious, energetic, and capable, the amount of work she could accomplish was a marvel to those who knew her. She also was an excellent and willing nurse, and her advice and assistance was in constant demand. Generous to a fault, no worthy person was ever turned away from her door lacking sympathy or material aid. She loved to read, and kept herself posted in current events. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Swaine, on Prospect Street.

The Drake children were:

Mary Drake, m. her step-brother, Caleb Morgan. She was his second wife.

Capt. Sir Francis Drake, m. Antoinette Jones, daughter of Capt. Augustus and Saba Murdock Jones of Saybrook, Conn. She was a sister of William, Frederick, and Buel B. Jones, the Cleveland and Black River shipbuilders of an early day. Buel B. Jones married Nancy Jackson, sister of Mrs. Ruth Morgan, Sr.

Lucinda Drake, m. Valentine Swaine, son of Shubel and Sarah Turner Swaine.

Morris Jackson Drake, m. Caroline Matson, daughter of Dr. Sylvester and Sophia Tracy Matson.

Youngs L. Morgan, Jr., made a visit to New York State in 1828, and brought back with him a young and beautiful bride, Miss Caroline Thomas, daughter of Anthony and Mary Buckley Thomas of Lebanon, Conn. The young people began housekeeping in a log-cabin on the Union Street farm, and Caroline found living in the woods vastly different from her town life in the east. Scrubbing floors, and cooking over the fire-place were new experiences for her. But she bravely swallowed the big lump that often came in her throat, for the childhood home was far away, and money too scarce to be used on the long return journey. It took great courage to face all the trials that befell her, but she braved them all, and lived to see prosperous days. Also, to see the little town of Cleveland, with less than a thousand people, including Newburgh, grow to a city of 330,000.

She died in 1895, leaving two sons:

Herman L. Morgan, who married Sarah H. Smith, granddaughter of Major Spicer of Akron, and daughter of Warren and Lydia Spicer Smith.

Charles C. Morgan, m. Emma Shaffer, daughter of Andrew and Nancy Shaffer. After her death, he married Georgia Warner.

Caleb Morgan married Julia Thomas, sister of Mrs. Youngs L. Morgan, Jr. She died young, leaving a son and daughter, *Henry Morgan,* who married Lucretia J. Pierce, and *Eliza Juliette Morgan,* who married James Tenney, and removed to Monroe, Mich.

Eliza was one of the pioneer school teachers who taught for $1.25 a week, and boarded around with families supplying pupils.

Caleb Morgan married secondly, in 1838, Mary Drake, his step-sister. Her life was that of a faithful wife, devoted mother, and loyal friend. It was full of household activity, yet she maintained the keenest interest in all that transpired in her social circle, in her church, and in political affairs. She believed that the latter should be influenced through the home. Her New England conscience allowed no overruling of anything that seemed to be the right, and between herself and her step-children existed the warmest relations. She was born in Dryden, N. Y., and came with her brother, Sir Francis Drake, in 1832, arriving on the steamer "Enterprise." Sympathetic and generous to the last, she died at the old homestead, corner of Broadway and Willson Avenue, in 1895.

Though business and traffic destroyed its former quiet, nothing could persuade her to leave it. Mr. Caleb Morgan died in 1885.

The children of Caleb and Mary Drake Morgan:

Austin L. Morgan, m. Laura Dell Bates, daughter of Isaac and Elisabeth Bates.

Julia L. Morgan, m. Richard M. Choate, son of Thomas and Mary Wright Choate.

Walter Morgan.

Reuben Morgan, m. Clarissa Hart, daughter of Geo. W. and Anna Beardsley Hart.

In 1833 Isham Morgan married Juliette Meech, daughter of Gurdon and Lucy Swan Meech of Bozrah, Conn. She was a sister of Mrs. O. M. Burke. Coming from such a family as the Meeches, she undoubtedly was worthy of as much space in this history as her sisters-in-law have been accorded, but unfortunately, the writer has been unable to learn anything more definite than that she had children, who were:

Ann Eliza Morgan, m. John Allen of Akron.

Ellen Morgan, who died when 16 years of age.

Sebert Morgan, who married Ida ———.

Mrs. Morgan died in 1895.

Ashbel Walworth Morgan married Zerviah Burke, daughter of B. B. and Prudency Taylor Burke, who was born in Newburgh. She had been a school teacher when the demand for her services was much greater than the means to require them, for money was very scarce. She taught in East Cleveland for a dollar a week and her board, and felt highly elated and well paid when promoted to a Warrensville school at double the salary. She was one of the earliest disciples of Miles Avenue Disciple Church, and for years its most active adherent. The Aetna Mission was built mainly through her efforts, her husband giving the land, and she raising the funds for its erection. She died in 1890. The home of Ashbel and Zerviah Morgan was on Aetna Street. The children were:

Clifford Morgan.

Mary Morgan, m. Anson Jackson.

Carrie Morgan, m. William Baxter.

MOWREY

All property bordering on the Public Square is of local historic interest, but none more so than the south-west corner of it, now occupied by the Forest City House, previous to it by the Dunham House, the Cleveland House, and earliest of all by the Mowrey tavern. To this spot, before the War of 1812, came Pliny Mowrey, lured by the hopes and dreams of the future, and, with the courage that only youth possesses, he invested his little all in the purchase of this lot and in building upon it a small village tavern. It is sad to record, even a century later, that bitter disappointment, absolute defeat, and possible tragedy followed this venture.

Pliny Mowrey was the eldest son of Reuben Mowrey of Hartford, Conn., who in 1808 brought his family of ten children into the wilds of Gustavus, Trumbull Co. He also brought with them an old musket, upon the stock of which was carved his name, and which, tradition claims, had seen Revolutionary service. Mowrey's Tavern, a name that clung to it long after its first builder and owner had left the city, and perhaps this part of the country, stood upon the eastern part of the lot that is bounded by the Square, Superior Street, Seneca Street, now West 3rd, and extended south to Long Street.

It is on record that Mowrey borrowed $230.63 of Nathan Perry, Jr., doubtless to defray a part of the expenses of building. Nathan publicly demanded payment previous to or by a certain time. The obligation was met, the debt cancelled, and Pliny Mowrey seems to have reached a fair plane of success, when, three years later, his brother, Hosea Mowrey, appeared upon the scene, and in time muddled affairs to such an extent as to leave Pliny a hopeless bankrupt.

Hosea bought a half interest in the property and then persuaded Pliny to unite with him in placing a mortgage upon it of $4,500. The loan was procured of Joseph Boyd, an eastern man, through Leonard Case. Why so large a sum, for those days, should have been sought, has not been stated. It may have been used in enlarging the tavern and in building to the rear of it an annex, part of which was used for public gatherings and called "Mowrey's Hall." Another part of this was used for stabling teams of travelers and guests. The *Cleveland Herald* of May, 1820, contains the following announcement:

> "At Mowrey's Hall, positively the last night of Mrs. Kittie Blanchard. Doors open at early candle-light, May 31. Admittance, 50c, children half price.
>
> Play, 'The Mountaineers,' and a farce, 'The Village Lawyer.'"

Back of the tavern and the hall was a large and usually an unoccupied space. Mrs. Mary Long Severance told the writer that in her early childhood all sorts of small traveling shows encamped upon it, and even after she was well in her teens, circus tents were spread upon it large enough to accommodate all the town's population who could afford the price of admission.

Mowrey's tavern did not lack a landlady; for in the marriage records of the county we find in the beautiful penmanship of Horace Perry that December 3, 1816, Pliny Mowrey and Rhoda Curtis were married by him in virtue of his office as justice of the peace.

1811

WIGHTMAN

It has been claimed that Rhoda Curtis was the daughter of a tanner living on Euclid Avenue, near Giddings, now East 71st Street. A little creek ran through his grounds, which in early days was called "Curtis Creek." The place was occupied for many years by the late ex-Sheriff Winslow, and a huge garage now covers the site of Winslow's picturesque cottage and his beautiful lawn.

In the following February, 1817, Horace Perry married James Bliss to Ruth Curtis, who may have been a sister of Rhoda Mowrey. In 1822, Leonard Case foreclosed the mortgage on the Mowrey Tavern, and it was sold to Dr. Donald McIntosh, who took possession of it at once. Previous to this event, Dr. McIntosh had kept a tavern on Water Street, now West 9th.

It is with reluctance that the writer relinquishes the long research made for the subsequent history of Pliny Mowrey and his family. His niece, whose father was a younger brother by many years, writes from Cincinnati, Ohio, that the family tradition is that, embittered by his financial loss, and furious at the parties who had caused it, he left Cleveland immediately afterward and went "up the river." Misfortune followed him, though in what guise is not stated, and he then disappeared. His brothers and sisters never knew whether he died or removed to some distant part of the state, for he failed to communicate with them, and his children, if he had any, never made themselves known to their relatives.

1811

WIGHTMAN

When John J. Wightman and his wife, Deborah Calistia Morgan, left Groton, Conn., in 1811, and traveled by ox-team to Cleveland, they brought with them a name that for a century had been peculiarly honored and revered in Groton, and continued to be so for 80 years longer.

The ancestor of the family, Valentine Wightman, had founded Groton Baptist Church in 1710, and from that date until 1890, a Wightman had stood in its pulpit. Valentine was its pastor for 37 years; his son, Timothy, for 49 years; his grandson, John Gamo Wightman, for 45 years, and so on for a period of 180 years.

Mrs. John J. Wightman and Mrs. John Walworth were sisters of Youngs L. Morgan, and their mother was a Ledyard, sister of Col. Chrystopher Ledyard, the Revolutionary hero, who was murdered at Fort Griswald by the British officer to whom he had surrendered. Religion and patriotism, therefore, came hand in hand with the Wightmans, Morgans, and Walworths as they journeyed to Cleveland so early in the last century.

Mr. Wightman bought 10 acres of land on Broadway near Woodland Hills Road, and soon afterward built a country tavern which became one of the most famous in this section of the Reserve. It stood on the south side of the street and opposite of what is now St. Alexis Hospital.

As might be expected, considering her forebears, many accounts of Mrs. Wightman's fine manners and dignified presence have been handed down to her grandchildren. In one way she was most fortunate. Surrounded by her kin who had settled all about her, she did not have to suffer the loneliness that many a well-bred and refined pioneer woman had to endure when isolated from relatives and congenial friends. Two of her family of children came with her from Connecticut, Deborah, three years of age, and John G., an infant. The others were born in the old homestead in Broadway.

Children of John J. and Deborah Morgan Wightman:

Deborah Ledyard Wightman, b. 1808; m. 1828, William Herman Knapp, b. 1801. She died 1880.

John Griswald Wightman, b. 1810; died 24 years old.

Isaac Avery Wightman, b. 1812; died 1873, unmarried.

Lucy Adelaide Wightman, b. 1814; m. 1842, Lewis Pangburn, b. 1816; d. 1894.

David Long Wightman, b. 1818; d. 1877; m. 1839, Adeline Johnson, b. 1822; d. 1899.

Sherburn Henry Wightman. b. 1819; d. 1904, the last of his family.

Horace F. Wightman, b. 1821; d. 1868; m. Mary Burgess.

Harriet Lucretia Wightman, b. 1825; d. 1878; m. William K. Nye.

David Long Wightman was a most useful member of the community all through his long life. He was connected with the Humane Society for many years, and worked for the amelioration of suffering with heart and soul.

Mrs. Deborah C. Wightman died in 1827, 32 years of age. John J. Wightman died in 1837, aged 49 years.

Deborah Wightman, the oldest of the children, was but 17 years old when her mother died. Her husband was a civil engineer, and in that capacity he worked on the construction of the Ohio Canal. But, for some years after his marriage he taught school, and often in the long, cold winters the young couple were separated for months, his school being sometimes twelve or more miles away. When Deborah Wightman Knapp died, the text chosen for her funeral was, "And they shall be given a new name." The clergy who officiated said that her celestial name might aptly be "Burden-Bearer," for, in over forty years of his acquaintance with her, he had not known a time when some otherwise homeless creature was not having a home with "Aunty Knapp."

Lucy Wightman Pangburn removed to Akron after her marriage, and later lived in Massillon. Her house was known as the "Preachers' Home," so freely and openly were clergymen welcomed, and several times she took in the whole family of one until a house was found for it, or until household furniture had arrived. She and her husband were "Uncle Lew and Aunt Lucy" to the whole community, and they worked together for the good of humanity. Like her sister, Mrs. Pangburn sheltered many a waif, old or young, until death furnished a heavenly one, or circumstances relieved her from further ministrations.

STRONG

A notable arrival of this year was John Harris Strong. He came to act as a land agent for Connecticut owners of big tracts of real estate in this vicinity. He settled in Euclid, but was so identified with the business interests of Cleveland, that he was considered a resident of the town. Some of his children settled on Euclid Avenue below E. 107th Street, within a few years of their arrival here.

John H. Strong was the son of Deacon Josiah and Mary Harris Strong, and was born in Middleton, Conn., in 1762. At 20 years of age he married Elisabeth Cary of Chatham, Conn., two years his junior. She was a sister of Mrs. Timothy Doan, a pioneer of 1802.

Mr. and Mrs. Strong brought a family of 8 children with them, the oldest of whom was a son 27 years old, and the youngest, also a son, four years of age.

Mr. Strong became a judge of the common pleas of this county in 1817, and served until 1823, the year he died, at 61 years of age. He was one of the incorporators of Cleveland's first bank in 1816.

Judge Strong owned much real estate in Euclid and East Cleveland. All the south side of Euclid Avenue, between E. 107th and E. 79th Street, at one time belonged to him. A part of this property is still in the possession of his grandchildren.

The children of John H. and Elisabeth Carey Strong:

(1) *James Strong,* b. 1784; m. Ann Eliza Baldwin, dau. of Seth C. Baldwin; 2nd, Laura Miles.
(2) *Walter Strong,* b. 1786; m. Betsey Smith.
(3) *Esther Strong,* b. 1788; m. Theron Freeman.
(4) *Rodney Strong,* b. 1790; m. Mary Taylor.
(5) *John Harris Strong,* b. 1795; died 1809.
(6) *Josiah Conklin Strong,* b. 1800; died 1839; m. Rebecca Brown.
(7) *Thomas Jefferson Strong,* b. 1802; m. Laura Bishop.
(8) *Mary Ann Strong,* b. 1805; m. John Cone of Haddam, Conn.
(9) *James Madison Strong,* b. 1807; m. Margaret Brush.

James Strong, oldest child of John H. Strong, was 35 years old when in 1819 he married Ann Eliza Baldwin, 16 years his junior. She died eight years later, leaving a young son and a daughter, James H. and Ann Olivia Strong.

Mr. Strong's second wife was the daughter of the famous pioneer, Lorenzo Carter, and the widow of Erastus Miles of Newburgh. By this marriage he had three daughters.

James Strong's life in Cleveland was mostly spent on Euclid Avenue, near East 107th Street. He was one of the early sheriffs of this county.

(2) Mrs. Walter Strong was the daughter of Samuel and Ruth Smith of East Cleveland. Her sister was the wife of Jarvis Clark, son of David the pioneer. The Walter Strongs, the Smiths and the Clarks removed in the 40s to Elkhart, Ind., where they became very important and valuable pioneers of that town.

(3) Esther Strong m. Theron Freeman, son of Nathan and Cynthia

Freeman. Esther died in 1826, and Theron in 1830, leaving six young children. Two others had died in infancy.

The children were: *Samuel, John, James, Josiah, Sarah,* and *Esther Freeman.*

(4) A Rodney Strong was living in 1856 on Pittsburg Street (Broadway). His occupation that of farmer.

(5) John Harris Strong and his wife, Mary Taylor Strong, had five children. Mary died, and Rodney Strong married a second time and had two more children.

(6) Mr. Josiah Strong's wife was the daughter of Deliverance and Mary Brown. He died in 1829, leaving two little sons. She died in 1835, six years later. The children were: *George Clark Strong,* and *Edwin Miles Strong.*

(7) Thomas Jefferson Strong married a daughter of Abram and Anna Freeman Bishop. They had two sons and five daughters. Thomas J. Strong, Jr., the second son, was killed at Stone River, Tenn., in the Civil War.

(8) John Cone, the first husband of Mary Ann Strong, died in 1835, leaving four children. She married 2nd, in 1836, Hiram Brooks. She had four children by this marriage. She died in 1863.

(9) Mrs. James M. Strong was the daughter of Edward and Patty Brush of Willoughby, O. Mr. and Mrs. Strong had nine children, two of whom died in infancy. The oldest, John Harris Strong, lived in Berea, O.

1811

RUMMAGE

Thomas Rummage, who came to Cleveland from Pennsylvania in 1811 and married "Polly" Johnson, a sister of Captains Levi and Jonathan Johnson, left a lasting impression on the town through his own strong personality and that of his sons, also long and prominent citizens and lake captains.

He owned two or more acres of land on the south side of Euclid Avenue, including the Opera House site, and extending nearly to the Taylor Arcade. He also possessed a large farm on the West Side along West 25th Street, and spent his time alternately between the two places.

He was one of the early builders of boats, and was associated with his brother-in-law, Capt. Levi Johnson, in the latter's first ventures in that line.

Capt. Rummage was one of the first victims of the cholera epidemic of 1832, dying in a few hours after being stricken with the disease, and was buried on his farm. His oldest son was but 13 years of age at the time. Capt. Rummage's widow lived some years after his death, at 27 Euclid Avenue.* Her grave is in Erie Street Cemetery.

* Corner of Sheriff. The lot was 40 feet front and 198 feet on Sheriff.

1811

CROCKER

The children of Capt. Thomas and Polly Johnson Rummage:

Sarah Rummage, m. William Van Norman.
Capt. Solon Rummage, m. Margaret Davis.
Capt. Harvey Rummage, m. Harriet Harbaugh.
Martha Rummage, m. Thomas Warburton.
Mary Rummage, m. Louis Moreau of Plattsburg, N. Y.

Louise Moreau, daughter of Louis and Mary Moreau, married Merrick Johnson, son of Luke Johnson, another Cleveland pioneer, and resides on Kinsman Road, this city.

An amusing and unusual story is related of one of these Rummage captains. Which one is not told. The Canal Bank, an old Cleveland concern, failed in the early part of November, 1854. Only the day before, Rummage had deposited a thousand dollars, his profits from a lake season of hardship and danger. Upon hearing of the bank failure, he entered it and demanded his money, which, of course, was refused.

"It is all the money I have in the world. Hand it over quickly or I'll kill you!" he shouted.

The officers of the defunct institution took no chances on that, and he got what he came for. The assignees, afterward appointed, could have demanded its return, but probably, knowing the man, were not disposed to be too exacting.

1811

CROCKER

Jedediah Davis Crocker was one of the early large land-owners of East Cleveland. He was born in Lee, Mass., 1785, and died in Cleveland in 1843. He married Deborah Doan in 1813, two years after his arrival in Ohio.

Mr. Crocker was a farmer. He was the original owner of what is now Wade Park, and sold it to Samuel Cozad soon after the latter came to Cleveland.

The children of Jedediah and Deborah Crocker:

Sarah Crocker, b. 1816; m. Eli Adams. She died 1862.
Timothy Davis Crocker, b. 1819; m. Eliza Proctor Otis. He died 1898.
Davis J. Crocker, b. 1822.

Timothy D. Crocker was long a prominent citizen of Cleveland. In the latter years of his life he lived in a fine residence on Euclid Avenue, near Sterling, now East 30th Street. It adjoined the residence of his brother-in-law, Charles A. Otis.

1812

BATES

Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Crocker had several children who reached maturity, but only one survives, Laura Crocker. With her widowed mother she spends most of her life in eastern states or in traveling.

Samuel Crocker, who may have been a brother of Jedediah, was an early resident of Euclid. He married Sophrona Smith in 1814.

RESIDENTS OF THE HAMLET DURING THE WAR OF 1812

George Wallace
Samuel Williamson
Elias Murray
Harvey Murray
Richard Bailey
Amasa Bailey
Abraham Hickox
Nathan Perry
Horace Perry
Horatio Perry
Widow Calahan
Levi Johnson
Major Samuel Jones
Hezekiah King
Hiram Hanchett
David Henderson
James Root
Mathew Williamson
John Walworth
Dr. David Long
Alfred Kelley
Pliny Mowrey
Noble H. Merwin

Of the above all have been traced save Hezekiah King and Hiram Hanchett. James Root returned east soon after the war.

1812

BATES

Noble Bates, and his wife, Aurilla Booth, and two young daughters came to Newburgh in 1812 from Essex, Vt. Two more daughters were born in Newburgh.

Mr. Bates was a miller, and the family depended for bread upon the flour brought to his mill to be ground. For some reason, there was a time when the settlers had no wheat to grind, or were too busy to take it to the mill. Consequently, the Bates family were obliged to subsist entirely on corn-meal. One night, after all the children were in bed and asleep, Mr. Bates came home from the mill bearing a sack of flour. Mrs. Bates made a big pan of biscuits and baked them as soon as possible, then called up the children to partake, as they had gone to bed complaining of hunger. They had a very interesting family of four daughters.

Sophia Bates, m. Barnabas Laughton in 1830, and went to Chicago. Five years later, she returned a widow with two sons. Afterward she married Albert Kingsbury, and had one daughter. After Kingsbury's death, she married Thomas Garfield, uncle of the President, and another son was added to her children. Sophia Bates Garfield was energetic and jolly.

Elvira Bates, m. Stephen V. R. Forbes of Chicago.

Lucy Bates, m. Benj. Wiggins of Newburgh, and had one daughter, and two sons.

Eunice Bates, m. Eben Miles, eldest son of Theodore and Lydia Clark Miles. She had two sons and two daughters.

1812

INGERSOLL

The four Bates sisters were very active workers in the Sanitary Commission during the Civil War, gathering hospital supplies, etc. They were beloved by all that knew them.

Mrs. Stephen Forbes had three daughters, Aurilla, Plina, and Paulina Forbes. All now living in the far west or south.

Sophia Bates' sons were David and Peter Laughton, and Thomas Garfield. Her daughter, Harriet Kingsbury, married John Hofste. David Laughton married Calista Garfield, his step-sister.

1812

INGERSOLL

In 1812 the Connecticut Land Company sold 900 acres in Newburgh to a Lee, Mass., man, who intended to occupy it with his family. He had eight children, and perhaps planned to give each of them a hundred-acre lot and retain one for himself. The purchase of so large a tract meant in that day about $1,400 cash or a very good credit. The land extended from Buckeye Road southward. Its western boundary adjoined the Edwards farm on Woodhill Road, and its eastern line stretched beyond Rice Avenue.

The man who invested so largely in Newburgh pioneer forest was Elijah Ingersoll, member of a family who had lived in Massachusetts for many generations, the first one of which was John Ingersoll, who with his brother Richard came from England in 1629, and settled in Salem. The mother of John Ingersoll's sons was Mary Hunt, a granddaughter of Gov. Webster of Connecticut. The parents of Elijah Ingersoll, the Newburgh pioneer, were David and Lydia Ingersoll Ingersoll. They were cousins.

Elijah's maternal grandfather, Moses Ingersoll, was a large landholder of Great Barrington, Mass., and the former may have inherited some of this property, thereby paving the way for his Newburgh investment. He was born in 1766, which made him 46 years old, when he came here in 1812.

At the age of 20, he had married Polly Barlow. They had nine children. She died in 1807, when 44 years old, and was buried in the Lee, Mass., Cemetery.

Elijah Ingersoll married 2nd, Betsey Thomas, who accompanied him and his eight children to Newburgh. She lived here but four years. Six months after her death, Mr. Ingersoll married 3rd, Mrs. Rosanna Churchill Parker, a widow with children.

The Ingersoll farm-house was five miles east of the Public Square. It stood on the north side of Ingersoll Road, near its junction with Rice Avenue. It was a large frame-building, with a wing, and was occupied continuously by five generations of Ingersolls, the last three of whom were born in it.

INGERSOLL

The children of Elijah and Polly Barlow Ingersoll:

Clarissa Ingersoll, b. 1787; m. Amos Kingsbury.
Bathsheba Ingersoll, b. 1789; m. Justin Battles.
Nathan Ingersoll, b. 1791; m. Polly Perry.
Laban Ingersoll, b. 1793; m. Polly Burke; 2nd, Olive Ormsby, 1821.
Levi Ingersoll, b. 1795; m. Deideman Parker.
Isaac Ingersoll, b. 1797; m. Betsey Parker.
Elisha Ingersoll, b. 1799; unmarried; d. 17 years old.
Lucinda Ingersoll, b. 1802; unmarried; d. 25 years old.

Three of their children, Clarissa, Bathsheba and Nathan, were married before coming west.

Polly Perry married Nathan Ingersoll when she was 22 years old, and came with him on her wedding journey to Ohio in a wagon containing their household goods. During the first years of her residence in the wilderness, she was very much afraid of the Indians, who were quite numerous in the locality at certain seasons of the year.

One night, when sitting alone in their cabin, holding in her lap her first babe, then six months old, there came a loud noise at the door, as if some one had thrown himself against it. She was greatly frightened. Her only thought was "Indians." She rushed to the bedstead and hid her infant under the feather-bed, then went slowly and apprehensively to the door which was still being thumped. Upon opening it, in bounded a large black dog who evidently had lost his master and had the intelligence to seek shelter in a house.

Mrs. Nathan Ingersoll proved in later years to be a woman of great force of character. All her endowments fitted her for the hardships of pioneer life. She would walk miles to succor some needy family, or to nurse the sick. She never once turned away any one asking for shelter, or empty-handed when hungry.

Upon her 90th birthday she gave a party to her kin and with her own hands made cake for the occasion. The next day she walked a mile to the home of a relative and insisted upon milking the cow when the time came for it that evening. She was the daughter of Abraham and Temperance Hatch Perry of Lee, Mass. In the 68 years that she lived in this locality she saw Cleveland grow from the little hamlet of five houses, to be a great city of thousands of homes.

The children of Nathan and Polly Perry Ingersoll:

Adaline Ingersoll, b. 1813; m. Thomas Crosby.
Samantha Ingersoll, m. Charles Hall.
Jane Ingersoll, unmarried.
Lucy Ingersoll, m. John Kelly.
Edwin P. Ingersoll, m. Elizabeth Walters.
John Ingersoll, m. Hannah Abbey.
Barlow Ingersoll, m. Katherine Ford Higgins.

Levi Ingersoll lived all his Cleveland life in the old homestead, of which he held a life-lease from his father. His wife was a daughter of his step-mother. The latter was very kind to her husband's children.

The original deed of the Ingersoll property is still in the possession of the family, and in the division of land the latter was simply transferred to children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. Many of the family are yet living on the property, and not far from the site of the old homestead.

The children of Levi and Diedema Parker Ingersoll:

Clarissa Ingersoll, m. W. P. Hudson. He was a grandson of Ammihaz Sherwin.

Catherine Ingersoll, m. Martin Winegart.

Rose Ann Ingersoll, m. E. B. Wood.

The early death of Polly Burke, first wife of Laban Ingersoll, leaving young children, was a tragedy for the latter.

Florilla, the eldest daughter, was but six years of age at the time, and was taken to the home of an aunt who cared for her until she was eleven years old. Then, giving her as many pennies as her years counted, the aunt told her that henceforth she must take care of herself. Which she proceeded to do, but just how the story does not relate. The Ingersolls, like most every other family of the time, were land-poor, the taxes on it were hard to meet, with money so scarce that every cent counted for as much as dollars do at the present day. Florilla married Henry Marble in 1838 and had three sons and two daughters.

Eliza Ann Ingersoll, born in 1819, was but an infant at her mother's death. She married Rufus Ruggles, son of Cyrus and Anna Stilson Ruggles. She was a very industrious woman and devoted to her four sons and two daughters. In her recollections of pioneer days the poverty of the community was often her theme. Baked potatoes moistened with milk was sometimes the only fare for weeks at a time.

The Ingersoll family burial-lots are in the East Cleveland Cemetery and the Congregational Churchyard in East Cleveland.

1812

DIBBLE

Previous to the year 1811, Elisha Dibble and family were living in Aurelius, N. Y. Mrs. Dibble was Phebe Stone, the daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Stone, and she was married in 1791.

They had a large family of children, every year or two adding to the number, until, by September, 1810, there were nine in all, Samuel, the oldest, 18 years of age, and the youngest, Lyman, had just opened his eyes upon a world where babies were almost at a discount. However, Lyman may have been just as dear to the household as any that had preceded him. But the parents began to look the future in the face with dismay. They had ambitions for their young brood that they felt would never be realized by remaining where they were, and in seeking for some

more favorable location, they were persuaded to remove to the River Raisin, or Monroe, Mich., as it was afterward called.

They were preceded or followed by other eastern people, so that the place was quite a settlement. The War of 1812 broke out within a year. Rumors of British troops and Indians advancing from Detroit upon them reached Monroe, and panic-stricken, every one began to flee, as they thought, for their lives, toward Fort Meigs or Cleveland.

Mr. Dibble and Mr. Kent secured a small boat, placed their families in it with such clothing, bedding, and food as could be stored away, and started for Cleveland. The first night they encamped near Sandusky, the next one many miles eastward, and so, working their way close to shore until they reached the mouth of Rocky River, where they remained a day or two, while the women washed clothing, and the children stretched their cramped limbs.

When Cleveland was reached, there was found to be a scarcity of dwellings, causing much anxiety and delay in procuring shelter for such a big boat-load of adults and children. But the hospitable doors of Rudolphus Edwards' double log-house on Woodland Hills Road opened to the weary, discouraged refugees, and they here remained until one of their own was erected.

Elisha Dibble seems to have been a patriot ready to sacrifice for his country, for in spite of his large family and unsettled circumstances, he raised a local company of volunteers, of which he took command, and joined Gen. Perkins at Huron. He remained in service until taken very ill, returning home only in time to die. His family was so rejoiced to see him, and so overcome at his physical condition, that they all shed tears. A little daughter of Rudolphus Edwards, happening to be there at the time and seeing his sword and gun, and the excitement his arrival had created, thought something dreadful was about to happen, and ran home as fast as her little legs would carry her. Capt. Dibble was but 43 years of age when he died. Samuel Dibble, the oldest son, who had joined Capt. Dibble's company, remained in the army until the close of the war.

He then took his father's place in caring for his mother, brothers, and sisters. He bought 50 acres of farming land south of Doan's Corners, near Fairmount and Cedar Avenues, and placed the family upon it.

While living here, the wolves were very troublesome. They howled around the house at night, terrifying the children, and adding to the mother's worries and forebodings. But after a while, the whole family became so accustomed to their weird noise that they ceased to fear or to lose sleep by it.

Elisha Dibble's death occurred in 1813, and each succeeding year, for a time, Mrs. Dibble suffered bereavement in the loss of children. Her daughter, *Polly Dibble,* 18 years of age, died the following one. *Hosea Dibble,* 15 years old, died in 1815, in 1816 *Lavina Dibble Williams,* 23 years of age, in childbed, and later, *Martin Dibble,* who had gone south in search of fortune, died there.

The rest of the children were: *Anson, Lovisa, Lewis,* and *Lyman* Dibble. The latter died at 20 years of age.

Samuel married, 1st Miss Jewett of Newburgh, 2nd Miss Tibbitts, and moved to Elkhart, Ind. They had but one child, named Phebe for her

grandmother, who married Frank Dean, and still resides in Elkhart. Anson Dibble moved to Porter, Mich., married a Miss Lydia Odell, and two of their children are still living in that town. Lewis Dibble proved to be the one child in the large family who remained in Cleveland, and bequeathed the Dibble name to posterity. He sailed on the lakes for 17 years, and for a time had charge of the U. S. Marine Hospital, still standing on Lake Street. We find his name in connection with other public services, and in view of all his parents sacrificed in behalf of their children, it is a gratification to know that one of them left an honorable name and considerable property behind him.

In 1826, he purchased 50 feet of land on Euclid Avenue for $100. It was just east of the Opera House entrance, now worth $300,000. In 1839, he invested in 15 acres on Norwood Ave., off of Woodland Ave., which afterward justified his judgment of real estate. He married Mary Ammock, daughter of John Ammock, who came to Cleveland in 1830, and lived No. 49 Bolivar Street, when the directory of 1837 was compiled.

The children of Lewis and Mary Dibble:

Phebe Dibble, m. Samuel Thompson.
Lewis L. Dibble, m. Josephine Cagan.
Charles E. Dibble, m. Belle Hildebrand.
Minerva Dibble, m. John J. Shepard.
Florence Dibble, m. McKinney.
Anson Dibble, m. Nelly Lines.

Dibble Ave., between Willson Ave. and Dunham Ave., was named for the family.

Lovisa Dibble, born 1804, daughter of Elisha and Phebe Dibble, married Capt. Ebenezer Stark. The family lived in the neighborhood of Fairmount and Cedar Aves., where Capt Stark owned 100 acres of land. Previously, he had a ten-acre lot on Euclid Ave., near Giddings, which he foolishly sold for $150. He owned several city lots down town. He had built for him a cottage on Prospect Street, corner of Huntington, and offered in payment a lot near the corner of Euclid and Sheriff. The offer was not accepted. Ready money was of more value, those days, more necessary to almost any resident of Cleveland than land. Most people were land-rich and pocket-poor.

Mrs. Stark had a retentive memory, and was fond of repeating the poems she read and loved. She was a pleasant-mannered, cheerful woman, though life had given her much that would have been brooded over by one of a more despondent temperament. She had to bring up her family alone, and she lost her only daughters. Her son, *Henry Stark,* married Abigail Thorp of Collamer. *James Stark* died a hero's death, was killed at Chattanooga in the Civil War, 124th Regiment. *Louis Dibble Stark* married Lorain J. Ferris.

Mrs. Lovisa Stark was a devout Episcopalian, a member of Trinity Church. For several years before her death she made her home with her son, Lewis Dibble Stark, and died aged 76 years.

For many years, before the names of streets were arbitrarily changed to numbers only, there was a Stark Avenue north of Euclid Ave., near

Fairmount Ave. It was named for this family who owned much property at that time in the vicinity. It probably was cut through their farm.

Mrs. Phebe Stone Dibble, widow of Elisha, in 1816 married Abram Hickox, the noted Cleveland blacksmith. She was his second wife, and when she died in 1839, aged 70 years, they were living at 27 Prospect Street. She is buried by the side of Elisha Dibble in Erie Street Cemetery, near the front entrance.

1813

CALAHAN

Among those who came to Cleveland during the War of 1812 was a young Irishman from Quebec, Canada, named Calahan, who had been in the British service and participated in the battle of the Thames River. He was subsequently taken prisoner by our forces. His wife and two little children followed him to camp, and they joined the American settlers who fled by boats to Cleveland after Hull's surrender.

When the war closed Calahan joined his family here for a time. For he was truly a soldier of fortune; gay, attractive, irresponsible, leading a roving life; returning to his family at irregular intervals, then off again, generally leaving another infant for his wife to support. Finally she steeled her heart sufficiently to drive him away altogether, and he never returned.

The life of this young woman was one that commands the greatest admiration and respect. She was of French origin, and her maiden name was either More or Moore. She was small, extremely neat, and very industrious and ambitious. The family occupied a log-cabin on the flats, now Calahan Basin, and this she kept exquisitely neat, continuously scrubbing it inside and out. With all the French woman's gift for making much of little, using every resource at hand, and constantly reaching out and adding to it, she succeeded, eventually, in supporting her little brood in comfort, and in giving them the limited educational advantages of that day.

Her little garden of vegetables and flowers was ever free from weeds; her flocks of ducks and geese, floating on the river by day and carefully housed at night, brought in many a dollar in cash or exchange. Her chickens, roaming the wide expanse of meadow and hillsides for food, were another source of income. Her pigs, leading lives of uncomfortable cleanliness, and later the family cow, were scrupulously tended and made to contribute to the family welfare.

The two sons born in Quebec, Thomas and Samuel, were but five and three years of age when brought to Cleveland, but soon, under the direction of their mother, began to assist her in many ways. They became aoepts at hunting and fishing, and in season kept the table supplied with

fish and game. An incident will show the degree of parental government she exercised over her children.

Samuel shot a wild turkey one New Year's day, not far from and east of the Public Square. While on his way home with it he was hailed by Nathan Perry, Jr., and urged to swap it for lead, which he did. Returning home he melted the lead and began running it into bullets. His mother noticed it, and knowing that there had been no lead in the house, she questioned him. Upon learning the facts she was greatly incensed.

"Here it is New Year's Day, with nothing in the house for dinner, and you have fairly *given* away the turkey we needed for our own use. Now you get yourself off, quick, and don't show your face again until you bring back something else eatable!"

Samuel started out much depressed in spirit and dubious of the outlook, but in a bend of the river free from ice he came upon a big flock of wild ducks, and at one shot secured enough for his purpose.

Samuel, Thomas, Alexander, James and *Julian,* Mrs. Calahan's sons, were very popular, and in all mention of the young people of that day they seemed to be leading spirits in all fun and frolic. Her cabin was the rendezvous for the best element of boyhood and young manhood, and her memory as "Mother Calahan" was revered for many a year after her own had closed, which happened in 1849.

Samuel Calahan married Harriet C. Hedges, born in Virginia in 1811, and died in 1887. They were married in Circleville, O. She was thin, of medium height, and very good-looking, and her sons think no better mother ever lived.

Samuel was in commercial business for some years, and afterward dealt in real estate. He was associated closely with the big boom that created the "Center Allotment" in 1833, and in the crash that followed several estates were entrusted in his hands for settlement. His son, John Calahan, inherited some of this responsibility which has lasted nearly seventy years.

It has been repeatedly declared that James S. Clarke, who figured so prominently in city affairs and real estate deals, never married. Mr. John Calahan is ready to swear that Mr. Clarke, some years after his removal from the city, visited his father, Samuel Calahan, and was accompanied by his wife.

Tom Calahan was a tall, large, handsome man, universally admired and respected. He was a member of the city council, a prominent mason, and active in politics. During the cholera epidemics he was kind and helpful. In 1830 he married Miss Lavinia S. Elwell, an eastern lady, and his only daughter by this marriage, Harriet, became Mrs. H. P. Danks of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tom Calahan died in 1862. He had previously lost all his property by signing a note for a friend and in going on a bail-bond.

Alexander Calahan married Orvilla Ball, daughter of James and Mary Ball of Stoddard, N. H. He lived near the corner of Lake and Water streets for some years, and afterward near the foot of Erie Street. His children were Mary, Martha, George and Edward Calahan.

James Calahan married a Miss Nicholson and lived on a farm in Lakewood.

1813

ROBINSON

Isabella Calahan, the only daughter of the pioneers, married a Mr. Hendrick of Olmsted Falls. Her children were Frank, Louis, Albert, Jane, Julia, and Mary Hendrick.

Julian Calahan died unmarried.

1813

ROBINSON

Stephen Robinson of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and his wife, Mary Benedict Robinson of Vermont, were among the earliest settlers of Newburgh. They came in 1813.

Mr. Robinson was a soldier of the War of 1812. He died in 1832, and his wife in 1854. Some of the family removed to Bedford, O., and became early settlers of that town.

The children of Stephen and Mary Robinson:

Daniel Robinson.
Isaac Robinson.
Nathan Robinson.
Maria Robinson.
Ebenezer Robinson.
Anna Robinson.
Ezra Robinson.
Nathaniel Robinson.
Sally Robinson.
John Robinson.
Newman Robinson.
Cornelia Robinson.

1814

WALSWORTH

Silas Walsworth lived on Superior Street near the Stockwells and Deacon Moses White. He dealt in hides and leather, and his advertisement for the purchase and sale of them appears in earliest issues of the *Cleveland Herald.*

It is claimed that all of his children were born in this place. In that case he came here as early as 1814.

He was the son of Daniel and Mary Southworth Walsworth, and removed to Cleveland from Rome, N. Y. His wife was Miss Sophia Brown before her marriage. She was noted while living here for her skill as a housekeeper, and for the care she took of her six little children, whom she kept beautifully clean and neat. She made all their clothes, which were daintily fashioned and the envy and despair of other mothers.

Mr. and Mrs. Walsworth were members of the Old Stone Church, and their second son, in after years, became a noted Presbyterian clergy-

man of New York State. The family left Cleveland some time in the '30s, and made their home in Wisconsin, where Mr. Walsworth died in 1849.

The children of Silas and Sophia Walsworth:

Jared Stocking Walsworth, b. 1814; m. Mrs. Mary Forsyth.
Rev. Edward Brown Walsworth, b. 1817; m. Sarah A. Pearson.
Francis Minor Walsworth, died in Berkeley, Cal.
Maria L. Walsworth, b. 1822; died 1859; m. Hilo Howett, a missionary.
Silas Walsworth, b. 1826; m. Mary I. Livingston.
Mary E. Walsworth, b. 1829; died 1832.

1814

GARLICK

Abel B. Garlick, born in Middleburg, on the Green Mountains of Vermont, was a stone-cutter by trade. He became a resident of Cleveland village in 1814. His shop was on Bank Street. The site is now occupied by Morgan & Root's wholesale dry-goods store.

Abel was joined, in 1819, by his 14-year-old brother, Thodatus Garlick, who served an apprenticeship with him in the marble-cutting trade. They worked together for a year or two. Abel would mark inscriptions on grave-stones with a pencil, and the younger brother would carve them with his chisel.

The latter evidently worked at the trade as a means rather than an end, for he studied medicine and became "Dr. Thodatus Garlick." He removed to Youngstown, O., and for many years following was widely known as a practising physician in that locality. In 1853, he returned to Cleveland, and entered the Marine Hospital as a member of its staff.

Although highly regarded as a medical practitioner, Dr. Garlick's most valuable service to the city, and the whole country, was his scientific research, to which he was devoted. He joined the Cleveland Academy of Natural Science, founded by Dr. Kirtland, and thus became identified with the small but distinguished group of men who in their day compelled their contemporaries of the long-settled eastern states to listen and to pay reverence. Dr. Garlick was greatly interested in the artificial propagation of fish, and suggestions made to the national government regarding it and coldly rejected, were adopted within recent years.

Of Dr. Garlick's family nothing can be learned save that a son, Wilimont H. Garlick, M. D., resided in Youngstown.

WATKINS

Timothy Watkins was 41, and his wife, Sophia Heard Watkins, 39 years of age when they came to Cleveland from East Haddam, Conn., in 1814, and their oldest child, Rosetta, had married and settled down in the east before her parents left for Ohio.

Mr. Watkins was not a man of much means, and after making the payment on his farm on Euclid Avenue, and building a log-house on the site of the present Calvary Church, he had but little left with which to buy comforts for his family, and for some years they suffered privation. The first winter of their arrival this log-house had but three sides, the fourth one remaining open to wind and weather.

Their son, George Watkins, could not refer to those days and of his mother without deep feeling, for he loved her dearly and could not forget what she endured as a pioneer woman. The limitations of her wardrobe, for instance, was such that, for a long time, every Saturday, she had to wait for the family to be all in bed so that she could wash the underclothes she wore (there being no change of them), and hang them before the big fire-place to dry. And the memory of this, and his mother's patience and loyalty under all family conditions and circumstances was a poignant grief to him for the remainder of her son's life. She was born in Chatham, Conn., and married in 1795.

The children of Timothy and Sophia Watkins:

George Watkins, b. 1812; m. Louise Slaght; 2nd, Elisabeth Harlow.

Rosetta Watkins, m. Michael Brooks of New York State.

Watson Watkins, b. 1796; d. 1855.

Timothy Watkins, b. 1804; m. Adeline Slaght. Both died in 1843, leaving Sophia, Sarah, and Hosmer Watkins.

Sophia Watkins, b. 1806; m. Nicholas McIlrath, and died 25 years old.

Russell Watkins, d. 1841, aged 26.

George Watkins left a vivid and interesting description of the early country school-house with its rude, quaint arrangement and furnishings, which will be found in Kennedy's History of Cleveland, page 193.

George Watkins built a small tavern a few rods west of the log-homestead, and kept it for many years. He afterward owned a grocery store on Euclid between Fairmount and Doan, and lived to be a very old man. He married in his youth, Louisa Slaght, who died in 1841. She was a sister of Adeline Slaght Watkins, and both were daughters of Abram Slaght, who, after living some years on Euclid Ridge, moved to the corner of St. Clair Street and East Madison, now Addison Road. He had two sons and five daughters. *Sarah Slaght* married a Brush. *Martha Slaght* married Henry Ford, and *Elisabeth Slaght* married Abram Nott, or Knott.

One evening, after his wife's death, George Watkins attended a singing school held in a little pioneer school-house on the corner of Euclid and Doan. This was replaced by a Congregational church, which in turn was torn down to make way for a big bank building. Here he met Miss Elizabeth Harlow, a daughter of Samuel, of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y. She was on a visit to her sister Sarah, who had married Sears Decker.

(He had a brother, Wilson Decker.) A mutual attraction led to a wedding, and she became the mother of his children, dying in 1899.

Children of George and Elisabeth Watkins:

George Watkins, m. Venia Lewis, and lived in Boston.
Adaline Watkins, m. George Stebbens.
Mary Watkins, m. Henry Gates.
Charles Watkins, m. Nelly Shannon.

Watson Watkins, brother of Timothy, and his wife, Eliza Green of Plymouth, Mass. (?), a daughter of Daniel Green, were also pioneers. The two brothers seem to have bought land and lived together, for Mrs. Eliza Watkins died in the house corner of Euclid and East 79th St., in 1836. She was but 38 years of age at her death, and her only daughter but 8 years. She was a Methodist, and belonged to the East End society of that faith.

The children of Watson and Eliza Green Watkins:

Edward Watkins, m. Chloe Goff of Geneva, Ohio.
Rosetta Watkins, m. John Banford.
George Watkins, m. Eliza Wardwell of Rhode Island.

1814

STARK

Abel Stark, born in Colchester, Conn., in 1766, and Lydia Fletcher Stark, born in Salisbury, Conn., in 1770, came to Cleveland at a very early date, probably 1814. Their children were Henry, Hyde, Silas, Pamelia, and Ebenezer Stark.

The youngest, Ebenezer Fletcher Stark, born 1798 in Canaan, Conn., was a prominent and useful citizen of the East End until his life was suddenly ended at the age of 46 years. In an effort to save some sailors from a vessel wrecked on Lake Erie in a severe storm and ashore near the mouth of the river, he was drowned. He owned a farm south of Euclid Avenue, near Fairmount Street (East 107th), which proved to be very valuable property. Stark Avenue received its name from this family.

Capt. Ebenezer Stark married Mary Louise Dibble, born 1804, daughter of Elisha and Phebe Stone Dibble, pioneers of 1813.

The children of Ebenezer and Mary Dibble Stark:

Henry Stark, b. 1825; m. Abigail Thorp.
James Stark, b. 1833; m. Ann Clark.
Lewis Dibble Stark, b. 1837; m. Lorain H. U. Ferris, daughter of Lyman Ferris.

1814

AMOS BRAINARD

Mrs. Ebenezer Stark died in 1876 at the age of 72 years.

Pamelia Stark, daughter of Abel and Lydia Stark, married John McVene. The couple lived on the State Road south of Lake View Cemetery, and reared a large family of children. John McVene evidently died previous to 1856, as the Cleveland directory of that year states that his widow Pamelia is living at 367 Lake Street.

The children of John and Pamelia Stark McVene, as near as could be ascertained:

Catherine McVene, m. A. C. Curtis.
Pocahontas McVene, m. Dr. Luther Woodruff.
Jane McVene, m. Samuel LeBaron.
Daniel McVene, unmarried.
Jerusha McVene, m. Dr. Geo. Terrill.
Mary McVene, m. Charles Mathias.
Etta McVene, m. Byron Pope.
John McVene, removed to Texas.

1814

AMOS BRAINARD

Amos Brainard of Middlesex County, Conn., one of the earliest settlers of Newburgh, made his western venture when nearly 50 years of age. His wife was Rachel Brainard, daughter of Dudley and Mindwell Ackley Brainard of Haddam, Conn., and a cousin of Amos. Amos Brainard was a farmer and shoemaker, before coming to Newburgh, and lived on a farm in the latter place, toiling early and late to clear it of the timber and heavy undergrowth that covered it.

Mr. and Mrs. Brainard had 13 children, 11 of whom reached maturity and all but one of these married and had families of their own, most of them living in Newburgh. Mr. Brainard met with a sudden and violent death, one day, in 1823. He was in a field at work with a yoke of oxen, when a furious storm of wind and rain broke upon him, and while hastening back to his dwelling, a falling tree crushed out his life. His wife, standing in the door of her home, and anxiously watching his return, witnessed the sad accident that left her a widow with four of her family of children still of a tender age. She was to undergo another shock and a grief of the same character five years later, when her son Timothy, aged 27, was killed by the caving in of a portion of the Erie Canal upon which he was working.

She was a very superior woman, of a fine heritage, which was passed on to several of her children. She died in 1848, aged 78 years.

The children of Amos and Rachel Brainard:

John R. Brainard, b. 1789; m. in 1812, Lucinda Goff, widow of Joshua Brainard.
Salinda Brainard, b. 1791; m. Richard Bailey, who died 1813. She married 2nd, Enos Cochran, died

1823; and 3rd, Justus Hamilton of Newburgh, O. She died 1859, aged 68.

Nancy Brainard, b. 1793; m. in 1818, Demos Brainard, son of Amos and Martha Aiken Brainard of Brooklyn, O.

Amos Brainard, b. 1795; m. in 1826, Lydia Thompson, dau. of Adam and Lydia Thompson.

Demming Brainard, b. 1798; m. Esther Jones. He died 1860.

Julia Selden Brainard, m. Silas Owen of Newburgh.

Alvah H. Brainard, b. 1807; m. Melissa Owen, sister of Silas Owen; d. 1865.

Timothy Brainard, b. 1801; died suddenly.

Hiram Brainard, b. 1808; m. Elizabeth Hotal.

Sylvester Brainard, b. 1809; removed to Michigan.

Emily Brainard, b. 1811; m. Sylvester Dudley Goff, son of Guernsey and Asenath Brainard Goff.

1814

PELTON

There is no more honored name in pioneer annals than that of Pelton, and it is chiefly due to Jonathan Pelton and his wife, who came to East Cleveland in 1814. Though well along in years to undertake such a change in their lives, 55 and 53 years, they lived long enough to be well known in Cuyahoga County, and influential in the church and society. Two, at least of their daughters, married prominent pioneers of Cleveland village, and their other children intermarried with those of old residents.

Deacon Jonathan Pelton was the son of Joseph Pelton, of Chatham, Conn. Elisabeth Pelton, his wife, was the sister of Timothy and Nathaniel Doan. Her parents were Seth and Mercy Parker Doan, and through her father, who was held prisoner by the British in 1776, all her descendants are eligible to the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

Deacon Pelton lived 16 years after making Cleveland his home, and his wife outlived him another 16 years, dying at the age of 85. They had a family of 10 children, four of whom were married when their parents left Chatham. One of these, at least, came west, but of the others it is uncertain.

Children of Jonathan and Elisabeth Doan Pelton:

Deborah Pelton, b. 1783; m. Samuel Cooper.

Jonathan Pelton, b. 1785; died at sea in 1802.

Elisabeth Pelton, b. 1787; m. John Wilcox in 1809.

Parker Pelton, b. 1789; m. Laura Warner in 1813, died in Montville, O.

Beulah Pelton, b. 1791; m. Dennis Cooper in 1810.

Joseph Pelton, b. 1793; m. Obedience Russell in 1818; 2nd, Sally Bidlake.

Seth D. Pelton, b. 1795; m. Mary Porter in 1821.

Mary Pelton, b. 1797; m. Silas Belden in 1821.

Sarah Pelton, b. 1799; m. William Treat in 1822.

Harriet Pelton, m. Milo Hickox.

KELLEY

A mother's love stronger than the attractions of an established home, comforts, ease, and the close ties of neighbors and kin accounted for the arrival in Cleveland of Daniel and Jemima Kelley in the month of October, 1814. He was nearly 60 years of age, and his wife 51 years. They came from Lowville, Oneida Co., N. Y., a place they had helped to found 17 years previously. Mr. Kelley was the son of Daniel and Abigail Reynolds Kelley, and was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1755. His American ancestor, Joseph Kelley, was a ship-builder who settled in Norwich, about 1716.

Mr. Daniel Kelley was a conspicuous figure in the business and social life of Lowville, and had acquired considerable real-estate and personal property. Mrs. Kelley was the daughter of Elihue and Jemima Paine Stow. Her father, a stern man, perverted the teaching of Jesus Christ, a disciple of whom he professed to be, into a theology that repelled rather than convinced or won. He thought that a woman's sole purpose in life was to rear a family, her only recourse, when each day's duties were performed, the Bible. It is not strange that his children's early training succeeded in estranging them from what was deemed in those days, religion.

Mrs. Kelley had two brothers, Joshua and Silas Stow, both brilliant men. Judge Joshua Stow was a large, landed proprietor, a pioneer of the Western Reserve, and a notable man in Ohio's early history.

The first break in the Kelley family of six sons was when Datus, then twenty-two years of age, became discontented with the severities of western New York winters, and started on foot for Cleveland in 1810. The same year, Alfred Kelley came on, and was soon followed by Irad and Reynolds. The younger boys, Thomas and Daniel, were the only children remaining in the homestead.

Doubtless, the older sons had become interested in Cleveland through the frequent letters of their uncle, Joshua Stow, one of the original members of the Connecticut Land Co. and one of the surveyors who in 1796 laid out the future city. Mrs. Kelley's yearning over her absent boys finds expression in letters written in 1811, in which she says, "It is a severe trial to part with children, to hear of their being sick and not to be able to be with them," and again, "I sometimes almost envy the days that are past when all my children were with me."

And so, in 1814, the household treasures were mostly sacrificed, for but little furniture could be carried in the long journey, and for the second time in their married lives, Mr. and Mrs. Kelley became pioneers of a new country, and voluntarily assumed all the privations that a home in the wilderness entails.

But financially, they were in much better circumstances than almost any other Cleveland settler of that day, as they were able to give each of their sons a thousand dollars to invest in land or business.

The ground-plan of an attractive, brick cottage had been planned by the mother, and she expected it to be in readiness for occupation when she reached Cleveland. But masons were not to be had in the little hamlet, and even the frame-house in which she began housekeeping was not erected until after her arrival.

Meantime, she visited Datus Kelley, her son, who had purchased a

large farm on the lake shore a mile west of Rocky River. He had returned to Lowville, N. Y., their former home, in 1811, and brought back a bride, Miss Sarah Dean, and established her in a commodious log-house. He was the oldest of the Kelley children and the first to marry. Daniel, the youngest son, accompanied his parents to Cleveland, while Thomas remained at school in the east.

December 14 finds Mrs. Kelley established in her new home, but unsatisfied because of her separation from Thomas, and she writes, "I almost feel as if I wanted to turn the wheel of time faster. I have seen my five children together, but the want of the other one renders it very incomplete." The desire of her heart was granted, but another three months found the united family circle again broken, not by the temporary absence of a child, but by the departure from earth of the devoted mother. She died September 15, 1815, of the prevalent malarial fever.

Mrs. Kelley was a reader and a student. She prepared herself for the vicissitudes of pioneer life by studying subjects that would be of use to her in the new conditions surrounding her life, especially medical lore. She was venerated by her family and friends for her goodness, wisdom, and usefulness. She had a keen sense of humor, and her sayings that often were epigrams in strength and conciseness were quoted long years after the dear mother had gone to her eternal rest.

The father and his sons, Alfred, Irad, and Thomas Kelley, made their home with Reynolds and his wife, after the death of Mrs. Kelley, but in 1817 Alfred married and began housekeeping in the brick cottage on Water Street, and his father accompanied him there.

Mr. Daniel Kelley served the county as its treasurer, and was the city's postmaster in 1816. He was a very kind, affectionate man, and his sons' wives all adored him. He died in 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley were first laid away in the Ontario Street Cemetery and afterward removed to Erie Street Cemetery.

Irad Kelley was 22 years old when he came to Cleveland in 1813. He was not considered as brilliant a man as his younger brother Alfred, although, had he engaged in a professional rather than in a mercantile business he might have gained an equal reputation at the bar. He was a spare man of medium height; had a Roman nose, blue eyes and a firm mouth. No man ever living in Cleveland was better known or more frequently quoted. "He was generous-hearted, high-spirited, full of fun, and utterly unconventional." He never cared whether people agreed or disagreed with him, and his opinions, always vigorously expressed, and quite different from those cherished by the majority of his associates, were adopted at a later day by the community as sound conclusions. He was far ahead of the time in which he lived.

In a controversy over fencing the Public Square, he argued earnestly against the measure, and when the majority ruled to enclose it, he would never walk around it but proceeded to climb over the fences, much to the amusement of the public. In time the fence was voted a nuisance, obstructing commerce, and detrimental to the best interests of the city. This instance is but one of the many occasions in which Mr. Irad Kelley was justified in his judgment of popular measures. He built a frame-store and dwelling on Superior Street where South Bank Street now

begins, and here with his brother lived for two years; then he built a brick store in front of it, the first brick store in town. He bought and sold general merchandise. Part of the time he had a partner, Prentice Dow, his wife's brother-in-law. The firm name was "Kelley & Dow." He was made the village postmaster in 1817, and served for 12 years, receiving $125 a year, out of which he had to pay expenses.

The wooing of his bride in 1819 was most characteristic. She was Miss Harriet Pease, 19 years of age, and daughter of George and Esther Thompson Pease. Her parents had removed from Hudson, Ohio, to Cleveland four years previously. She had given him little encouragement, and finally, in order to avoid his advances, or perchance to test through absence her own feelings, she went to Hudson to visit an uncle and other relatives living in that town. Irad Kelley laid siege to her parents, and gained their consent to his suit. Riding upon one horse and leading another he proceeded to Hudson, and informed Miss Pease that he had come for her, as her parents had accepted him, and now it was her turn to do the same. His bride was a beautiful girl, and remained most attractive all her life. She was a good mother, good neighbor, and kind friend. Her length of life was 68 years.

Mr. Irad Kelley was part-proprietor of Kelley's Island, and some of his descendants now reside on it. He built a fine residence on Euclid Avenue, where he lived until death. He had gone into the banking business, which proved to be unsuccessful, and he lost much money through this investment.

The children of Irad and Harriet Pease Kelley:

Gustavus Kelley, b. 1820; was drowned at four years of age; died 1894.

George Kelley, b. 1822; died on Kelley's Island; 1894 married Martha J. Eastland, daughter of Col. James and Mary Swan Eastland of Virginia.

Dr. Edwin Kelley, b. 1826; m. Mary A. Beebe of Hudson, Ohio, who died 1876.

Charles Kelley, b. 1828; m. Ada Proeser of Marietta, Ohio. He lived on Kelley's Island. No children.

Franklin Kelley, b. 1836; m. Mattie Hanna of Detroit, Michigan. They lived at 6908 Euclid Ave.

Martha Louise Kelley, b. 1833.

Laura Kelley, b. 1839; m. William Darwin Hills, son of Nathan and Sobrina Loomis Hills.

William Henry Kelley, b. 1841; married Rose Spencer, daughter of Timothy and Mary Reeve Spencer.

Irad Kelley died of pleurisy in his 86th year. He had started for Brazil, at that time of life, and was taken suddenly ill at the beginning of the proposed journey.

Joseph Reynolds Kelley, or "Reynolds," as he was called, was the fourth son of Daniel and Jemima Stow Kelley, and came to Cleveland in the winter of 1814, aged 20 years. Although associated in business with his brothers, he was really a land-agent and real-estate dealer, but his life was short. He died aged 29 years. When only 20 years old he married

Betsey Gould. The young couple made their home at the north-west corner of Bank and Lake streets. Their only child, Horace Kelley, was born in 1819 and was but four years old at his father's death.

Horace Kelley m. Fanny Miles of Elyria. They had no children. Horace inherited a large land-property from his father, and to it he added greatly by wise investments. This at his death in 1890 was left to the City of Cleveland for an art gallery, the nucleus for which was a private collection of valuable paintings and other work of art which had adorned his home.

The large sum of money he bequeathed to the city for art purposes and the care of his art treasures was left in charge of trustees of his own choosing. Twenty-three years have passed since his death, and no sign as yet of any art gallery open to the public.*

Thomas M. Kelley, fifth son of Daniel and Harriet Kelley, was 18 years old when he came to Cleveland. He was a merchant and a banker, and lived here all the remaining years of his life, and passed away aged 81 years, the last member of his family. He married in 1833 Lucy Harris Latham of Thetford, Vt., eldest daughter of Wm. H. Latham and his wife Azuba Jenks Latham.

The first home of Thomas and Lucy Kelley was the one that Irad Kelley had occupied until 1833, and in which Daniel Kelley had died two years previously. It was back of the store on Superior Street, at the head of Bank Street. Three years later, he built a beautiful homestead on the north-west corner of Euclid Avenue and Huntington Street. It was of Colonial architecture, the front ornamented with four great two-storied pillars.

Mr. Kelley was a kind, jovial man, very much respected and liked in the community. Mrs. Lucy Kelley, a lovely woman, had hosts of admiring friends. The T. M. Kelley homestead was one of much hospitality and good cheer. It has been sad for those who once frequented that home and others that flanked it for a block or two on Euclid Avenue, to pass the spot and to note the radical changes time has made in a neighborhood once occupied by exceptionally beautiful, stately, private houses, in and out of which passed notable people of years long gone by. These homes were each a center of social life, the memories of which many people yet living love to recall with tender regret. Mr. Kelley died in 1874, aged 64 years.

The children of Thomas M. and Lucy Latham Kelley:

Lucy Kelley, b. 1836; m. George S. Mygatt of Cleveland. She died 21 years of age, leaving no children.

Mary Alice Kelley, b. 1845; m. Chester T. Cole. They resided in the T. M. Kelley homestead.

Thomas Arthur Kelley, b. 1849; m. Eva Magrue.

* The building is now in process of erection in Wade Park.

1815

POPULATION, ABOUT 100

CLEVELAND VILLAGE ORGANIZED

President, Alfred Kelly.
Trustees, David Long, Nathan Perry, Samuel Williamson.
Recorder, Horace Perry.
Treasurer, Alonzo Carter.
Marshal, John A. Ackley (half-brother of Lorenzo Carter).
Postmaster, Ashbel Walworth.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Commissioners, Philo Taylor, Samuel Dodge.
Treasurer, David Long.
Surveyor, Samuel S. Baldwin.
Judge of Common Pleas, Erastus Miles.
Clerk of Common Pleas, Horace Perry.
Sheriff, Eben Hosmer.

Only as yet three streets in town—Superior, Water, Bank.

1815

The sudden ending of the War of 1812 ruined many who had purchased supplies for the army. The war had destroyed commerce. The national debt was a hundred million dollars. Banks all over the country were obliged to suspend specie payment. Men in New England and Middle states were out of work. Land in Ohio was cheap, and a great western movement set in this year. The close of the Napoleonic wars in Europe also brought large immigration to this country from England.

Married—Isaac Fuller and Minerva Peet.

1815

A young merchant named Stephen Dudley had a store on the south side of Superior Street near Seneca. He remained in town until 1825, at least as he figured in an incident of that date. He was a gay, light-hearted young man, a favorite in the small society of the hamlet. A Stephen Dudley died in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1856, who may have been the early Cleveland merchant. He was a native of New Hampshire, and married Miss Hannah Turner.

1815

O'CONNER

Lawrence O'Conner and his wife Phebe Bostwick were natives of Ontario, Canada. The data furnished the writer leads to the supposition that they brought four children with them. They were:

Demilah O'Conner, m. Samuel White; lived in Bedford, O.
Almira O'Conner, m. Joseph House.
Miranda O'Conner, m. Philip Cady.
Angeline O'Conner, m. Andrew McIlrath. She died in Bedford, O.
Avernon O'Conner, m. Clarissa Draper.
Alanson O'Conner, m. Lucy Bishop.
Washington O'Conner, m. Elisabeth Dille.

1815

WELCH

Benjamin S. Welch was a soldier of the War of 1812, Indian agent, surveyor, sheriff, farmer, and tavern-keeper at different periods of his life; whether successful in each and all of these has not been stated. But one fact remains, both he and his good wife left memories that are pleasant to recall.

Mr. Welch married Miss Sophia Wilson in Troy, N. Y. She was but 16 years of age and yet attending school. Shortly after the event, he was appointed assistant Indian agent in Mackinac, Mich., and with his young bride made the journey thither. Alaska is much easier to reach in this day than Mackinac was in that one. They spent a year or more in the wilderness and among the Indians, then, in 1815, came to Cleveland, which, though a small hamlet, must have seemed to them, after their late experience, as quite a town.

Mr. Welch bought the farm on the corner of Euclid Avenue that now intersects with the east end of Superior Street. It ran back and up Euclid Heights. Here they remained until after two of their children were born. He then sold the farm and removed to Collinwood, where he served as its sheriff for several years. At one time, he was assistant for Ahaz Merchant, the surveyor, who for long years located county and township property lines. After that, or perhaps before, he ran the old Spangler Tavern on Superior Street between Seneca and Bank, and later the one on the corner of Ontario and Michigan streets, a tavern which, by that time, had shed its pioneer name and taken on that of "Coffee House."

Mr. Welch's services in the War of 1812 created an interest in military affairs that lasted through the remainder of his life. He was always connected with the local militia and an original member of the Cleveland Grays.

During all the strenuous years of their early and middle life, Mrs. Sophia Welch stood shoulder to shoulder with her husband. It began, when, little more than a child, she accompanied him to the wilds of Mackinac. There she found but two white women on the island besides

herself, and she became very lonely and homesick. The beauty of the wilderness, however, appealed to her, and she daily took long walks, at first alone, and later with an Indian "Medicine Man" who, noticing her interest in the strange flora of the island, taught her the Indian name of all the weeds, roots, and herbs growing luxuriantly in the edges of the forest, also the medicinal properties of each. She was a natural healer, and had she been born of the other sex, she would have become, with study, a skillful physician. She was a fine nurse, however, and the knowledge of roots and herbs acquired in Mackinac proved most valuable to her friends and neighbors in time of sickness. She was fearless in exposing herself to contagious diseases, but avoided small-pox on account of her family.

An amusing story is told of her while landlady of the Spangler Tavern, as it was then called. It was in the first cholera epidemic, the summer of 1832, and several business men, who had shut up their homes, and sent their families out of town, were boarding with her. Every one had become uneasy, if not fearful, at the ravages of the terrible scourge. It had already claimed two victims at the Scovill Tavern farther down the street, and might any day appear at the one the Welches were conducting. Mrs. Welch prepared a concoction, known only to herself, and required all her boarders to march through the only entrance to the dining-room while she dealt out to each a teaspoonful of the medicine.

"I will not have cholera break out in *this* tavern," she declared, "and if you will not take the dose, you can leave, and go to the other one." Her husband, though in great fear of the scourge, was the only man who balked at her dose, and would not take it. He thought that abstinence from all fruit, vegetables, etc., would secure indemnity without the medicine. Strange to relate, he, and he only, was attacked by the disease. He lived through it, however, and concluding he had had enough of town life, bought a farm just this side of Warrensville and removed to it.

The children of Benjamin and Sophia Wilson Welch:

Oscar F. Welch, b. 1817; m. Eliza Caine. He died 1892.

James Welch, b. 1821; m. Caroline Dunham, dau. of Rufus Dunham.

Loretta Welch, b. 1826; m. James B. Wilbur, son of Eliam Wilbur.

Rosalia Welch, m. Henry Howes of Elyria.

Catherine Welch, an adopted daughter, m. Andrew J. Aiken.

1815

WHITE

Wileman White of Lenox, Mass., a young carpenter who had gained some knowledge of bridge-building as well, set out for Cleveland in 1815, certain that in this region where rivers and streams abounded, his services would be in demand. Within the following two years, this reasoning was confirmed, and so assured seemed the future for himself that he re-

turned to his native state for a brief visit, and to persuade Miss Sabrina Williams of Stockbridge to make her nineteenth birthday also her wedding day, and to accompany him on his return trip to Ohio.

The wedding journey was a sleigh-ride of 500 miles. At the end of 19 days they reached East Cleveland, where they rested for ten days at the home of Seth and Lucy Clark Doan. Mr. White built a two-story frame-house on the corner of Bank and St. Clair streets, where the young couple made their first home. This building was standing until in very recent years. The little town, not having as yet attained to the dignity of a church edifice, Mr. and Mrs. White with other church-going people attended frequent services in the upper story of the jail, then situated on the north-west corner of the Public Square.

Mr. Wileman White's business took him often to Newburgh, and for the convenience of his family he removed out there some time in the late '30s. He died there in 1842, aged 49 years, and rests in Harvard Grove Cemetery, where his wife was laid beside him 33 years later, together with several children.

Mrs. White was a woman of steadfast character, of high aspirations, and much natural artistic ability. But the illness and death of her husband leaving her with a large family of young children, made life most strenuous for many following years. It is said that James A. Garfield, who became President of the United States, boarded with her while he was working on the tow-path of the Ohio Canal, and at that time she was a mother to him in the numberless little ways in which mothers look out for the comfort of their men-folks. Be that as it may, the future President in after years was a warm friend of Mrs. White and her children. She lived to be 77 years old, long enough to enjoy the social standing and business success of her family of boys and girls.

Henry C. White was the most prominent of her children in the community. He was a lawyer of unusual ability, a brilliant orator, and for many years one of the most popular citizens of Cleveland. His office as judge of the probate court brought him in contact with all classes of society, and his winning personality made him a friend of rich and poor alike. He possessed a warm heart and generous nature, so much so that though the recipient of a large salary extending over many years, he left but a modest property at his death in 1905. His income had melted away under the many and frequent calls made upon it by the poor and unfortunate.

Mr. and Mrs. White had a family of eight children, six of whom were born in Cleveland. Four died in childhood. They were:

Henry Williams White, b. 1818; died aged 16 years.

Adeline White, b. 1820; died aged 3 years.

Janette White, b. 1822; died aged 18 years.

**Julia A. White*, b. 1828; m. Gustavus Andrews; d. 1906.

**Jane S. White*, b. 1828; m. William White; died 1881.

Henry Clay White, b. 1838 in Newburgh; died in Cleveland 1905; m. Sabrina Capron.

Adeline M. White, b. 1840; d. 1841.

* Twins.

BAILEY

At intervals, for twelve years, the writer endeavored to trace through court records or newspaper files the descendants of Amasa and Richard Bailey, Cleveland merchants in 1815. Amasa early disappeared from the history of the town, but Richard, in 1837, was still in active business. When all further quest seemed hopeless, it was learned accidentally that Joseph Bailey, a son of Richard, a lifelong resident of the city, and who, it is said, had its history, its early inhabitants, etc., at his fingers' ends, had died recently on Broadway Avenue at the advanced age of 89 years.

He was all alone, and had made his home for years with a personal friend. In view of the almost insurmountable difficulties attending research of this character, and the fact that Joseph Bailey would have been a mine of information regarding early residents whose life records prove most elusive, it seems strange that no old settler had the interest in this labor of love to acquaint the writer with his presence in the city. But, through his death, the address of a niece living in the west was obtained, and through her, other addresses were secured, until, at last, the long sought for data was at hand.

Amasa Bailey was born at Cummington, Mass., in 1792. When he was seven years of age, his mother died, leaving a family of young children. He was bound out to a farmer named Hazen, where he remained until old enough to learn the saddle and harness trade, which he carried on in Cleveland on lot 87, south-east corner of Superior Street and the Public Square. This he bought of Abram Hickox for $100. He also bought of Dr. Long, in 1821, a lot on Huron Street. His only living child, Amasa Bailey of Massillon, has possession of these deeds. His residence and shop was removed to make room for the famous Lemen cottage, which was superseded by the Hoffman Block, and today, 1910, the site is occupied by the Cuyahoga Building.

Amasa Bailey was married in April, 1814, in Suffield, Conn., to Sally Eaton. Mrs. Sally Eaton Bailey was born in Springfield, Mass., and at the time was 20 years of age. The same year they set out for Cleveland, accompanied by Mr. Bailey's sister, Mrs. Sophia Bailey Henderson, presumably a widow with children, and his brothers, Richard and James Bailey.

James lived in Buffalo for some years, but died in Cleveland. Mrs. Henderson moved, at an early day, to Fort Wayne. She had a son, Zenus Henderson, who traded and lived with the Indians and died wealthy. The Baileys' first child was born January, 1815, and died the same month. The next child, Mary Ann, was born May, 1816, and at her death in August, 1905, at Massillon, Ohio, at the age of 89 years, the local papers gave lengthy accounts of her funeral, and full sketches of her life.

In 1824, Amasa Bailey removed to South Akron, and again, two years later, to Massillon, Ohio. That part of Massillon in which they settled was known as the Kendal Community, and the center of a thriving village, but the growth of the city in time embraced it, and the community was disbanded. Amasa Bailey assisted in settling up its affairs.

The children of Amasa Bailey who lived to maturity were:

Mary Anne Bailey, b. 1816; m. William Tinkler; 2nd, David Brown of Massillon, Ohio.

Cyrus B. Bailey, b. 1820; died 1840.

Fidelia Bailey, b. 1821; died 1841.

Horace Bailey, b. 1825; died 1841.

Amasa Bailey, b. 1830.

BAILEY

The last child, and the only one not born in Cleveland, is yet living in Massillon, Ohio. A very old picture, one of the first attempts in the art of daguerrotyping, of Amasa Bailey and his wife, is in the possession of Miss Hazen of Wabash, Ind.

Richard Bailey, brother of Amasa Bailey, was born in Cummington, Mass., in 1794. Therefore, he was about 20 years of age when he arrived in Cleveland. He married Polly White, daughter of Levi White, and one of that historic family who in 1804 came all the way from Vermont in an open row-boat. She was born in 1795, and at the time of her marriage, 1817, was living in Newburgh with her widowed mother.

Richard and Amasa Bailey kept a general store of merchandise, in 1825. After Amasa removed to Massillon, Richard had a grocery, and lived on Bolivar Street. He moved to Wabash, Ind., in 1853. Polly White Bailey, his wife, died in 1873, in her 78th year. Mr. Bailey died in Cleveland at the home of his son Joseph, on Cheshire Street, aged 89. He was buried in Wabash, Ind., beside his wife.

Their first two children died early. Those who reached maturity were:

Joseph Bailey, m. Mrs. Sophia Fox.
Sophia Bailey, m. Aaron B. Hazen.
Helen Bailey, m. James M. Furrow.
Richard Bailey.
George Bailey.
David Bailey, m. Levina Hazen.
John Bailey.
Mary Bailey, m. Lewis B. Davis.
Gustavus Bailey, m. Mary Wingard.

These children were all born in Cleveland, the last one in 1835. All moved west but Joseph. He was a mason contractor, and accumulated considerable property. But his marriage was a most unfortunate one, and finally he turned over to his wife nearly everything he possessed, and for the rest of his days lived with a well-known physician on Broadway Avenue, where he died in 1908, aged 87 years, all of them spent in Cleveland. He had no children of his own, but adopted his wife's son by another marriage, also a young girl. Neither of them proved worthy of the care and affection he freely bestowed upon them.

Richard Bailey, son of Richard, died young and unmarried. George Bailey went to the far west, and he was supposed to have been killed by the Indians. Mrs. Sophia Hazen and Mrs. Helen Furrow were fine women, greatly attached to the home of their childhood, and loving to talk of it. They married soon after removing to Wabash, Ind. Richard Bailey, Sr., was a very kind-hearted, unselfish man, the writer has been told, since writing above. He was known to work all day in his grocery, and sit up all night with the sick, in one of Cleveland's epidemics, obtain a little sleep the following day, and again administer to his suffering neighbors through the long watches of the night.

PEASE

George Pease, born in Enfield, Conn., and a direct descendant of Governor Bradford of Plymouth Colony, came to Cleveland about 1815, perhaps a year or two earlier. He was about 40 years of age at that time. His home had been for a few years in Hubbardtown, Vt., from thence he removed to Hudson, Ohio, in 1801, and joined a colony of Goshen, Conn., people, among whom were relatives, who settled Hudson in that year. His occupation while in this city has not been ascertained definitely, but his name appears in connection with other prominent men of the hamlet, who in January, 1818, publicly refused to accept scrip in lieu of money.

His family became very well known in the town, the sons as business men, and the daughters as wives of old citizens. George Pease died in New Orleans, La., in 1845, aged 69 years. His wife was Esther Thompson, born in Goshen, Conn., in 1777, so that she was about 38 years old when she first came to Cleveland. She was the daughter of Deacon Stephen and Mary Walters Thompson of Goshen. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Thompson removed to Hudson, Ohio, in 1801, and with them were their grown sons and daughters. Mrs. Charles Miles, Sr.—Ruth Thompson of Newburgh—was a sister of Mrs. George Pease. Mr. and Mrs. Pease were among the first members of the Old Stone Church.

After the death of her husband in 1845, Mrs. Esther Pease resided with her daughter, Mrs. Irad Kelley. She is remembered as a very sweet-faced, motherly woman, whom it was always a pleasure to meet. She died aged 84 years.

Sylvester and Jesse Pease attended the old Academy on St. Clair Street, and were the chums in boyhood, and the close friends in maturer age of many of the old citizens who received their classical education in that school. They seem to have been popular young men. Harriet, Lucretia, and Huldah Pease were charming young women, and as the wives of Irad Kelley, Morris Hepburn, and Prentiss Dow, all prominent merchants of the town, they held a conspicuous place in the social life that drew men and women of kindred tastes together in those early days.

The children of George and Esther Thompson Pease:

Harriet Pease, b. 1800 in Hubbardstown, Vt.; died 1862; m. Irad Kelley of Cleveland.

Sylvester Pease, b. 1803; m. Julia ———. She died in 1832, aged 25 years; buried in Erie Street Cemetery.

Norman Pease, b. 1805.

Jesse Pease, b. 1808.

Hulda Pease, b. 1813; m. Morris Hepburn.

Lucretia M. Pease, b. 1815 in Cleveland; m. Prentiss Dow.

There was another family by the name of Pease living in Newburgh from 1820 on. The marriage of Samuel Pease to Octavia Ruggles was published in the *Herald* in 1830.

A *Samuel Pease,* b. 1805, came 1828 from Massachusetts; d. 1892.

Melissa Pease, b. 1816.

Mary E. Pease, b. 1816, came to Cleveland 1823; died 1891.

MEEKER

The Meeker brothers, Smith, Enoch and Stephen, did not live within the limits of early Cleveland, but as their pioneer homes have long been a part of the present city and their children intermarried with old Cleveland families, the history and genealogy of the Meekers rightfully belongs in this work.

The American ancestor of the family came in 1639. Timothy Meeker, the grandfather of the three Cleveland pioneers, was a Revolutionary soldier, and the homestead of their parents built in 1758 yet stands near Newark, N. J., and is occupied by their descendants.

Smith Meeker married Abigail Oliver. They lived on Mayfield Ridge. Mrs. Smith Meeker died in 1867, and her husband soon followed her.

Their children:

Caroline Meeker, m. Alexander McIlrath, his second wife. She died 90 years of age.

John O. Meeker, m. Mary Hendershott.

Norton Meeker, m. Ann Sherman; 2nd, Mary Thomas.

Byron Meeker, m. Mary Buckley; 2nd, Sarah Demeline.

Cummins Meeker, unmarried.

Enoch Meeker was a shoemaker, and he came to Ohio about 1816 with Paul Condit, also a shoemaker from Elizabeth, N. J. He purchased 15 acres of land on Euclid Road, now Euclid Avenue. Noble Road was laid out years afterward, to the west of his property, leaving the homestead on the south-east corner.

He discovered later that he had paid the highest price asked for land in that locality, also that he had undertaken more than he could accomplish if he remained on the property. He could secure little work at his trade to help out in his payments, due each in following years, so he concluded not to work the land at present, but go where the country was more thickly settled, and where there was more demand for boots and shoes, then made stoutly and by hand.

He chose Painesville and its vicinity for this field of endeavor, a lucky one he ever afterward considered it, for there he met Susanna Hulburt, who was then teaching school in Mentor. Previously she had taught in Painesville, and was a member of the household of Governor Huntington while doing so.

She was born in Northampton, Mass. Her mother was an Eliot, and a relative of the Indian missionary of that name. Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Meeker were married by Judge Peter Hitchcock in 1816. They continued their residence in Painesville until after the birth of their first child, when Mr. Meeker concluded that he could pay the indebtedness upon his East Cleveland property and returned to live upon it. His old friend and chum Paul Condit was keeping a tavern in order to help pay for his own land, and this influenced Enoch Meeker to try the same thing on a smaller scale. He built a large and substantial frame-house, still standing on the corner of Euclid Avenue and Noble Road, and occupied by his son Samuel C. Meeker.*

Mrs. Meeker, although making no outward objection to the tavern scheme, felt certain that neither her husband nor herself was fitted for

* Now deceased.

the work. It was the custom of the day to name a tavern and place it as a sign over the door. Mrs. Meeker laughingly suggested that they choose a horn for their emblem, and place the sign with the small end of the horn pointing toward the house.

The retail sale of liquor in that day was considered perfectly legitimate. No stigma was attached to the man who dealt it out over the counter of his grocery store or his tavern bar. The latter was considered a necessary adjunct of every country tavern. After a long, cold drive a hot drink proved most grateful to the weary traveler accustomed to the use of stimulants, and no tavern would receive patronage that failed to have whiskey on tap.

Travelers in some years were scarce, and many of the eastern families on their way to Ohio came fully equipped for camping out all the length of their journey, and taverns reaped no benefit from the emigration. Landlords became more and more dependent upon local patronage of their bar-rooms, until their taverns became, at last, little more than saloons. Mrs. Meeker was a very intelligent woman and anxious for the mental and spiritual development of her children. She did not wish her boys to be raised in a bar-room, and so the tavern project was abandoned. Mr. Meeker heeded to the advice of his good wife and remained a farmer and a shoemaker.

Mrs. Meeker was also very ambitious for her sons. She wanted them to be school teachers, as well as farmers, and prevailed upon Clinton, the third one, to apply for a school at the "North Woods," 4 miles away on the lake shore, afterward known as "Frizzells." Mr. Frizzelle lived in a log-house and was a school director of the district. Clinton Meeker taught there three months, walking two miles each way to his boarding place. Sixty-eight years afterward he visited the spot for the first time since he left it at the close of his school term.

Nathan Meeker, the oldest son of Enoch, was a very intelligent, ambitious man. He drifted to New York where he became an editorial writer on the New York *Tribune*. Horace Greeley, the famous editor of that newspaper, wished to found a western colony, and Nathan Meeker invested his all in the project, and was appointed one of a committee to choose the location for the proposed colony.

A tract of land in Colorado was selected, and a town laid out to which the name of Greeley was given. Seventy families removed at once to the spot. Dissension arose with Evans, a town four miles distant, and in the heated controversy, Mr. Nathan Meeker was murdered. It made a great sensation all over the country, and every detail of the affair was dwelt upon by the press of that day. His photograph hangs in the old homestead on Euclid Avenue, and his two remaining brothers speak of him in terms of great admiration and affection.

Enoch Meeker built or gave a home to each of his sons. That of Nathan's stands back of the homestead and on Noble Road, and is occupied by Rufus Clinton Meeker, or "Clinton," as he is called. He never married, and now, 1911, is 87 years old.*

Samuel C. Meeker, 81 years of age, still youthful and active for his age, resides in the home his parents built 93 years ago.* The aged broth-

* Now deceased.

ers have become strong Spiritualists and firm in the belief of another life beyond this one. Both dwell much upon the anticipation of again meeting their mother, whose memory to them is most precious. Enoch Meeker died in 1867, and his wife in 1874.

The children of Enoch and Susanna Meeker:

Nathan Cook Meeker, b. 1817; m. Arvilla Smith of Clairdon. He died in Greely, Cal.

Stephen Cary Meeker, b. 1819; m. Adra Hendershott.

Rufus Clinton Meeker, b. 1824; unmarried; d. 1812.

Samuel Cleveland Meeker, b. 1830; m. Lida Shaw.

Henry Clay Meeker, died young.

Martha Meeker, the only daughter, died at 12 years of age to the lifelong sorrow evidently of her brothers.

Stephen Meeker, the third of the pioneer brothers, settled on what is now the north-east corner of Mayfield and Taylor Roads, a site now occupied by Dr. Milliken. Nothing has been secured of this family save the names and marriages.

Stephen and Elizabeth Chips Meeker came to Cleveland about 1818. Their children were:

Ebline Meeker, b. 1820 in Cleveland; m. Oscar Brown. She died 1811.

Kate Meeker, m. Dr. Richard Houghton.

Ogden Meeker, m. Mary Bebee of Parma.

Naomi Meeker, m. Edwin Duty. She died 1860, leaving two children.

Harriett Meeker, m. William Hart of Mt. Vernon, O.

Morris Meeker, went to Australia.

Elizabeth Meeker, m. Marion Minor.

Charlotte Meeker, m. Asa Curtis of Wheeler, Ind.

Susan Meeker, m. William C. Brace.

1816

THE NOTABLE SUMMER CALLED "THE COLD SUMMER"

There were severe frosts every month of this year all over New England. There was no corn raised, and very little hay or oats. All kinds of vegetables were cut down by frost when half grown. This caused great poverty and suffering in that section of the country. Horses and cattle had to be almost given away, or killed because of the lack of fodder.

"The winter of 1816-1817 was extremely severe, and the following spring was so backward that New England farmers were plunged in despair. In June the hills along the Connecticut Valley were almost as barren as an ordinary November. Cattle died by thousands, and many farmers' families came near perishing from starvation."

This unprecedented weather was also experienced in Ohio, and caused much poverty and suffering.

1816

Cleveland's first bank was organized in this year, the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie. *President*, Alfred Kelley; *Cashier*, Leonard Case; *Directors*, John H. Strong, Samuel Williamson, Philo Taylor, George Wallace, David Long, Erastus Miles, Seth Doan.

(Sketches of all the above pioneers and their families will be found in this volume.)

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Cleveland's first church, was organized November 9th. Timothy Doan, *Moderator;* Charles Gear, *Clerk;* Phineas Shephard, Abraham Scott, *Wardens;* Timothy Doan, Abraham Hickox, Jonathan Pelton, *Vestrymen;* Dennis Cooper, *Reading Clerk.*

The following year were added: John Wilcox, Alfred Kelley, Thomas M. Kelley, Irad Kelley, Noble H. Merwin, David Long, Darius C. Henderson, Philo Scovil.

Rev. Roger Searl of Plymouth, Conn., *Rector.*

Of the above names those of Gear, Cooper, and Henderson have not been located by the writer.

1816

TAYLOR

The first Superintendent of the first Cleveland Sabbath School and a charter member of the Old Stone Church cannot but be an interesting personage to every one to whom that organization is dear through ancestry, association, or membership.

Deacon Elisha Taylor was no ordinary man. He was very much alive in whatever community he lived, always working for its commercial, social, and moral uplift. He was a temperance man of the most ardent type, working and pleading with the council of the little hamlet and with individuals to stamp out an evil that had fastened itself upon the infant community, causing untold sorrow and misery. He was one of the very earliest of dry-goods merchants, those preceding him dealing more with Indians than white people, and trading mostly in furs.

His store and dwelling combined was on the south side of Superior Street, between Bank and Seneca, and into this from Cherry Valley, N. Y., he came in 1816, when about 32 years of age, bringing his small stock of goods, his household furniture, and his young wife and child.

Mrs. Elisha Taylor was Miss Anna Dunlap of Schenectady, N. Y., one of four sisters who lived here at a very early day. She was not strong,

the climate was a terrible ordeal, even for those best fitted to resist its deadly malaria, and so at the birth of her fifth child, in 1824, she died, and was buried in Erie Street Cemetery.

Whether this sad event or the state of his own health influenced him, we have no record, but two years afterward he returned to Cherry Valley, retiring upon a farm where he remained about eight years, and in 1843, after a brief sojourn in New York City, he came back to Cleveland.

It can be imagined what a reception he received from the church he had helped found, now well established and prosperous, and from the old neighbors yet surviving. Perhaps it was the dear associations of that earlier time that drew his feet westward again.

He had sold out to T. P. May, and his former store was now "May and Barnett," but he soon established another store, and continued the same line of business for a few years, then dealt in real-estate until his death, aged 75 years.

Only three children of Elisha and Anna Dunlap Taylor reached maturity. They were:

Alfred Taylor, b. 1820; m. 1st, Maria Dewey; 2nd, Helen A. M. Leonard. Mrs. Helen Taylor had three children reach maturity, Rev. Frederick, Harry, and Bessie Taylor. Alfred Taylor was drowned in the Ohio River in 1864, while in the service of his country.

John William Taylor, b. 1824, m. 1st, Anna Sexton of Albany, who had one child, Anna Louise Taylor, now living in Washington, D. C.; 2nd, Clara Cushing of Springfield, Ohio, who had one child, Edith Taylor; 3rd, Sarah Bell Cushing, a niece of his second wife.

Louise Taylor, only sister of Alfred and John W. Taylor, married H. F. Waite, and died in 1849, in early womanhood.

Some time after the death of his wife, Anna Dunlap, Elisha Taylor married Elisabeth Ely, a daughter of Nathaniel Ely of Long Meadow, and of a distinguished Massachusetts family. She was about 35 years of age at her marriage, and well fitted to care for the very young children entrusted to her. She was a very calm, quiet woman, who never made remarks to be regretted or answered a question hastily. She had a little habit, peculiar to herself, of placing her finger to her lips, pondering over the subject, and then saying, "I think it was so and so," and one felt sure that her "think" outweighed the affirmative of several others combined.

She outlived her husband 13 years, dying in 1874. After Mr. Taylor's return from the east, he built a large stone cottage on what was once Vine Street off Woodland Ave.

The family rest in Erie Street Cemetery, not far from the Erie Street entrance.

WILLARD

In the year 1816, or near that date, the north side of Euclid Avenue, from the corner of Willson Avenue west to the corner of Case Avenue, now East 55th and 40th streets, came into the possession of one man. It was an original 100-acre lot, extending north to what is now Payne Avenue, and for 40 years or more was known as the "Willard Farm," because a family of that name owned and occupied it.

John Oliver Willard, of French descent in one line, was born in New Haven, Conn. In 1809 he married Selinda Lamb. They had two children born to them in New Haven, Sarah and Harrison Willard, and while their children were very young the parents bought the Euclid Road Farm of the Connecticut Land Company.

The purchase price probably was $150, and on deferred payments, as land in the vicinity was offered several years later, for $2 an acre. What an almost incredible change of value has 100 years witnessed! The tract was then covered with forest trees, save the little cleared space (a knoll), upon which stood the small farm-house.

Beautiful mansions have adorned it in the past years, some of which are still standing, others torn down. The Judge Andrews home, that of Judge Burke, the residence of the Masons, Zenos King, Bissells, Hales, and that of Sylvester Everett. But recently a shallow lot with but a frontage of 35 feet on Euclid Avenue was leased for a long term of years at many thousands of dollars' rental for each year. And yet the $150 proved a crushing debt to the poor pioneer of that early day. It was a hard struggle, in the midst of which he died of consumption. His heroic eldest daughter, Sarah Willard, when but a child, worked as a maid for neighboring farmers in order to help pay the balance due, and save the home.

Meanwhile, the Connecticut Land Company agents began to make trouble for the family. The latter's rights to the property had to be defended by the widow and children for many successive years, but they won at last. In this they were assisted by Ashley Ames of Newburgh, who had married Sarah Willard.

Euclid Avenue near E. 55th Street has been much graded and lowered from its early level. There was once a steep sand bank on the north-west corner, after Willson or E. 55th Street was cut through the property.

The children of John O. and Selinda Willard:

Sarah Willard, born 1810; married Ashley Ames of Newburgh.

Harrison Willard, married Wealthy Pierre of East Cleveland.

Adelia A. Willard, born in Cleveland; married Mathew Howe.

Eliot Willard, married Ruth Hudson of East Cleveland.

Rufus Willard, married Mary Allen of Olmsted Falls.

Harrison Willard died comparatively young, leaving three children. They were:

Sarah Willard, married David Featherstone; lived in Chicago, Ill.

Gertrude Willard, married George Carriff; live in Washington, D. C.

Clara Willard, married Richardson, a Civil War soldier.

Adelia Willard Howe had one daughter, Mary Howe, who married John Baisch.

1816

WHITE

Mr. Howe was a southern gentleman who died young.

Elliot Willard lived on the farm, and in 1856 was a market-gardener, raising fruit and vegetables. His children were:

Clistia Willard.
John Willard.
Adelia Willard.
Hudson Willard.
Thomas Willard.
Mary Willard.

1816

WHITE

Deacon Moses White and his wife were for so many years associated in the mind and in the remembrance of Cleveland proper that it is difficult to write of one without more or less mention of the other. He was the son of Jacob and ——— Penniman White, and in 1816, when twenty-five years of age, turned his back upon the old town of Mendon, Mass., where he was born, and started life anew in the little hamlet of Cleveland. He was a tailor, and the prospects for his line of work must at once have been flattering, for the following year he sought a business partner and a wife, finding both in the person of Miss Mary Andrews, a young tailoress living in Providence, R. I. They took the fashionable six-weeks' wedding journey of that day, one that led westward without any return road, and they traveled the usual way, in their own conveyance.

Superior Street was their first home, a small frame-house on the south side of it, and here they lived for some years, then moved into a fine new brick house on the north-west corner of St. Clair and Bank streets. It had a large side-yard filled with fruit-trees and shrubbery. Years afterward, they flitted to the north-east corner of Prospect and Brownell, where they both died.

Mrs. White was tall, spare, and dignified. She was a quiet, modest, blue-eyed woman, the mother of eight children, only two of whom reached maturity. The malarious air of early Cleveland was severe on childhood, and the young people who lived were indeed the survival of the fittest in physical strength and endurance. Little *Minerva White's* grave was the first one dug for a child in the Erie Street Cemetery, and after the funeral, *Eliza,* afterward Mrs. Jesse Bishop, exclaimed tearfully, "They buried little sister way out in the woods!"

Added to her family and household cares was the assistance Mrs. White rendered her husband in his business, often adding eight dollars a week to the mutual fund that insured financial independence in future years. Besides her skill as a tailoress, she was an exquisite needlewoman. A beautiful piece of embroidery on white satin bearing her maiden name and the year 1812, hangs framed, near to an oil-painting of herself, upon the wall of her son's home on Cedar Avenue. Close by is the old clock that ticked faithfully year in and year out for the dear old Deacon and his wife, and still making correct time. Here, also, are the brass andirons, the first of their kind owned in Cleveland.

Among other accomplishments, Mrs. White was a notable cook, but she often referred with quiet humor to the first pig possessed by the family. He was such an accommodating pig, disposing, with apparent relish, of all the culinary mistakes and failures, for she had been heretofore too busy with her needle to acquaint herself with the mysteries of frying-pan and bake-oven.

She was a model mother-in-law, never entering her son's home with empty hands. There was always an offering of interest and affection. Once in assisting her daughter-in-law in some culinary efforts and finding a necessary article conspicuous by its absence, she chided her son, exclaiming, "What sort of a husband are you making, Charles, to let Emma get out of flour!" She died in ———, and the good Deacon survived her.

Children of Moses and Mary Andrews White:

Eliza White, m. Judge Jesse Bishop of Vergennes, Vt.

Charles White, m. Emma Monroe, daughter of Henry and Lucinda E. Dabny Monroe of Providence.

The Beldens lived west of the Whites on St. Clair Street, on a large adjoining lot.

The first courthouse and jail was built by Levi Johnson in 1812 and 1813. It stood on the north-west corner of the Public Square, faced the south, and was two stories high. There were two doors and two windows in the lower story front, and four windows in the upper story. A description of the north side of it has never been given, except that it contained a little grated window high up in the prison side of the building, to which little boys used to climb in awed curiosity and peek in at a prisoner confined there. The west half of the building was the jail, and the eastern half was the jailer's dwelling. The whole upper floor was devoted to court purposes.

Eleazar Watterman is the first jailer mentioned in any history of Cleveland. Watterman is a very early Rhode Island name, and Eleazar occurs frequently in the annals of that family. But the immediate ancestry of this pioneer Watterman cannot be learned. He married Dorcas Hickox, "Uncle Abram" Hickox's daughter, in 1817, and took her to live in the part of the courthouse assigned to the jailer. The accommodations consisted of but one room, but it was a large one, and doubtless was partitioned off, as were the log-cabins of the day, into smaller ones by screens made of quilts and blankets.

Afterward, Mr. Watterman was a justice of the peace, recorder, and from 1825 to 1828, he was president ex-officio of the village council. He

seems to have been a man who commanded the respect of his neighbors. He met with an accident in 1828 that resulted ultimately in his death. The only child of Eleazar and Dorcas Hickox Watterman was *William Watterman.* His mother, assisted by her sister, Lucinda Hickox, raised him to successful manhood. He married Sarah Stafford, and his home was on Woodland Avenue. For many years he was treasurer of Erie County.

The children of William and Sarah Stafford Watterman:

William Watterman.
Francis Watterman.
Helen Watterman, m. James B. Worthington of Elyria; 2nd, Mr. Rockefeller.
Charles Watterman.

The Watterman family all lie in Woodland Cemetery.

1816

WOLCOTT

The social life of the hamlet received a notable addition about 1816, through the arrival of the Wolcott family from Windsor, Conn.

Mr. Albert Wolcott was the son of Brig. General Erastus Wolcott, who commanded a regiment under Gen. Washington at Boston, and the grandson of Governor Roger Wolcott of Connecticut, also the nephew of Gov. Mathew Griswald. He brought with him to Cleveland Gov. Wolcott's family Bible, which subsequently was deposited in the Hartford, Conn., museum by his grandson, Stoughton Bliss of Cleveland, and it is still on exhibition there. Albert Wolcott was 56 years old when he came to Ohio. His wife, Hannah Loomis Wolcott, had died in 1807, leaving him with a family of grown children. Soon after her death, he lost his only son. In making the change of residence, it was too late for him to hope for any pecuniary results, and yet he was at the time of life to keenly feel the severance of old ties. Moreover, existence at that day in Cleveland was one of hardship and self-denial.

The remaining children, all girls, accompanied him. They were: *Hannah,* b. 1786, *Cynthia, Laura,* and *Elisabeth Wolcott.* Cynthia had previously been married to William Bliss. All of the sisters are recalled as gentle and very refined. How could they be otherwise, considering their forebears? And what cruel change of fortune could have driven them into the wilderness? for Cleveland was not much less in 1816.

Madam Mary Severance, the granddaughter of John Walworth, recalls the sisters in very pleasing fashion. As a very little girl, she was quite familiar with their personal appearance. Upon church and state occasions they wore merino shawls exactly alike, with pretty colored centers and gay borders. They were especially attractive to the child because there were none others like them in town. One bright Sabbath

morning, when walking up Superior Street towards the Square, she noticed the Wolcott sisters ahead of her on their way to church, and hastened her steps so as to be near them. And as she gazed admiringly at the way they walked and carried themselves, she resolved that when she grew up she would be just like one of them, but which one she could not decide, as they were equally unusual and admirable. Two of them lived to be very aged.

The Wolcott family, father and daughters, were buried in Erie Street Cemetery.

1816

SCOVIL

A young man 25 years old, who came to town in 1816, evidently thought when he started west from his Connecticut home, that drugs and groceries were the things our village needed most, as he brought with him a supply of these commodities, and opened them up in a small way on the south side of Superior Street near Water. He gradually eliminated the groceries from his stock and sold drugs only, and then, after the lapse of a few years, realizing that there were more dealers in every sort of merchandise than the size of the place warranted, that he was not experienced in that line of business himself, having previously learned the carpenter's trade, and that carpenters, not merchants, were then most in demand, he discarded the drug business altogether, and returned to his legitimate and most useful occupation.

Among the buildings that Philo Scovil soon erected was a small frame-store and dwelling for Nathan Perry, Jr., on the corner of Superior and Water streets. It superseded a log one built in 1806 by Nathan Perry, Sr., and which had been in use by father and son about 20 years. In part payment for this work, Mr. Scovil took a 66-foot Superior Street lot just east of the building. It ran back to Frankfort Street, and today is worth a fortune. Yet he offered to sell it for $300. Not only the lot, but a quantity of building material he had hauled onto it and concluded not to use. Evidently no one jumped at the offer.

He built a large, three-story frame-structure on the lot for the purposes of a tavern, which was one of the needs of the town just then, the small taverns in use being inadequate for the traveling public. He named it the "Franklin House," and it was regarded as a magnificent structure. It had the regulation front platform extending its whole width, and reached by steps. Whether Mr. Scovil failed in a plan to rent it, or intended from the first to run it himself, no one can say. The fact remains that he kept the tavern for long years, and it became one of the city's oldest landmarks.

Philo Scovil was born in Salisbury, Conn., 1791, and died in Cleveland, 1875. His father was Timothy Scovil, a wheelwright, and a soldier of the American Revolution. He was fourth in descent from Samuel Scovill of Saybrook, Conn., the first American ancestor. Mrs. Philo Scovil was

Jemima Bixby, one of the three daughters of Benjamin and Margaret Walker Bixby of Hartford, Conn., who were pioneers of Lisbon, Ohio, and afterward of Summit County. One of her parents died in Akron in 1821, the other in Tallmadge, Ohio, at the residence of a daughter, Mrs. Roxana Bixby.

Mrs. Jemima Scovil met her future husband while on a visit to the Merwins in their tavern at the foot of Superior Street, and married him in 1819. She entered into his tavern scheme with zeal, bringing into it all her New England habits of thrift, order, and neatness, of the best culinary skill, and of executive ability, so that in time it sustained an enviable reputation for clean beds and sumptuous fare.

No couple in northern Ohio was better and more widely known than were Philo and Mrs. Scovil. Not only were they prominent through their occupation, but by their various activities outside of their home. Mrs. Scovil was a member of Trinity Parish, one of the founders of its home for old ladies, also one of the members of the first board of the Protestant Orphan Asylum. Even in the last years of life, she spent her days in knitting women's and children's leggings, famous of their kind, for the various church and charitable bazars frequently held. She was old-fashioned in her movements and methods, very deliberate, never answering a question hastily, always pondered a moment over it, and one could be sure that her reply would be absolutely accurate, either she knew exactly or not at all. She had the best of her Bible by heart, and her wonderful memory in this respect was known, upon occasion, to not only trip the laity and clergy, but a bishop as well.

Her sister, Marian Bixby, who was but a year older than herself, never married, and made her home with Mrs. Scovil until her death in 1863, aged 64 years. She was closely associated with Mrs. Scovil in all her activities and widely known and loved. Roxanna Bixby, another sister, also lived for a time with Mrs. Scovil, then married and went to Tallmadge, Ohio, to reside.

In later years, Philo Scovil, realizing the opportunities offered in real-estate, acquired a large property in the vicinity of Brownell Street, and through which Scovill Avenue was first laid out. He died in 1875. Mrs. Scovil survived him 13 years. The family burial lot is in the old Erie Street Cemetery.

The three children of the couple shared the acquaintances and popularity of their parents. They are frequently referred to in connection with the boys and girls who attended the old academy on St. Clair Street. They were:

Edward A. Scovil, b. 1819; m. Catherine Shaw; he died 1890.

Oliver C. Scovil, b. 1823; m. Adeline ———; he died 1894.

Caroline Scovil, b. 1824; m. Elijah St. John Bemis; she died 1885.

Oliver C. Scovil, or "Crockett," as he was called, when 17 years of age, went off on a whaling expedition, and was gone three years. He continued the life of a sailor for a time, and then returned home and learned the printer's trade. The California gold furor made of him a

"forty-niner," and again he was absent six years. Upon his return, he opened a cooper's shop on the flats.

Elijah St. John Bemis was a grandson of Gamaliel and Margaret St. John of Buffalo, N. Y., and therefore a nephew of Dr. and John R. St. John, and Mrs. Skinner. He was a paper manufacturer and book publisher, doing business under the firm name of Penniman and Bemis. His partner was Francis Penniman.

The marriage of Elijah J. Bemis and Caroline Scovil was an unfortunate one for herself. It was a runaway match disapproved of by her parents. There was a separation after the birth of two daughters, and Mrs. Bemis resided with her widowed mother for many years before the latter's death. She removed to a western state, where she died. The daughters are living in Canada.

1816

SHEPARD

Phineas Shepard, the new landlord of the Carter Tavern, meant far more to the village of Cleveland in 1816, than any financial success he might make of his venture. Indeed it could not have been a flourishing business, since he relinquished it within three years' time. But his value to the community lay in his strict integrity and his high moral standards. He was a man of pronounced religious convictions, fearless in expressing them, and self-sacrificing in promulgating them. He was very nearly 60 years of age and the father of 10 children when he began his pioneer life in Cleveland.

He was born in Hartford, Connecticut, and when but 17 years of age enlisted in the Revolutionary Army. He served under Gen. Montgomery, and at the end of three years' service received an honorable discharge. At times he suffered much privation and hardship as a Revolutionary soldier. At White Plains he was afflicted with small-pox, but pulled through in spite of exposure and lack of proper nursing. In 1783, Phineas Shepard married Deliverance Smith, the daughter of Gen. Martin Smith, a Revolutionary hero, whose portrait now hangs on the walls of the Historical Society of New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepard had six children born to them in Hartford. In 1800 they caught the western fever, and removed to Lucerne, Pa., from there to Pittsburgh, then to Akron, Ohio, called "Old Portage," and finally in 1816 to Cleveland, where they spent their remaining years of life.

Mr. Shepard was a fervent communicant of the Protestant Episcopal faith. Three of his children were confirmed by Bishop Chase before coming here. When he reached this town and found no church of any denomination, he at once proceeded to organize one of his own preference. On Nov. 9th, 1816, a little company met at the Carter Tavern for that

purpose. It was composed of 17 representative men of the little community:

Phineas Shepard
Timothy Doan
Charles Gear
Abraham Hickox
Dennis Cooper
John Wilcox
Alfred Kelley
T. M. Kelley
Irad Wilcox
Noble H. Merwin
Abraham Scott
Jonathan Pelton
D. C. Henderson
Philo Scovil
Dr. David Long

This list is a roll of honr, and the descendants of every man whose name is inscribed upon it have reason to allude to the fact with pride. Not all who assisted in the organization lived within the town limits. Timothy Doan resided at Doan's Corners, Euclid and E. 107th Street, and Jonathan Pelton's home was in East Cleveland. Some of the others may have lived in East Cleveland, Newburgh, or Brooklyn. The Rev. Searl of Plymouth, Conn., presided at the meeting, and visited the little parish at intervals. When he could not be present a lay-reader selected from their number, conducted the Sunday services. The poverty of the community in that day can be realized by the following incident:

The Rev. Searl, on one of his visits bewailed his need of an ax. The writer is under the impression that his home was in Norwalk, Ohio, but his itinerancy scattered. Phineas Shepard had no money to buy his friend and rector an ax, but he possessed two axes. One was a very old, scarred veteran of the forest and woodpile that had no further excuse for lying around in the way; the other was a bright, sharp instrument, the lightest stroke of which cut deep. Mr. Shepard went out to his wood-house and looked long and thoughtfully at the two axes, then picked up the only useful one, and returning to the house handed it over to Mr. Searl.

After living in the tavern about three years, Mr. Shepard removed to the West Side and lived at 342 Pearl Street, near Franklin Avenue. He took his church with him. All services were discontinued in Cleveland village, and were thenceforth, for six years, held either at his residence or that of Josiah Barber, who was equally an enthusiastic church man. They took turns in reading the services whenever a clergyman was not present.

The children of Phineas and Deliverence Smith Shepard:

Miles Shepard, b. 1784.
Helen Shepard, b. 1787.
Maria Shepard, b. 1789.
Delia Shepard, b. 1791.
Matilda Shepard, b. 1794.
Amelia Shepard, b. 1796; m. Francis Graham.
Phineas Shepard, Jr., b. 1800; m. Cleantha Hinckley, daughter of Isaac Hinckley.
Elizabeth Shepard, b. 1803; m. Charles Taylor, Jr.
Flora Lavinia Shepard, b. 1805; m. Mr. Morgan; 2nd, Morris Jackson.
William Shepard, b. 1808; m. Ann Jeanett Pearson.

1816

CASE

The oldest child of this family, it will be observed, was 24 years old when the youngest one was born. Miles left his hom early and struck out for himself. When William was about 12 years of age, his father sent him to a church school in or near Columbus, Ohio. On his way there in a stage-coach he stopped over night at an obscure country tavern. He got into conversation with a man who asked him his name. "Any relation of Phineas Shepard?" he inquired. "I am his son," was the reply. "You are! Well, my partner who is now out in the barn is another son of Phineas Shepard." Thereupon William hastened to seek this brother, who proved to be Miles whom he had never met before, and never met again, as the latter went to the far west soon afterward.

Only the marriages of the five younger children can be secured. Whether the older ones died or removed to western states, is not known. The younger daughters of the family were very attractive women. Amelia was unusually intelligent and quite a belle. Elizabeth and Flora Lavinia Shepard were both beautiful girls and greatly admired.

Mrs. Deliverance Shepard died and was buried in Cleveland. She was noted for her kind, neighborly acts, and for her wonderful skill as a nurse. Her services were freely given and always gratuitous. Consequently, she was much beloved in the community.

In 1833 Phineas Shepard, Sr., married 2nd, Mrs. Flora MacIntyre. He died in 1842 at the home of his daughter, Flora L. Jackson, and at the age of 85, after a life replete with good works.

1816

CASE

Leonard Case was the son of Meshack and Magdalene Eckstein Case, a poor German couple living on a farm in Westmoreland Co., Pa. About the year 1800, with their family of eight children, of whom Leonard was the oldest, they removed to Warren, Trumbull County, O., with a view, probably, of bettering their condition.

Here, at the age of fourteen, Leonard was stricken with what may have been infantile paralysis, a disease at that time not recognized as such. The symptoms, now so familiar, were quite pronounced in his case, the burning fever followed by crippled limbs.* This illness left him lame and unable to do active work.

He studied surveying with no purpose of following that occupation, as events proved. Then he secured a position in the courthouse of Trumbull County and, in the Recorder's office, made himself familiar with the records of the Connecticut Land Company. During the War of 1812 he was engaged in collecting delinquent taxes.

When the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie was organized in 1816 the question of a cashier was under discussion, and Judge Kingsbury was asked to recommend a suitable person for that office. "I know a young

* It was always attributed, however, to a severe cold.

man in Warren named 'Case' who writes a plain hand and is quick at figures," he replied. And Leonard Case, Sr., became the first cashier of the first Cleveland bank, the first county auditor, and between 1821 and 1825, president of the village council. Meantime he had studied law and entered the bar. When the bank failed in 1820 he practised law, and dealt in real-estate the remainder of his business life.

In 1817 Leonard Case, Sr., married, in Stow, O., Elizabeth Gaylord of Middletown, Conn. He bought a small house on Superior Street near the corner of Bank Street, originally the Stiles lot. Here the couple began housekeeping, and here they remained for nine years. The first bank of which Mr. Case was cashier and afterward president occupied the front of this house. Both their sons were born there.

In 1829 the family removed to a small frame-house standing on the present site of the post-office. It faced the Public Square and its length, which was greater in proportion than its width, stood close to the sidewalk of Superior Street. The windows of the house were small and the lower sashes of them were always hung with short curtains of red calico or unbleached cotton. In all the succeeding years of increasing prosperity, from 1829 to 1856, the family continued to live in this house.

It has been told the writer that Mrs. Case was very domestic in her tastes and seldom left her home except on errands for her household. She rarely called upon her neighbors, and was never in any sense a frequenter of society.

In 1856 Mr. Case moved into a double brick house on Rockwell Street at the corner of Wood, East 3rd Street, a residence he had owned for some years. He had sold the other site to the government for a post-office and custom-house. Mr. Case died within the following year.

It is curious to note that Leonard Case yearly acquired real-estate but did not sell it. In 1833 he advertises ten-year leaseholds on four-rod lots fronting Superior, Bank, St. Clair and Lake streets, the last one ten rods in depth.

There were several periods of great financial depression between 1812 and 1860, when business men in desperate straits were obliged to offer very valuable real-estate as security for comparatively small loans, and in numerous cases were unable to lift the debt. The bank or individual who held the mortgage came into possession of the property.

In the terrible panic of 1837 the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, recently reorganized with Leonard Case as its president, acquired a large amount of real-estate in this manner.

Whole pages of local newspapers during the early '40s were filled with sheriff's notices of delinquent tax-sales, to be held on the steps of the courthouse. It is interesting to note how many well-known citizens of that day were unable to pay their taxes. At those sheriff-sales there were few bidders, but the man who had money could secure valuable real-estate for a song. Of course, it could be redeemed, and sometimes was, but more often it was so many years before the owners were in a position to pay back taxes, interest and charges that no effort was made to reclaim it.

It has been stated to the writer that much of the immense fortune

made by Mr. Case in real-estate was founded upon the opportunities above mentioned.

The children of Leonard and Elizabeth Case:

William Case, b. 1818; died, unmarried, 1862.

Leonard Case, Jr., b. 1820; died, unmarried, 1880.

Neither of these sons was robust. Although much of William's life was spent in outdoor sports and recreation he died of consumption at the age of forty-two. He possessed much of his father's business ability, and relinquished his desire to attend college in order to assist his father in the management of his property. He also had railroad interests that made demands upon his time. He was fond of natural history and of hunting. His father's law-office that stood for so many years north of the homestead was converted by him into what would now be called a "den," but which he dubbed the "Ark." Here he kept his treasured specimens and the trophies of hunting expeditions. Here, with his brother, he welcomed congenial friends and organized them into a club, only one member of which now survives.

William Case was mayor of the city in 1850 and '51.

Leonard Case, Jr., was born delicate, and for sixty years struggled with continuous ill-health. He is said to have been a lovable man, kind-hearted and generous-minded. His instincts were scholarly, and, perhaps because he was barred from close study, he placed great value upon liberal education. His own well-equipped library and that of his brother formed the nucleus of the Case Library, which he richly endowed.

Four years previous to his death Leonard Case, Jr., placed a million dollars to the credit of an institution to be called "The Case School of Applied Science." It was housed at first in the Case homestead on Rockwell Street, where he and his brother had lived, but long since has occupied stately buildings on Euclid Avenue beyond East 107th Street.

1816

BLISS

Two prominent families in early days were Jonathan and William Bliss who came here about 1816. They were the sons of Stoughton and Zerviah White Bliss of East Windsor, Conn. Another brother, Pelethiah Bliss, also came to Ohio, but settled in Parma.

William and Jonathan both lived on the south side of Superior Street below Seneca. The latter's house came first, then Abram Hickox' blacksmith shop, then the shop of S. S. Dudley, a young bachelor, after that the residence and jewelry shop of William Bliss.

Mrs. William Bliss was Cynthia Wolcott, daughter of Albert and

Hanna Loomis Wolcott of Windsor, Conn. She was married in 1813, when 24 years of age, and four years later came to Cleveland.

They had three sons and two daughters:

Albert Wolcott Bliss, their oldest child, died at the age of 35, leaving no posterity.

Nancy Eliza Bliss, died unmarried at the age of 25.

Louise Bliss was born blind, and after the death of both parents was tenderly cared for by a cousin living in Michigan, Nancy Warner, afterward Mrs. Proctor Pease.

Stoughton Bliss married Miss Maria Sweet of Buffalo, who died the following year, 1850. He remained a widower until his death. For many years previous to it he boarded at the Kennard House. He was thought to strongly resemble Oliver Wolcott, the signer of the Declaration of Independence.

William S. Bliss, the youngest child of William and Cynthia Bliss, born 1827, married Lucy Gurley. At her death he married secondly, Annie M. Johnston of Columbus, Tenn. He was a newspaper publisher, and lived away from the city a number of years, but returned and died, 1881, in Glenville, on the site of the present Roadside Club house. They had two children born in Columbia, Harry A. and Maria Louise Bliss. These two children are now the only representatives of the Wolcott and Bliss families who once lived in the city. The former has an office in the Superior Arcade, and the latter married Charles Hoor of La Grange, Ill., and resides in that place.

William Bliss, Sr., died in 1828 of malarial fever, aged 38 years. His widow was living at 90 Superior Street in 1845. She died three years later.

The family rest in Erie Street Cemetery.

William Bliss, at his death, owned valuable Cleveland property which if kept in his family would have netted half a million, years ago. May 3, 1831, this property was advertised by John W. Allen, administrator, to be sold at the courthouse, probably by auction. It consisted of part of lot 77, situated on the south side of Superior Street just east of Bank Street, West 6th, running through to Champlain, with a frame-house upon it. Six lots of ten acres each, and one containing five acres, situated on the north side of Lake Street, between Ontario and Erie streets, and 50 acres of lot 279, half of one of the 100-acre lots then outside the village limits, but now looked upon as "down town."

Jonathan Bliss lived but seven years after coming to Cleveland. He died of malaria fever in 1823, aged 43 years, and was buried in Ontario Street Cemetery, and afterward removed to Erie Street Cemetery. After much research, the writer has been unable to learn the maiden name of Mrs. Bliss, save that it was Hannah. The marriage of Jonathan Bliss to Hannah Kent is recorded in Connecticut, but there is a discrepancy between the ages of that Mrs. Bliss and the Cleveland one of the same name. It is possible that the latter may have been older than her friends supposed. Mr. Bliss was her third husband.

From all that can be learned, she had led a checkered life, one full of ups and downs in circumstance. At one time she was mistress of a fashionable boarding house in Washington, D. C., where many prominent statesmen were her guests, among them Daniel Webster, and she had lived in Saratoga Springs and mingled there in high society. Her manner bore evidence of this, as she was cultured and refined, and very interesting in conversation.

Jonathan and Mrs. Bliss had no children of their own, but brought with them to Cleveland a little girl named Pamelia Townsend who had been left an orphan in infancy, and whom Jonathan Bliss adopted.

Pamelia Townsend Bliss was married in 1831 to Herschel Foote of Cleveland and lived in East Cleveland for many years. The Footes removed to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where Mrs. Bliss died in 1859, aged 81 years. She was buried there, but 15 years later her remains were disinterred and taken to Larchmont Manor, a later residence of the Foote family.

Silas and Sarah Andrews Belden lived in Canaan, Conn., and probably were married soon after the close of the Revolutionary War. They had two sons and two daughters. Silas, the second son, was born in 1795. He left home quite young, and went to Lenox, Mass. He was a carpenter, and probably hoped to secure work in that town and was disappointed, for he came to Cleveland in 1816 when he was but 21 years old. Five years later he married Mary Pelton of Pelton's Corners, East Cleveland. She was a daughter of the pioneer Deacon Jonathan Pelton and his wife Elisabeth.

The home of the Beldens was on St. Clair Street, directly opposite the residence of the Hilliards and Cutters, and they remained there long after those families had forsaken that neighborhood for the more fashionable and attractive Woodland Avenue. Very little can be learned of Mr. Belden's life in Cleveland, but that little indicates much the measure of esteem in which he was held in the community. Whenever his name is mentioned in connection with city affairs we find him in excellent company.

The threatened visitation of cholera in 1831 hastened the organization of the first, local, board of health, the members of which were three well-known physicians: Edwin Cowies, Dr. St. John, Dr. Joshua Mills, with Silas Belden and Charles Dennison.

In 1836 we find him as one of three election judges in the incorporation of the city, his associates being John Blair and Daniel Worley, with John A. Vincent and Dudley Baldwin as clerks. But best of all, the following year he heads the names of three members of the board of education, Henry Sexton and Henry H. Dodge being the other two.

Mrs. Belden belonged to a fine family of New England stock, who

gave its name to a well-known locality of East Cleveland. During most of her life she lived neighbor to her sister Mary Pelton, Mrs. Milo Hickox, and they are both spoken very kindly of by the people yet living who recall them.

Of her six children, two died young in the same year. Her own death occurred in 1838 when her oldest child was 16, and the youngest but six years of age. They were:

Caroline Belden, born 1832; married Albert B. Northrup.

Emily Belden, born 1824; unmarried; died 71 years old.

Harrison Belden, born 1825; unmarried; died 63 years old.

Sarah Belden, born 1829; married L. O. King of Mansfield, O.

Albert and Caroline Belden Northrup lived in Cleveland and Willoughby, O., for some years and then moved to Kansas City, Mo. She was one of the earliest public school teachers of the city.

Harrison was purser for many years on a line of steamboats. In the last years of his life he was book-keeper for the King Iron Works of Buffalo, N. Y. He never married.

L. O. and Sarah Belden King removed to Prairie du Chien, Wis., in 1857.

Nearly three years after the death of his wife, Silas Belden married (2) Cornelia E. Northrup, dau. of Abijah and Betsey Northrup. The children of this marriage were: *Charles M. Belden,* who died at five years of age, and *Albert Belden,* who married Hattie E. Blodgett. They both died in Willoughby, O.

Silas Belden died in 1872. His mother, Sarah Andrews Belden, came from Canaan, Conn., to live with him and Mrs. Ebelone Southworth her daughter after the death of her husband. She died in 1843 of old age, and with her son and his family is buried in Erie Cemetery.

1817

"Thousands of New England families this year sacrificed their homes and furniture for whatever it could obtain and started westward. The past two years had been so cold and bleak in New England that it caused a stampede to Ohio. Pitiful scenes were common all along the route. Families that had left their homes in haste and extreme depressions of spirit struggled westward, suffering from lack of provisions and comforts of all kinds. In some instances the long, hard journey was attempted on foot, the father and his boys taking turns in dragging along an improvised hand-wagon loaded with remnants of household goods, and occasionally giving the baby and mother a ride. Many of these people were in extreme poverty, and begged food as they toiled wearily on. Not a few perished on their arrival in Ohio from fatigue and privation, and others fell victims to fever and ague, almost certain, at that time, to attack new settlers."

If you were on foot and wished to cross the Cuyahoga River, Christopher Gunn would take you over in his skiff for sixpence. If you were

driving a team, Mr. Gunn would use a big flat scow for the purpose, and the charge would be a shilling.

1817

SHERMAN

Ephraim Sherman, Jr., and his family came to town in 1817. His father, Ephraim Sherman, Sr., accompanied them, but his mother Mary Sherman remained east, expecting to join the family when it was well established in the new home. The Shermans were originally from Grafton, Mass., but in 1803 removed to Walpole, N. H., where they resided 14 years and again sold out and came to Ohio. The family were descendants of Roger Sherman, and were very proud of the fact. Mrs. Sherman, Remember Cooke, was born in Rhode Island, but married in Grafton, Mass.

Ephraim Sherman, Sr., and his son settled on Broadway, but seemed to be disappointed or dissatisfied with the conditions they encountered and the two men and older grandsons went to Vermilion, and built a large cabin of hewn logs, intending to make it the family home. The women, left alone, were in constant fear of Indians and wild animals which abounded in the vicinity. The former would frequently ask to stay all night by the Sherman fire-place, rolling themselves in their blankets and lying with their heads nearest the fire. At such times Mrs. Sherman and her daughters were too timid to sleep and kept vigil until dawn. The weird howling of wolves close to the cabin also was a sleep-destroyer. The early settlers kept a big bonfire going near by their homes in order to intimidate wild animals.

Once, Clarissa Sherman went to a spring for water, when an Indian sprang up from the thicket, and she ran for her life, screaming all the way home. But the red men meant no harm and doubtless understood that the Sherman household of women were afraid of them, and took advantage of it to have some fun with them.

Mary Sherman never came to Ohio, for her husband died in Vermilion in 1818. The following year, the whole family, who, meanwhile had moved to that town, were all very ill with malaria, and Ephraim, Jr., also died. He was buried in a cemetery that eventually was washed into the lake, and the bones of both father and son were carried away by the waves.

Mrs. Remember Cook Sherman, and all but three of her large family of children returned to Walpole. One of her daughters, Harriet Sherman Staffard, married and lived in a beautiful home in Lowell, Mass. Here the mother was tenderly cared for in her old age, and in every way possible, encouraged to forget the long years of change, trial and sore bereavement. She died in 1841, aged 78.

The three Sherman children remaining in Cleveland were Nancy, Clarissa and Remember. Nancy had become the second wife of Capt.

1817

STEWART

W. W. Williams, Jr., of Newburgh. Clarissa and Remember lived with her a year or two, then Clarissa married Arial Harris, son of Calvin and Susannah Bullock Harris, and Remember married Frederick Onstine of Amherst, Ohio.

1817

STEWART

Samuel Stewart came to Newburgh in 1817, and located on land now occupied by the Kinsman Street Reservoir. He married Cherry Edwards, daughter of Rudolphus Edwards. He kept a country tavern and road-house many years.

Samuel and Cherry Stewart had four sons:

Jehiel Stewart, m. Sophia Thomas.
Noble Stewart, removed to Marion County and married there.
Calvin Stewart.
Rudolphus Stewart, m. Margaret Sayles.

1817

SARGEANT

Levi Sargeant was born in Vermont in 1777. He married in 1804, Rosamond Harris of Connecticut, but the wedding took place in Plainfield, N. H. Their first children were born in Vermont. He evidently moved to Plainfield, N. H., for their third child was born there. He lived in Carthage, near Rochester, N. Y., about 1813, and four years later left that place for Monroe, Mich. The prospects there proved unfavorable, and again he made a change, this time a permanent one. He reached Cleveland in 1818, and lived in a small red house on the west side of Water Street, the same house probably, in which David Clark lived and died.

Mr. Sargeant entered into partnership with Abram Hickox, whose blacksmith shop stood on the south side of Superior Street near Seneca Street. Mr. Sargeant evidently retained his shop here long after taking up residence on the West Side. In the early '30s, he calls for helpers in his work, stipulating that men must be of *good moral character.* This last was the key-note of Levi Sargeant's character, making of him a most unusual man. Probably there never lived in Cleveland one who maintained higher ideals of morality and honesty.

Mrs. Sargeant was a strong character. She was a famous nurse ready to respond to the call for help whenever needed. And in those days, that meant almost continuously, for the hamlet was scourged with malarial fever, year after year. Mr. Sargeant built the second house

erected on Detroit Street, West Side, where they died, he in 1862, and Mrs. Sargeant in 1866.

The children of Levi and Rosamond Sargeant:

Jerusha Tracey Sargeant, b. 1804; m. Epaphras Lord Barber, son of Judge Josiah Barber.

Elisabeth Harris Sargeant, b. 1805; m. George Lord Chapman of East Haddam, Conn.

Julia Ann Sargeant, b. 1808; m. Robert Seldon of East Haddam, Conn.

John Harris Sargeant, b. 1814; m. Julia Jackson Hull, daughter of Morris Jackson.

Charles H. Sargeant, b. 1819, in Cleveland; m. Hannah Lawson of Cincinnati.

A fine pen picture of the daughters of this family, written by Mrs. Stella T. Hatch, will be found on pages 199 and 200 of the Memorial to the Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve.

The following quaint advertisement appeared in a Cleveland *Herald* of an early day:

> "*Notice* is hereby given that the subscriber has released to his son John H. Sargeant the use of his time. He is therefore authorized to trade on his own account and on his own responsibility and for his own benefit.
>
> LEVI SARGEANT,
> Feb. 16, 1834."

Ansel Young of Tolland, Conn., who came to Cleveland in 1817 at the age of 29, was a tanner and a fuller. He had a tannery and factory on Doan Brook, near Wade Park Avenue.

But, though well trained in two trades, and a man who supported his family, he was ever above mere dollars and cents. His mind dwelt naturally on higher things. For many years in succession he made the astronomical calculations of local almanacs. He was an intimate friend of several well-known eastern scholars, among them Jared Sparks, and his love of books was a passion. His mother was a Miss Thankful Jenne, for whom he named his daughter. The Youngs lived on Ansel Avenue, and when Wade Park Avenue was cut through that street, their house stood facing the west and directly in the way. Ansel Avenue was named in honor of Ansel Young.

His wife was Sarah Hollister, and they were of the same age. She was a short, plump woman, very even-tempered, never known to scold or to say an unkind word of the absent. She was a direct descendant of John Carver of the Mayflower.

1817

OWEN

The children of Ansel and Sarah Young:

Minerva Young, who died unmarried at 87 years of age.

Thankful Jenne Young, m. Benj. T. Blackwell.

Martha Young, m. Isaac A. Pillsbury, a civil engineer.

They all died in Cleveland.

The Blackwells and Pillsburys were well known in the community. One of the old families who settled in the East End were the Blackwells. They bought, on what is now Ansel Avenue, a seven-acre lot at $6 an acre. It extended from the park, taking in part of the Boulevard to East 93rd Street. They built a home upon Ansel Avenue in 1831, which has stood until recently, and is now being torn down to make room for the erection of the new Homeopathic Hospital, which for many years was called the Huron Street Hospital.

Benjamin Titus Blackwell was the son of Andrew and Rebecca Titus Blackwell of Hopewell, N. Y. His mother died when he was a year old, and his parental grandparents took him into their keeping until he was 19 years old. His grandfather kept a hotel in Hopewell. He married Thankful Jenne Young, daughter of Ansel Young the East End pioneer. She was an exceptional character in many respects, cheerful, always in the same mood, with a kind word for and of every one.

Their first son was named for Jared Sparks the celebrated college professor, who gave the child a library.

Jared Sparks Blackwell, married Abby Morgan, daughter of William Morgan, and they lived for 25 years on a hundred-acre lot adjoining Shaker Lakes, bought by Blackwell, Sr., for $6 an acre.

Jane Maria Blackwell, the only daughter of Benjamin, married Robert S. Averv of Groton, Conn.

Titus Blackwell, a cousin of Benjamin, bought an acre of ground on the corner of St. Clair and Wood Street in 1831. He made one payment on it. When the cholera plague broke out in the city, he was seized with a panic and abandoning the property to its original owner, he fled back to Albion, N. Y., his former home.

1817

OWEN

Mr. and Mrs. Silas Owen lived in Sundersfield, Conn. Mrs. Owen was Miss Lucy Maches, born 1770. In 1817, they converted their farm and stock into money and started for Newburgh, Ohio, in a sleigh. When the snow failed them they traveled on the ice of Lake Erie. Mr. Owen

1817

GUPTIL

was killed on the Ohio Canal by a cave-in of soil, and Mrs. Lucy Owen was left with her four children. They were:

Betsey Owen, who remained unmarried.
Silas Owen, m. Julia Brainard.
Lydia Owen, m. James Williams.
Lucy Owen, m. Alvah Brainard.

Grandma Owen lived in her old age with her daughter Lucy Owen Brainard. This last daughter was married in 1829, and at the time of the Cleveland Centennial was still living at the age of 86. She had a bright intellect, was usually in good health, and loved to talk of the early days when she came from Connecticut. She spun yarn when so young that she had to walk on a thick plank in order to reach the big spinning-wheel.

Mrs. Lucy Owen Brainard not only raised her own family, but took into it and cared for her brother Silas' daughter Lydia Owen. She was thin and spare, but quick as lightning, a very smart woman in many directions. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Alvah Brainard:

Harriet Brainard, m. Fayette Gleason.
Eunice Brainard, m. Henry Adams of Olmstead.
Demming Brainard, m. Lurinda Palmer.
Addison and *George Brainard* never married.

1817

GUPTIL

John H. Guptil, who had a shoe "shop" on Water Street, and later a shoe "store" 79 Superior Street, was a native of Maine, who in childhood was taken into Vermont, and, when only 16 years of age, took part in the Battle of Plattsburg. Three years after the close of the war, 1817, he came to the village of Cleveland, and married Lucy White, daughter of Levi and Sabrina Kinney White. Sixty years afterward the couple were alive and well with their daughter Mrs. Roberts in Hayes City, Kansas. Mr. Guptil was an industrious, intelligent man, who stood well in the community. He was fond of fun, and considered quite a wag through his dry, funny speeches on the characteristics of his associates and on local events. As for Mrs. Guptil, the fact of her being one of the White family ensured to her own family a faithful wife and conscientious mother who instilled into her children all the old-fashioned virtues that conduce to right living and thinking.

The children married and became widely separated. They were:

Caroline Guptil, b. 1822; m. Mervin Clark; removed to Dakota.
James S. Clarke Guptil, b. 1824.
Edwin A. Guptil, removed to Oakland, Cal.
George Guptil, removed to Minnesota.
Wheeler S. Guptil, removed to Grinnell, Kansas.
Minerva Guptil, m. Z. Roberts of Hayes City, Kansas.

1817

SKINNER—BROWER

James Skinner and his sister Sarah were from Foxborough, Mass. They settled in Newburgh in 1817. James married Lydia Warner, and his daughter Laura Skinner became the wife of William Belden of Cleveland.

Sarah Skinner, sister of James, married David Brower of Newburgh. They began housekeeping on the smallest scale possible, were very poor for several years, and often were hungry. Upon several occasions there was nothing to eat for breakfast, and Mr. Brower would arise early, take his gun, and start on a long tramp after game. Usually he was successful in the hunt, and return home with meat enough to last several days. Future years brought comforts and ease, but the family were proud of having acquired it, and openly referred to their privation of earlier years. There was a daughter, Pulcherry Brower, in this household; no son has been recorded.

1817

BALDWIN

Seth Cogswell Baldwin of Ballston Springs, N. Y., who came to Cleveland in 1817, was a soldier of the American Revolution. He was with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, and subsequently served under Col. Grosvenor in other campaigns of that war. He was twice a prisoner, having been one of the founders of Ballston Springs, where he attained large property and business interests. But reverses overtook him, and with magnificent courage for one at his time of life, 55 years, he started out to begin all over again, to create a home and recruit his fortunes in an Ohio wilderness. He was the son of Daniel Baldwin of Connecticut, and married in young manhood Ruth White. Mr. and Mrs. Seth Baldwin had eight children, when, at the birth of the youngest, in 1805, Mrs. Baldwin died. The motherless infant received her name as a legacy, Ruth White Baldwin.

The children who accompanied their father to Cleveland intermarried with well-known pioneer families, and Seth C. Baldwin's descendants are some of the finest people residing in this city. Mr. Baldwin married, secondly, Miss Abigail Kellogg, who died the year following her arrival here. Mr. Baldwin settled on a farm located in Newburgh, now Woodhill Road, and, at one time lived in the Doan Tavern at Doan's Corners.

The contrast between their luxurious home in Ballston Springs, which had been the center of hospitality, and the frontier tavern whose isolation was almost complete, its loneliness seldom broken save by the passing of pioneers westward, must have been a most disheartening contrast. That the young wife and mother succumbed to the situation within a year is not surprising. She left a son nine years of age, a little daughter, and the family of children whose care she assumed at her marriage.

With her death Mr. Baldwin's misfortunes seemed to culminate. Sorrow seemed to be his only portion. But he struggled on a few years

longer, keeping a brave front, and making himself as useful as possible to the little scattered community in which he had cast his lot.

He had a knowledge of surveying, and many a farm in the township and county was staked out by him. He became interested, at once, in local military affairs, as a regimental notice signed by him appeared in the small weekly newspaper of 1819.

The children of Seth Cogswell and Ruth White Baldwin:

Thomas Palmer Baldwin.
Seth Cogswell Baldwin.
Samuel W. Baldwin.
Charles N. Baldwin.
Edward Baldwin, m. Mercy Doan, daughter of Nathaniel Doan.
Ann Olivia Baldwin, m. John Doan, son of Timothy Doan.
Ann Eliza Baldwin, m. James Strong.
Ruth Baldwin, m. Henry Camp; 2nd, Robert Marsh.

The children of Seth Cogswell and Abigail Kellogg Baldwin:

Dudley Baldwin, b. 1809; m. Henrietta Hine.
Abigail C. Baldwin, m. Rev. M. Wood.

The marriages of Edward, Anna Eliza, and Ann Olivia Baldwin were celebrated not long after the family arrived in Cleveland. That of Edward and Ann Olivia was a double wedding, occurring in January, 1820, four months later than that of the older sister.

Dudley Baldwin was yet a lad when left an orphan by the death of his father. He began to clerk for Peter M. Weddell in his store on the Superior Street corner now occupied by the Rockefeller Building. Mr. Weddell took great interest in him, and at length young Baldwin became a partner in the concern.

Other interests developed as the years passed, banking and the promotion of railroads leading to and from the city, all of which hastened its growth and increased the value of property.

Physically, Mr. Baldwin was slight and rather frail, his appearance much at variance with his indomitable will and energy. Had his earlier life been less pressing, he would have chosen to become a scholar, and his latter years of ease were spent in indulgence of his love for literature.

In 1833 he married Henrietta Hine of Youngstown, Ohio, daughter of Homer and Mary Skinner Hine. Her grandparents were Col. Noble Hine of Milford, Conn., and Capt. Abraham Skinner of Painesville. The first home of the young couple was on Bank Street adjoining the store, and here the groom, 24 years and the bride 23 years of age, set up housekeeping in a story-and-a-half frame-cottage with a little garden around it, including an arbor in which to sit during long summer evenings. We may be certain that Mrs. Weddell took great interest in the planning and furnishing of that little house, and that from her own pretty garden of native and rare flowers she helped to stock the new one, and that the bride in moments of perplexity over culinary mysteries, often slipped over to the older home so near and convenient to ask advice and secure help.

Here they lived for ten years, then built a small home on the west

side of North Perry Street, a short walk from Euclid Ave., which from time to time received additions and improvements until it became one of the most picturesque houses in Cleveland; one so unusual and homely-looking that no passer-by with an eye for the beautiful could but pause to admire. In addition to this, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin in their love of nature adorned the ample grounds surrounding it with a rare collection of shrubs, vines, and flowers.

Mrs. Baldwin's aunt, Pauline Skinner, wife of Nathan Perry, Jr., lived in a large rambling house set back in the grounds opposite, and closer to the street resided the latter's daughter Mrs. H. B. Payne, in a modern stone edifice. The Perry Street home of the Dudley Baldwin family lasted 53 years—over half a century. One can but muse over the scenes witnessed within the residence still standing intact with undiminished attractiveness. The hundreds of Cleveland people who enjoyed the hospitality it ever extended, now lying in Woodland and Lake View; 53 years of Christmas and Thanksgiving occasions when relatives gathered, and near friends bidden! Who would have believed that business and death could make such a clean sweep of the neighborhood in that vicinity, in so short a time! The Perry home occupied by strangers, that of the Paynes standing unoccupied and desolate, the commerce crowding and threatening the two sisters remaining in the old Baldwin homestead!

The children of Dudley and Henrietta Hine Baldwin:

Mary Baldwin.
Homer Baldwin, a soldier of the Civil War. He was in many great battles of that conflict; d. 1870.
Anne Weddell Baldwin, m. Lieut. I. A. Shultz, U. S. A.
Peter Weddell Baldwin.
Henrietta Baldwin, m. Gouverneur Morris, Jr., of New York.
Dudley Baldwin, Jr.
Sherman Frick Baldwin, d. 1875.

Edmund Rathbun, the Revolutionary soldier buried in Harvard Grove Cemetery, and a Newburgh pioneer, must have had several sons. Edmund Rathbun, Junior, was one of them and Zebulon another. The complete list of his children cannot be obtained. The above son, Zebulon Rathbun, had a family of children born and raised in Newburgh. Their records are but partially given and the mother's maiden name not furnished.

Ambrose Rathbun, married Hannah ———.
Jane Rathbun, m. Isaac Leach.
Eunice Rathbun, m. Uz Hendee.
Rachel Rathbun, m. ——— Kapple.
Isabella Rathbun, m. Boardman Pearse.
George Rathbun, m. Catherine Greenleese.
Marietta Rathbun, m. Amaziah Rodway.

1817

PEARSE

Jonathan Pearse and his wife Lucy Scoville Pearse were married 1808, in Sudley, Vt. They removed to Newburgh hamlet in 1817. Newburgh was being settled by New England people, many of them from Vermont, who had made the long journey in ox-teams, driving or leading a cow all the way.

Mr. Pearse paid less than four dollars an acre for his farm which was purchased of the Lord and Barber Land Co. In 1910, his son sold less than an acre of it for $3,300. The first home of the Pearse family was a log-house near the corner of the present Harvard and Independence streets. In 1821, the taxes on the 10 acres was $13.65, an amount not difficult to raise, it would seem, from a stand-point of nearly a century afterward. But at that early day, it was a hard pull to be able to meet even so small an obligation in dollars and cents, as the above sum. The "land-poor" farmers no sooner paid one year's taxes before planning and saving, sixpence at a time, so as to be ready for the next one.

The wolves were very numerous and troublesome for years following the arrival of the family in Newburgh, and their howling terrified the children until its frequency inured them to the sound and to its possible danger. During the digging of the Ohio Canal, Jonathan Pearse and the father of the late President James Garfield were associated in a contract to excavate part of its channel.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearse had a family of seven children to reach maturity, most of whom were born in Newburgh. They were:

Franklin Pearse, m. Theresa Wakefield.

Mary A. Pearse, m. Jesse Jennings. Removed to Indiana.

Boardman Pearse, m. Isabella Rathbun.

Roxana Pearse, m. 1st, Daniel Terry; 2nd, Henry Tuttle.

Emily Pearse, m. Richard Wright; lived in Madison, Ohio.

Boardman Pearse lived to be 90 years of age. At this date, 1913, his wife still survives him. They lived in the old homestead on Harvard Street. Roxanna Pearse removed to Illinois soon after her first marriage. At the death of Mr. Terrill, Boardman Pearse drove all the way to the place she was living and brought her and her two children back to her father's home.

1817

JEWETT

Moses Jewett a farmer, and also a cooper by trade, was born in Hollis, New Hampshire.

In 1812, he married Eunice Andrews, 20 years of age, and in the year 1817 they came to Cleveland. Mr. Jewett bought a small farm on Water street, below St. Clair street, and south of Lake street. Mr. Jewett may

have built the old log-house that stood in that vicinity after all the other pioneer landmarks had disappeared. One authority states that the family remained there nine years, and then removed to a farm in Newburgh. It was situated on Miles Ave., and a member of the family yet resides within a short distance of the old homestead site.

Moses Jewett was a prominent man in both Cleveland and Newburgh. His children intermarried with other pioneer families. The sons were well-known business men, and both sons and daughters held enviable social positions. One of the granddaughters, Miss Carrie Jewett, is a member of the Western Reserve Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Moses Jewett died in 1850.

The children of Moses and Eunice Andrews Jewett:

Esther A. Jewett, b. 1813; m. Danforth Ruggles.

George A. Jewett, b. 1816; m. a Southern lady. He died 1843.

Lydia A. Jewett, b. 1818; died in 1823, buried in Erie Street Cemetery.

Alvah Jewett, b. 1821; m. Cynthia Rhodes, daughter of Oliver and Cynthia Rhodes.

Charles Porter Jewett, b. 1825; m. Adeline Adams, his step-sister.

Eunice Jewett, b. 1828; m. C. Bastion.

Mary Jane Jewett, b. 1830; m. John M. Burk.

Julia Towsley Jewett, b. 1833; m. Charles Davis.

1817

SHUMWAY

Jeremiah Shumway and his wife Helen Simmons from Roe, Mass., settled in East Cleveland in 1817, and the family became very prominent in that locality. The children:

Lucy Shumway, m. Samuel Bond, Elkhart, Ind.

Alvira Shumway, b. 1824; m. ——— Eliott.

Helen Shumway, b. 1828; m. J. Loyd.

Mary Shumway, b. 1832; m. M. H. Nelson.

Loudama Shumway, b. 1838; m. Charles Foljambe.

Dewey Shumway, m. Fanny Cranney.

Patience Shumway.

1817

JACKSON

Morris and Lucinda Sheldon Jackson of Ludlow, N. Y., arrived in Cleveland in 1817. They were 22 days coming by way of horses and a wagon. The family eventually settled on a farm in Newburgh, but Morris Jackson, from time to time, engaged in other pursuits than farm-

ing. His children were all men and women of strong personality, mentally and physically, and made their presence felt in the community in which they lived. Their two sons lived to be very aged, and one of the daughters was over 90 years of age at her death. The family resided in Newburgh several years, but although all the daughters married in that burg, but two of them remained there afterwards.

The children of Morris and Lucinda Sheldon Jackson:

Tower Jackson, m. Sarah Clock of Monroeville, O.; 2nd, Lucy Button.

Morris Jackson, Jr., m. 1st, Alice Brown of Black River; 2nd, Lucy Miles; 3rd, Flora Shepard.

Ruth Jackson, m. 1st, Reuben Drake; 2nd, Youngs L. Morgan, Jr.

Juliette Jackson, m. Alphonso Holly, son of the pioneers Ezekiel and Lucy Carter Holly or Hawley.

Nancy Jackson, m. Buell Jones, a ship-builder, who removed to Buffalo, N. Y.

Harriet Jackson, m. Elijah Clock of Monroeville, O., brother of Sarah Clock Jackson.

Chloe Jackson, m. Ely Colt of New York City. Ely Colt lived in Cleveland in the '30s.

Morris Jackson, Jr., lived on a farm on Detroit street some years previous to his death; a farm now of great value as building property. Tower Jackson lived in Huron, Ohio, and died there at a great age. Juliette Jackson Hawley lived all her life on Broadway near the city limits. She died aged 90, at the residence of her son in the East End.

1817

RATHBUN

There were several families of Rathbun in Cuyahoga Co. in the very early days of its organization. They were all related, the heads of each family being either brother or cousin of the others.

Edmund Rathbun was originally from Rhode Island. His parents moved to Massachusetts, and a little later to Livingston Co., N. Y. In 1817, he came to the city, settling on Harvard Street. It cannot be learned if the parents came also. But, two years later, Edmund married Julia Hamilton.

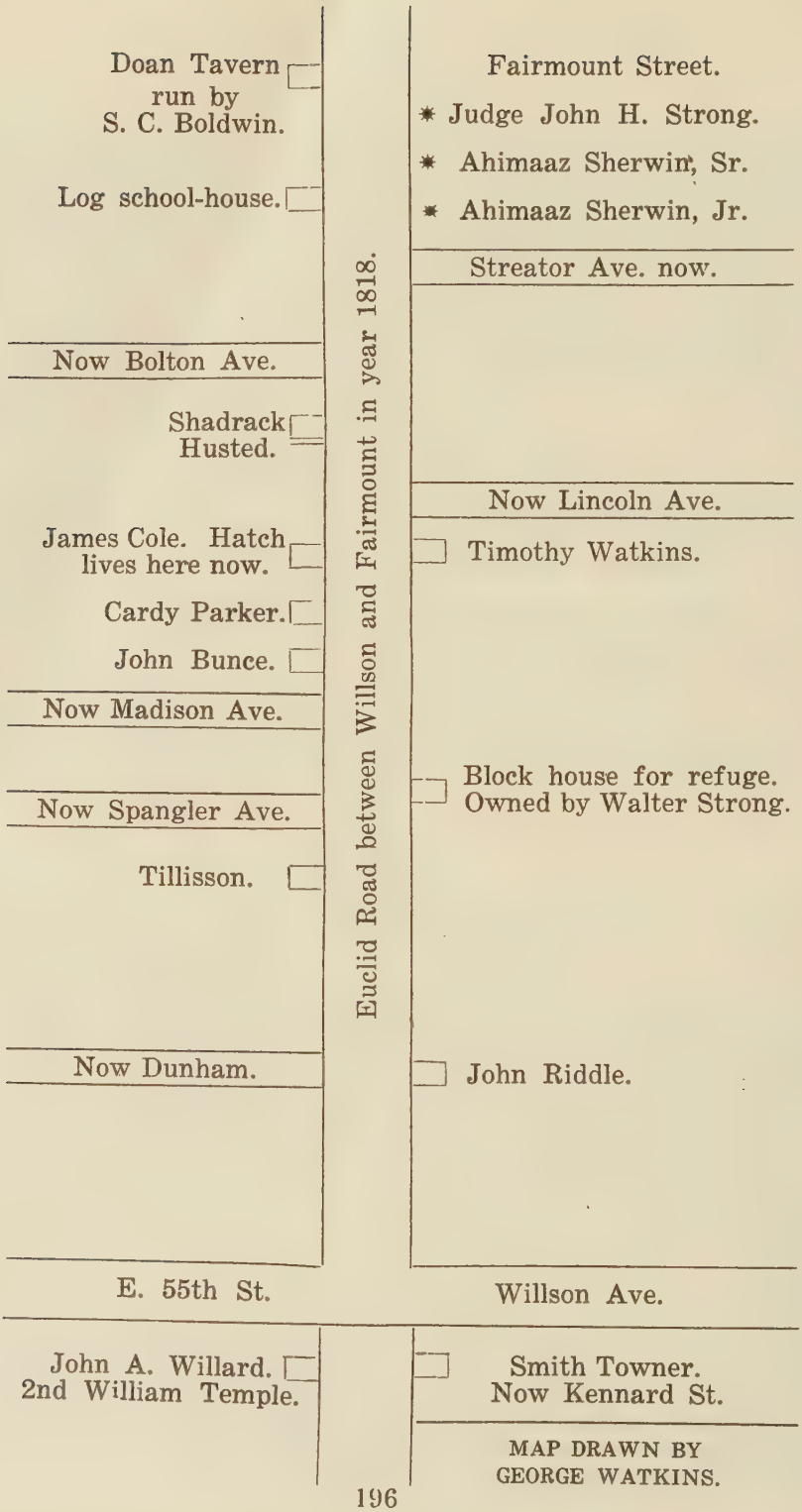
Four children were born to them, *Alvin, Caroline, Melinda,* and *Lydia Rathbun.*

Edmund Rathbun and his wife both died in 1881 at the age of 87 years.

George and Jonathan Rathbun, brothers of Edmund, also came to Newburgh, but later moved with their families to Euclid and Orange.

Mrs. George Rathbun was Miss Harriet Warren before her marriage. They came to Newburgh in 1817, and settled on Harvard street, where, in time, there were eight families of the name.

George Rathbun had three daughters and a son.


Doan Tavern run by S. C. Boldwin.
Log school-house.
Now Bolton Ave.
Shadrack Husted.
James Cole. Hatch lives here now.
Cardy Parker.
John Bunce.
Now Madison Ave.
Now Spangler Ave.
Tillisson.
Now Dunham.
E. 55th St.
Euclid Road between Willson and Fairmount in year 1818.
Fairmount Street.
* Judge John H. Strong.
* Ahimaaz Sherwin, Sr.
* Ahimaaz Sherwin, Jr.
Streator Ave. now.
Now Lincoln Ave.
Timothy Watkins.
Block house for refuge. Owned by Walter Strong.
John Riddle.
Willson Ave.
John A. Willard. 2nd William Temple.
Smith Towner. Now Kennard St.
MAP DRAWN BY GEORGE WATKINS.

1818

SPRAGUE

In January of this year, the leading merchants in town refused to accept any individual script and a notice to that effect was printed in the first issue of the first Cleveland newspaper.

The names signed to it are of interest, as it establishes a date when each was a resident of the village.

J. I and Irad Kelley,
Daniel Kelley,
Thomas Rummage,
George Wallace,
Amasa Bailey,
George G. Hill,
Nathan Perry,
Phineas Shepard,
Henry Mowry,
S. Nechley,
Cullen Richmond,
Cyrus Prentice,
James Hyndman.
Luther Chapin,
William Garford,
George Pease,
David James,
Leonard Case,
George Perkham,

Population of Cleveland village, 74.

Superior Street yet not much more than a lane.

Caleb Eddy of East Cleveland died this year aged 64 years.
His wife Nancy Blinn Eddy died in 1838 aged 77.
Eddy Road was named for this family.

1818

SPRAGUE.

When Ara Sprague entered the village of Cleveland on an April day in 1818, he found its population had just been counted. Men, women, and children, all told, numbered but 172 souls.

His first impression of the town, according to his testimony given years afterward, was far from favorable. He found every family in it poor and struggling to make a living. Only a few acres of ground had been cleared of the scrub oaks that had covered them, and the forest pressed closely in upon these. Rail fences enclosed the few houses that straggled along Superior street from Bank street to the river. There was no St. Clair street then. Lake street possessed but one house—a log one—and there were perhaps half a dozen on Water street.

The nickels and pennies that in the present day are so plentiful and convenient would have been hailed with delight in that early one when small change was entirely lacking, and shin-plasters, issued by the small corporation, the only means of exchange.

Mr. Sprague tells us that passage from Buffalo to Cleveland when taken on a vessel was $10, but to the traveler who came by steamboat "Walk-in-the-Water," it cost twice that sum. There was a land route, however, one very popular with the impecunious, and those who traveled its weary length were often conveyed by "Shank's Mare."

Ara Sprague was one of a family of four sons and five daughters, all

Massachusetts born, some in Spencer, and others in Worcester. The parents were Ara and Martha Wilson Sprague. Ara was 28 years old when he came west. Ten years previous, he was at Ogdensburg; a youthful corporal shouldering his musket in the War of 1812. He belonged to a company similar to our present "Ohio National Guards," and one morning, the alarm-gun notified Ogdensburg that the British were marching toward it on the ice of the St. Lawrence River. The young militia was caught unaware. It was Sunday morning, and most of them were making their toilets, some bathing, others shaving, etc. Those who had just donned clean shirts did not stop to tuck them in, and the barefooted ones slipped on their shoes without stockings and rushed out in the snow, guns in hand, to meet the invaders. Many were bareheaded.

Whether the sight of this motley crew was over much for British courage, or that the enemy had not any of the time included Ogdensburg in its marching plans, is not stated. But the redcoats landed on the opposite side—on Canadian shores. But the militia had proven its valor.

Otis Sprague, a younger brother, was also an Ohio pioneer. He settled in Erie County, where he died after a long and honorable life. He was the father of Gen. John W. Sprague, a Civil War veteran and railroad president. He lived in Huron, Ohio, and Tacoma, Washington.

Ara Sprague seems to have made himself useful to Cleveland village from the start. He set out the elms that grew to such stateliness in the Public Square, and which only in late years succumbed to coal-smoke and disease. In 1819, he married Almira Burgess, daughter of Almon Burgess, the well-known pioneer, and sister of Leonard and Solon Burgess the wholesale grocers. She was, like her mother, a most estimable woman, devoted to her family. She died comparatively young, leaving two children.

George Sprague, m. Minerva Fauts. *Martha Sprague,* m. W. W. Dingley.

For many years a large commission and wholesale grocery store on Merwin street, the river side, bore the sign "George Sprague." His son William Sprague resides in the city with his family of five children.

During the epidemic of typhoid fever that followed the opening of the canal in 1827, Ara Sprague seems to have been a ministering angel in the homes visited by sickness and death. For two months he gave himself and his services to those afflicted with the disease. Almost every one in town was ill. Sometimes a whole household stricken with no one to nurse them or give even a drink of water to the sufferers. The scourge was not confined to the village. Doan's Corners, Newburgh, and even as far as Euclid, were visited by it, and many were the deaths that followed. Seventeen died in Cleveland within the two months that the fever raged.

In some cases there were babes whose mothers were too ill to nurse them, and these Mr. Sprague carried to and fro from their homes to those of women who could furnish sustenance to the little ones. Mr. Sprague's untiring administrations to the stricken town won the affection and gratitude of that generation, and the admiration and appreciation of all succeeding ones.

1818

JANES

Some time after the death of his wife, he married secondly, Miss Dinah Munger, a remarkable woman who lived to be 101 years of age. When she died in Chicago, Ill., June 6, 1910, the local papers gave much space in notices of the event and detail of her long and eventful life. Her patriotic line of ancestry included every struggle her country engaged in from the French and Indian War until peace was declared at the close of the Civil War, and a grandson served in Cuba.

She was an enthusiastic member of Forest City Post, G. A. R. Relief Corps, and upon her removal to Chicago was tendered a reception in her honor at the residence of the late Dr. H. W. Kitchen, at which time her photograph was taken, surrounded by floral offerings of affection and respect.

She had one daughter, the late *Mrs. Almira Gill*, a lovely woman whose death was mourned by many friends.

1818

JANES

No family of the East End, except perhaps the Doans and Strongs, has been so long identified with that part of Cleveland as the Janes family. The founder of this western branch was Obidiah Janes, born 1759. His parents were Deacon Ebenezer and Sarah Field Janes of Northfield, Vt.

Obidiah Janes came to Ohio in 1818, and purchased a farm on Euclid Road west of Doan Street, now East 105th. He brought with him a large family of children. He had been married twice. His first wife was Polly Oliver, daughter of John Oliver. His second wife was Harmony Bingham. She accompanied him to Cleveland and died five years later.

Mr. Janes was nearly 60 years old when he left his old home in Vermont and settled in a wilderness at the East End. The venture, doubtless, was for the future and material welfare of his children, rather than for his own possible benefit. He was a short, stocky man, of sturdy physique. It is claimed that shortly after coming here he walked every foot of the way back to his former home in Vermont, and returned in the same manner.

The children of Obidiah Janes and of his wives Polly Oliver and Harmony Bingham Janes:

Polly Janes, b. 1787; m. Joel Doolittle.
Jabez Janes, died 24 years of age.
Malinda Janes, m. Otis Munn; 2nd, Samuel Chapin.
Oliver Janes, m. Hannah Clement.
Harmony Janes, m. Adolphus Harley.
Naomi Janes, m. William Mitchell.
Laura Janes, died aged 34; unmarried.
Lucretia Janes, m. Solomon Dunton.
Alonzo Janes, m. Ann Disbro; 2nd, Harriet Converse.
Sophia Janes, m. Asbury Sabine.
Harris Janes, m. Julia King.

1818

TURNER

Oliver Janes was in the nursery business for many years, and his sons continued it after his death. His nurseries were situated near East Madison Ave., now East 79th Street. He had nine children, but only three lived to maturity.

They were:

Lorenzo Janes, b. 1822; m. Abigail Nichols.
Mary Janes, m. Isaac C. Warren.
Harris Janes, m. Celia De Wolf.
Harmony Janes, m. Ira Bristol.

1818

SHAFFER

Died, Betsey Shaffer, wife of Abraham Williams, March 18, aged 18 years. (Erie Street Cemetery.)

Elizabeth Wickham, wife of Abner or Asher Wickham. (Stone near main entrance of Erie Street Cemetery. Inscription nearly obliterated.)

1818

TURNER

Abraham Turner of Hebron, N. Y., was 35 years old when he removed to Newburgh and became one of its earliest settlers. His wife, whom he married in 1808, was Susannah Gibbs, daughter of Hiram Gibbs a Continental soldier of 1776. Several of Hiram Gibbs' brothers also served in the Revolutionary army.

Abraham Turner was a farmer of Newburgh and of Independence Township, and well known throughout the county. Besides his own family of children, he is said to have adopted and tenderly cared for several orphans, which speaks well for him and his good wife. But a list of his sons and daughters cannot be secured from any of their descendants, although several are said to live in the county.

1818

SHERWIN

On the morning of a bitter winter day in February, 1818, a large sleigh drawn by two farm horses moved briskly in a south-western direction from Middlebury, Vermont, a town but a few miles east of the New York state line, and about half-way between lakes Champlain and George.

The seat of this sleigh was occupied by Ahimaz Sherwin, Jr., 26 years of age, his young wife Hannah Swan Sherwin, and their little daughter Lucy but a few months old. The back of the sleigh was piled high with household furniture, bedding, and clothing. The family had started in mid-winter on a ride of 500 miles, at least half of which led through a trackless wilderness. But, aside from the weather, traveling at this time of year was far easier than through the summer months. A sleigh moved over the snow more smoothly and with less jolting than a wagon, also over ice-bound lakes and rivers that otherwise would have to be forded or avoided.

The sleighing was excellent all the way, but the weather very severe; the thermometer for ten days of the trip was below zero. Their food and shelter for the night was ever uncertain, and a source of anxiety, for it depended upon little country taverns, or upon the hospitality of isolated farm-houses. It is ever a mystery to the woman of today how a mother managed to care for a babe and keep it warm on such a long, cold journey. The case of little Lucy Sherwin was not exceptional. Hundreds of very young children accompanied their parents to the wilds of Ohio when the journey was undertaken in the winter or early spring with the frost yet in the air, and snow still covering the ground. Furthermore, instances have been given where the pioneer party waited for an expected addition of a little stranger in a family, and then started on a trip two weeks after its arrival.

The Sherwins made the distance between Buffalo and Dunkirk on the frozen shores of Lake Erie, and, early in the evening of one day, their sleigh broke through the ice, thoroughly drenching its occupants. With their clothes frozen upon them, they had to continue their journey until a place was reached in which they could spend the night.

The deep-seated cold that resulted from this mishap eventually undermined the constitution of the intrepid wife and mother, and although she lived several years after reaching Cleveland she never was again well, and died leaving three young children.

The journey ended March 1st—18 days from the time it was started. No accommodation for them and their horses could be secured in the small village of Cleveland, and they had to turn around again and go back as far as Job Doan's tavern at Doan's Corners.

Luckily for Mr. Sherwin, Richard Blinn had begun to build a new house on his farm south of Doan's Corners, and on the road to Newburgh. He hired Mr. Sherwin to do the carpenter work on it, the Sherwins, meanwhile, living with the Blinn family. By the last of August, the house was finished, and the wages due Mr. Sherwin enabled him to return to Vermont and bring on his parents to share his pioneer home. They were Ahimaaz Sherwin, Sr., who had served his country in the War of the American Revolution, and Ruth Day Sherwin, his wife. They had been married 38 years, had had a family of ten children, and were both nearly 60 years of age when they left their Vermont home to seek another in the woods east of Fairmount Street. Ahimaaz and Ruth Sherwin were married in 1780.

Their children:

Asa Sherwin, b. 1781; married, had two children. He died 1817.

Sarah Sherwin, b. 1783; m. Henry Sumner. She died 1827.

Ruth Sherwin, b. 1785; m. Levi Billings. She died 1830. He married 2nd, Sophia Cody.

Betsey Sherwin, b. 1787; m. 1st, ——— Nutting; 2nd, ———.

Achsa Sherwin, b. 1789; m. John Gardner.

Ahimaaz Sherwin, Jr., b. 1792; m. 1st, Hannah Swan; 2nd, Sarah M. King.

Poplin Sherwin, b. 1794; m. Jesse Harris. She died 1830.

Delphia Sherwin, b. 1796; m. William Hudson. She died 1880.

Phila Sherwin, b. 1798; m. Andrew Logan, editor of "Davenport, Iowa, News."

Benjamin Sherwin, b, 1801; died young.

It will be noticed, by the above, that there were seven married daughters in the family. Some of these were wives before coming to Ohio, others were married in Cleveland, but all lived here, and three of them died within 12 years of their arrival and were buried here, Sarah in 1827, Ruth and Poplin in 1830. Achsa Sherwin, as the wife of John Gardner, a well-known Cleveland merchant, spent the rest of a long life in Cleveland. Ahimaaz Sherwin, Jr., his parents, and two of his sisters made the trip from Vermont to Cleveland in the early autumn of 1818, with two horses and a wagon. When the party reached Buffalo, it divided, the elderly couple continuing their journey by team, and the son and daughters by the lake. They took passage on the sloop Huntington, commanded by Capt. Day of Black River. Storms made it a long and perilous trip that lasted a week, and they were very glad to climb down out of the vessel into a lighter that came out from Cleveland to take them into the river. It landed them at the foot of Superior Street hill.

It is said that they took the "Foot & Walker" line to reach Doan's Corners, their objective point, over four miles distant. But it was an interesting walk that led through woods ablaze with autumnal tints, and the air filled with the sound of dropping nuts. They reached Doan's Corners just as their parents drove in from the east.

Ahimaaz Sherwin, Jr., purchased 15 acres of Judge John H. Strong on the corner of Euclid Ave. and East 96th Street, the site of the present Congregational Church, where he built a house in which his parents lived until their death. He also built a home for himself on the Blinn farm, and afterward one on Fairmount street. He was a skilled carpenter, and in the course of his long and useful life in the city, finished the interiors of many fine houses and hotels, within the former boundaries of Cleveland.

The year 1827 was one of great sorrow to the Sherwin family. A malignant fever raged in Cleveland and the surrounding countryside. Whole families were ill in bed unattended, and there was great mortality in consequence. Mrs. Sherwin, Jr., Sarah Sherwin Sumner, and Jesse Harris, husband of Poplin Sherwin, died within a few days of each other. Ahimaaz Sherwin, Sr., in writing to Vermont relatives soon afterward, said—

SAXTON

"Every one of our family was sick, and no one to care for them. For the whole neighborhood was in the same situation. I had 16 children and grandchildren all sick at once."

The children of Ahimaaz, Jr., and Hannah Swan Sherwin:

Lucy Sherwin, b. 1818; m. David Carleton; removed to Elkhart, Ind.

Harriet Sherwin, b. 1820; m. Philip Cody of Cleveland.

Franklin Tyler Sherwin, m. 1st, Fanny Riddle, a widow; 2nd, Elisabeth Arnold.

In 1828, Ahimaaz Sherwin, Jr., married 2nd, Sarah M. King of Livingston Co., N. Y., and daughter of Joseph King, a pioneer. The children of Ahimaaz, Jr., and Sarah King Sherwin:

Caroline M. Sherwin, m. Benjamin Burke; 2nd, her cousin Sherwin Logan.

Mary Sherwin, m. John Handley, son of Jonathan Handley.

Sarah P. Sherwin, m. Edwin G. Rose, formerly of Norwalk, Ohio.

Ruth Day Sherwin, m. Eugene Coleman. She died in Cleveland. A daughter resides in Denver, Col.

Ida A. Sherwin, m. 1st, C. L. Beckwith; 2nd, Elisha Nichols.

Ahimaaz Sherwin, Jr., died 1881, and Sarah M. King Sherwin five years later, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Handley. Mrs. Sarah Sherwin was an earnest worker in the East End Methodist Church.

A costly cathedral-glass window adorns the western wall of the beautiful Euclid Avenue Christian Church. It was erected in memory of Delphia Sherwin, wife of William Hudson, and daughter of Ahimaaz and Ruth Day Sherwin. She died at the age of 84 years, and for many years had been a prominent and active worker in this church society.

1818

SAXTON

Jehial Saxton, 36 years of age, settled in Newburgh in the fall of 1818. His farm was five miles from the Public Square on Kinsman Road, corner of Rice Ave. He brought his family with him from Bristol, Vt. They were six weeks making the journey of 600 miles. Mr. Saxton hastened to clear a spot from trees and brush upon which to erect his log-cabin, and although its windows lacked any glass we may be sure that Mrs. Saxton and her five children spent their first night under its sheltering roof in deep content. One has but to sleep six weeks under the stars to be enabled to appreciate a stationary bed and one that was dry. Besides there had been very strange, blood-curdling noises in the

last few nights of their journey. Any one who has ever heard the howling of wolves would wish to be between four walls when they began their music, especially if it sounded close at hand.

The family diet that winter and the following spring became very monotonous, and Mr. Saxton must have grown quite desperate in ringing the changes up on squirrel, rabbit, wild duck and turkey, with occasional chances to cook venison. For the last of the provisions brought from Vermont gave out, and until crops were raised, the family had to depend chiefly upon wild game. All this hardship was a new experience for Mr. Saxton. He had been accustomed to comforts and to a public life and the loneliness of the wilderness and the daily sight of his family's deprivation was a constant regret and worry.

He took the contract for opening of Kinsman Road from Rice Ave. to Perry Street, now E. 33rd, which compelled the chopping down of many forest trees, clearing them out of the way, and other laborious work, at 75 cents a day.

There were no schools near enough for his children to attend, and with two neighbors he built a log school-house and sent for a teacher who boarded with the three families.

Although from Bristol, Vt., Mr. Saxton was born in Whitehall, N. Y. His parents were Ebenezer and Hannah Loomis Saxton of Sheffield, Mass.

In the War of 1812 he raised an independent company of militia, of which he was the captain. He served in the Battle of Plattsburgh.

He was married twice, first to Sally Fuller, and after her death, secondly, in 1808, to Polly Stewart.

Jehiel Saxton died in 1858, aged 75 years.

Mrs. Saxton was the daughter of Sargeant Samuel Stewart, a hero of the Revolutionary War, born in Londonderry, N. H., and his wife, Elisabeth Abbott of Salisbury, Conn. Their daughter, Polly Stewart Saxton, was the first white child born in Bristol, Vt.

She inherited from her father great force of character and it was because of her hopefulness and helpfulness that her husband was enabled to pass through those trying years of pioneer life. An interesting incident of her early life in Newburgh has been handed down to her descendants.

Two neighbors and herself were spending an afternoon together. Each of them had a very young child in her arms. Suddenly they heard the squealing of the only pig in the neighborhood. They guessed at once what was happening to that pig, and rushed out, still holding their babes, in time to see a big bear making off with it. That domestic animal meant to the woman more than future pork, ham, and bacon. It stood also for fried cakes, doughnuts, and innumerable pies. Any housewife ever entirely out of shortening when trying to fry or bake will realize the desperate situation.

All three women chased that bear right into the heart of the woods over stumps, through underbrush, screaming as they ran. Bruno became rattled at the noise and pursuit and dropping the pig trotted on to more quiet and safety.

To the women of today the courage of those Cleveland and Newburgh

pioneer wives and mothers is almost incredible. Imagine, if you can, three club-women living, say on Prospect Street, East 82nd, or Cornell Road, clutching their babes with one arm, brandishing a stick with the other, while running pell-mell in pursuit of a wild beast.

There were 12 children born to the Saxton family. Their mother closed the eyes of three in death in 1831, one in 1837, another in 1844, and yet another in 1857, half of her household preceding her to the grave. She died 1873.

Children of Jehiel and Polly Stewart Saxton:

Sally Saxton, b. 1809; died 1831; m. ——— Johnson.
Hannah Saxton, b. 1810; died 1885; m. Stark Edwards.
Jehiel Saxton, Jr., b. 1812; died 1895; m. Emeline A. Morse.
Harriet Saxton, b. 1814; died 1831.
Anson Saxton, b. 1817; died 1833.
Betsey Saxton, b. 1819; d. 1837.

The above were born in Bristol, Vt.

Phebe Saxton, b. 1821; d. 1844.
Elmira Saxton, b. 1823; d. 1900.
Dewitt Saxton, b. 1825; d. 1853; m. Christiana Corlett.
Cynthia Saxton, b. 1827; m. Luke Darroll.
Mary Saxton, b. 1828; died on East Prospect St. 1912.

1818

STOCKWELL

William Stockwell was in Cleveland as early as 1818, for in July of that year he was married to Lydia Hall by Horace Perry. His bride was a widow with a little nine-year-old daughter, Sarah or "Sally" Hall.

Much research has failed to secure the antecedents of either husband or wife, or where they came from to Cleveland. Mr. Stockwell left no descendants so far as can be learned, and those of Sarah Hall do not know who was her father nor the maiden name of her mother.

Probably Wm. Stockwell came originally from a New England state, as the name is a familiar one in that part of the country, although thus far no genealogy of the family has been compiled. No advertisement of his business appears in the early issues of the *Cleveland Herald*, and it cannot be ascertained.

The family lived on Superior Street adjoining the residence of Deacon Moses White, and east of it. Madam Severance remembered them well, though but a child at the time, as very nice, refined people.

Mr. Stockwell died in the cholera season of 1834, and was buried in Erie Street Cemetery. Mrs. Lydia Hall Stockwell died three years later in Massillon, Ohio, where she had been living during her widowhood with her daughter who, at the age of 16, in 1825, had married Joseph G.

Hogan. They resided in Massillon some years, but in 1840 returned to Cleveland, bringing with them the remains of Mrs. Stockwell, who was placed beside her husband in Erie street cemetery.

Two years later, Joseph H. Hogan died. His widow survived him over 30 years, passing away at the age of 64 years. The family lived near the corner of St. Clair and Ontario streets.

The Stockwell-Hogan monument stands to the right of the main drive of the cemetery and near its entrance.

The children of Joseph G. and Sarah Hall Hogan:

Romelia Hogan, m. Daniel Folsom. He was drowned in Lake Erie in passage from Buffalo to Cleveland.

William H. Hogan, married late in life a Chicago lady. He died in 1892, and was buried in the family lot.

Maria Hogan, m. William Johnson of Wooster, D. S. P.

Mary Long Hogan, m. John Taylor Strong, brother of C. H. Strong, Sr.

John Hogan.

Charles Hogan. Died at Harpers Ferry during the Civil War.

Mary L. Hogan, a namesake of Madame Severance, was considered an unusually pretty girl. Her life was spent in Cleveland. At her death in 1904, aged 66 years, she left two daughters, Mrs. William Van Tine of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Nelly T. Gay of Manchester, Mass.

1818

BARBER

In the fall of 1818, a number of Hebron, Conn., families started for the West and traveled in company all the way to Cleveland. Three of these were the Watkins, Branch, and Barber families.

They made quite a cavalcade, as there were horses, carriages, wagons, ox-teams, ox-carts loaded with furniture, and in the rear of the procession, patient but puzzled cows walked all the way to become pioneers of their kind in Ohio.

It must have been a wonderful experience for the children of the party, those weeks of journeying and camp-life, and doubtless, it furnished topic for reminiscence long after the snows of old age had whitened their locks, and railroad trains were covering the same route and the same distance in 36 hours.

Josiah Barber was the most important member of the party. With his brother-in-law Richard Lord he had purchased a large tract of land on the west side, extending from the river to Pearl street, now West 25th, and, with two or three exceptions, from Franklin Street to the lake. It must be borne in mind that there were no roads then, simply wide paths cut through the dense woods.

BARBER

Josiah Barber evidently had an eye for the beautiful in nature; perhaps it was his wife who possessed it. At any rate, no more beautiful or convenient spot could have been selected for their first, pioneer home. It was on the edge of the bank overlooking the wide Cuyahoga Valley, with the high, steep banks of Cleveland, Newburgh, and Brooklyn, all clothed in brilliant autumn foliage and hemming it in.

The log-house was built to face this wonderful scenery, and so was the brick residence that supereseded it in after years.

The writer as a child often wondered why the home turned its back on Pearl Street, and then little thought that she would be explaining why over a half century later. It still stands on the east side of the street but a few steps south of Detroit Ave.

Josiah Barber was born in 1771, and therefore was 47 years old when he came west. He brought with him his wife and four children. His oldest one, a daughter, was married, and did not accompany her parents to their pioneer home. His youngest child was about eight years old.

All the Barber family were devoted churchmen and when, in 1820, poor Trinity, only three years old that year, had no home nor rector on the east side of the river, Josiah Barber opened wide his door and for six years church services were held off and on in his home.

He became financially interested in several mercantile and manufacturing enterprises of an early day. One of these was the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Co. As one of the firm of "Lord and Barber" he constantly dealt in real-estate. In 1836, he was mayor of Ohio City—the West Side.

Josiah Barber married 1st, Abigail Gilbert. She died leaving a little daughter, Abigail Gilbert Barber, who married Robert Russell. He died, and eventually with her three young daughters she joined her father in this city. Two of the daughters subsequently became the wives of very prominent Cleveland citizens. These children of Robert and Abigail Russell were:

Sophia Lord Russell, m. Daniel P. Rhodes.
Livania Russell.
Charlotte Augusta Russell, m. Uriah C. Hatch.

Josiah Barber married 2nd, Sophia Lord, daughter of Samuel Philips and Rachel White Lord.

Their children were:

Epiphras Barber, b. 1802; m. Jerusha Tracey Sargeant.
Harriet Barber, b. 1804; m. Horatio N. Ward.
Sophia Lord Barber, b. 1806, died unmarried.
Jerusha Barber, b. 1808; died 1823.

Mrs. Sophia Lord Barber, Sr., had a brother and two sisters, who resided in Cleveland at an early day. They were Richard Lord, Hope Lord, wife of Seldin Chapman, and Abigail Lord Randall.

As the only son of Josiah Barber, Sr., Epaphras Barber was associ-

ated in business with his father, and at the former's death in 1842, it all devolved upon him.

His wife was the daughter of Levi and Rosamond Harris Sargeant, Cleveland pioneers. She had inherited many lovely traits of character from her mother, and been raised in a family of high ideals, and unselfish devotion to principle. Consequently, her own children, the third generation of the Barber family, were a credit to their grandparents on both sides of the house. But one of this generation remains, Mrs. Sophia Barber McCrosky. She spends her summers in Cleveland and her winters in California.*

There is no descendant of the family now living anywhere in the vicinity of the pioneer home.

The children of Epaphras and Jerusha Barber:

Richard Lord Barber, b. 1827; died 1884 in Kansas; married 1st, Mary E. Hodgeman of Parma, O.; 2nd, Ella Hale of Collinwood.

Josiah Barber, 2nd, b. 1825; died 1882; m. Caroline Cook, dau. of Chauncy Cook.

Epaphras Barber, b. 1830; m. Sophia Watkins; died 1898, in Wauseon, O.

Sophia Lord Barber, b. 1833; m. James McCrosky.

Tootie Barber, b. 1843; m. 1st, A. M. McGregor; 2nd, Dr. M. O. Terry of Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. Terry had one son who died in his teens. After the death of Mr. McGregor, she founded the McGregor Home for the Aged, on Lee Road, East Cleveland.

She was a very bright, attractive woman, and was of much use to the world. Her death took place in a southern state in 1912.

1818

McINTOSH

Dr. Donald McIntosh was a very early Cleveland physician, also a tavern-keeper; for like all other professional men of that day he did not attempt to earn a livelihood for himself and family through his practice alone but combined with it another occupation.

Dr. McIntosh was born in New York and educated in Quebec. He was of Scotch descent and of good family. He was considered a skillful physician, but devoted too much of his time to horses, dogs, racing and, alas! drink.

Nothing can be learned regarding his wife save that her Christian name was Susan, and that she outlived him.

But the doctor's children, two or three sons and a daughter were the schoolmates or playmates of others of their age who recalled them in after years. One of the latter was the late Philander Johnson who was

* Since deceased.

born on Water Street and who furnished the writer with partial data concerning the McIntosh family.

The eldest son, Donald McIntosh, Jr., became a sailor on the lakes, a calling he followed many years and finally disappeared from knowledge of all early friends. There was another son, Grovenor or Grosvenor McIntosh, of whom no trace can be found. Both boys were nice-looking and much liked by their associates. So far as can be recalled there was but one daughter in the family, Elizabeth McIntosh.

Dr. McIntosh was profane to a degree and not always careful to abstain from bad language when in the presence of patients. In connection with this an incident is related. Squire Hudson of the Ohio town of that name, was very ill and a call upon Cleveland was made for medical aid. Why Dr. Long was not sent to his relief is a query, as he had a much better reputation and withal was a gentleman. However, Dr. McIntosh was dispatched to the scene. He found Squire Hudson very ill and very despondent. The patient thought he could not recover and refused to take the proffered medicine, which was not surprising when we recall that in those days nauseous drugs in quantity were administered for every ill.

Dr. McIntosh, an irritable, quick-tempered man, turned on the Squire, a pious deacon of the Presbyterian Church, and berated him in his choicest vocabulary. "Die then and go to hell!" was his parting shaft.

But the good deacon, horrified at such language, was aroused to expostulation and rebuke. He probably concluded that there was still work for him in this world when such very ungodly men were yet living in it. He took the medicine, recovered, and for many a year following was a religious power in his community.

Dr. McIntosh kept the Eagle tavern on Water street, corner of St. Clair. In 1820, Pliny Morey, who built a tavern in 1812 on the south-west corner of Superior Street and the Public Square, got into financial difficulties through signing a note for a friend. Leonard Case, the holder of the note, foreclosed, and the tavern was put up at auction, bid in, and later sold to Dr. Donald McIntosh for $4,500. The lot was the easterly half of original lot No. 63, with a frontage of 82.66 feet on Superior Street and a depth to Michigan Street.

In 1830 a new two-story house on Seneca Street south of Superior street is advertised for sale, "now in the occupancy of Dr. McIntosh," which would denote that tavern-keeping had ceased to be one of his occupations.

Dr. McIntosh lost his life early in the year 1834 while horse-racing by moonlight. He was thrown from his horse and his neck broken. The following June his wife Susan McIntosh, as administratrix of his estate, legally notified his creditors to exhibit their accounts within a year, and calls upon his debtors to make payment to Harvey Rice, Esq., who will transact all business connected with settling the estate.

Nothing farther can be traced of the family.

1818

MERCHANT

Gen. Ahaz Merchant was born in Connecticut in 1794, and came to Cleveland in 1818. He was a civil engineer, and did much work in that line for the state and city. He was a contractor also, and erected many notable buildings in the business section of the city, among them the Angier House, afterward renamed "Kennard House." He tried his hand at farming with success, and the latter part of his life was spent upon a large farm on St. Clair street. He died "land poor," having invested freely in it, especially on the West Side, a locality in which he was much interested.

Gen. Merchant commanded the militia, and was a prominent figure in all military parades. His death occurred in 1862 at the age of 69. The family lived at 39 Euclid Ave. when in the city proper.

Mrs. Merchant was a Miss Catherine Stewart who came from Morristown, N. J., in 1819. Her sister Hannah Stewart married Abram Ruple of East Cleveland. Ahaz Merchant had a brother Ira, and a sister Rebecca who came to East Cleveland a year or two earlier than he. Rebecca was a widow with two children, and married later, John Welsh.

The children of Ahaz and Catherine Merchant:

Aaron Merchant, m. Mary Ann Warner Ammock.
Martha Merchant, m. Charles Cadman.
Harriet Merchant, m. R. M. Taylor.
Mary Merchant, m. Madison Miller.
Silas Merchant, m. 1st. Julia Riddle; 2nd, Celia Tuttle.

The sons of Ahaz Merchant assisted him in his work, and after his death followed the same lines of business. Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Taylor were host and hostess of the Angier House for many years.

The only representative of the family bearing the name of Merchant is Charles C. Merchant, son of Aaron. Silas Merchant had no children, but adopted a nephew and niece of his first wife. He became involved in his business affairs and removed to New Philadelphia, in this state.

1818

LOGAN

In 1818, upon the south-west corner of the Public Square and Superior Street, a site now occupied by Marshall's drug-store, there stood a small frame-building used as a book-store and a doctor's office. Between that store and Seneca street, now West 3rd, there was no other building save one near the corner of Seneca that had been constructed for weighing hay. It was a quaint little structure, only 10x20 feet, and one story high. The front of the roof had been built to project a little more than the width of a wagon, and from this hung four stout log-chains which were fastened to the wheels of the vehicle to be weighed, which was then raised from the ground with the help of a long heavy beam used as a lever.

In this crude place was started the first newspaper published in the city of Cleveland, on the same street and but a short walk from the pres-

ent great printing establishments of the *Cleveland Leader* and the *Cleveland Plain Dealer,* each representing a fortune and housed in many-storied and costly buildings of its own. This first newspaper venture was made by Andrew Logan, an ambitious young printer and future editor. He is said to have resembled John A. Logan of the Civil War, who was of medium height, stockily built, and of swarthy complexion, and like the late general, he claimed descent from Logan, the noted Mingo chief.

Andrew Logan brought his type from Beaver, Pa., which may have been his home, for a time at least. The type was much worn, so much so that some of the letters made almost illegible impressions. But he started his newspaper July 31, 1818, under the pretentious title, "The Cleveland Gazette and Commercial Advertiser." A copy of it is preserved in the Western Reserve Historical Library, and it will be found a very creditable sheet.

The big beam that served as a lever for the weighing apparatus ran nearly through the length of the room, and young Logan must have had to step over or around it many times a day, but as he was also official "weigher" for the town, the obstruction, like his type, was a means of livelihood. The *Cleveland Weekly Herald,* starting a year later with far better equipment, must have discouraged the young printer from further effort to make ends meet, and within a few months following its first issue, he ceased the publication of his own paper. To his position as weigher was added that of "village inspector," and he remained in or near town several years after the close of his printing establishment. Meanwhile, he had married Phila Sherwin, daughter of Amahaaz and Ruth Day Sherwin, who had come to Cleveland in the fall of 1818, from Middleburg, Vt., in company with her parents.

The indifference of descendants has made it difficult to gain correct information concerning Andrew Logan's subsequent life. But this much has been gleaned, that he removed to Iowa, continued in the printing and publishing business, and for many years was the editor of the *Davenport News.* Only the names of two children have been secured, *Dr. Augustus Rodney Logan,* who died in Mexico, 68 years of age, and *Sherwin Logan,* who married his cousin Caroline Sherwin. She was the daughter of Ahimaaz Sherwin, Jr., and born in this city where she grew to womanhood.

1818

HAMLIN

The records of the Presbyterian church of Lenox, Mass., for August, 1820, contained an item that had an important bearing upon the struggling little society of the same faith in Cleveland. It was a record of withdrawal of Samuel Isbell Hamlin, twenty-five years of age, who had been absent from his native town for two years, and now transferred by letter to the Presbyterian church of Cleveland.

1818

NICHOLS

He was one of the small band of Christians headed by Elisha Taylor who, in 1819, started the first Sunday-school of the town, and for half a century kept his shoulder close to the church wheel in readiness to push or lift in times of discouragement or difficulty. From a young, ardent recruit, he became an officer and pillar of what is now called the "Old Stone Church." He was "Deacon" Hamlin for many long years before his death in 1868. He was the son of Ichabod Hamlin of Lenox, Mass., and early learned the carpenter trade. He became a contractor and was financially prosperous.

Six years after he arrived in Cleveland, he married Cynthia Jones, the daughter of Daniel and Lucretia Jones. She was born in Cheshire, Conn., in 1804, and was twenty years of age when married.

Deacon Hamlin and his wife kept open house for the ministers of their faith, and loved to entertain them. Many weekly services were held at their home before the first church edifice was erected. One of their sons became a minister, which doubtless gave the good deacon and his wife unbounded satisfaction.

Samuel and Cynthia Jones Hamlin had ten children, five of whom died young.

Martha Hamlin, m. George Dewey of Bennington, Vt.
Mary Hamlin, m. Henry Putnam of New York City.
Henry Hamlin, m. Louise Stevens of Cleveland.
Rev. Chauncy L. Hamlin, m. Mary Wells.
Louisa Hamlin, m. Frank Chamberlain of Cleveland.

Mrs. Hamlin survived her husband twenty-one years. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Martha Hamlin Dewey, in Bennington, Vt., aged 85 years. The family burial lot is in Erie Street Cemetery.

1818

NICHOLS

Humphrey Nichols of Ware, N. H., arrived in Cleveland in 1818. He had been raised on a farm, and, upon reaching town, at once looked for land suitable for farming purposes. Whether he brought the money with him or later earned the $500 which paid for 100 acres at $5 an acre has not been learned, but it was a good investment even when later he had to pay as much again for it.

The land was bounded by Wade Park Ave., Lamont street, E. 105th, and E. 93rd streets. It was purchased of the Western Reserve college, then situated in Hudson, Ohio. The land had been a gift of an eastern man named Law. A disregard by the college trustees of conditions required, or some flaw in the title reverted the property to Law's heirs,

and in 1841 Mr. Nichols had to pay $6 more an acre in order to hold it. The Nichols descendants still retain a few acres of the original 100-acre farm. The city holds possession of a portion lying along Rockefeller Park Boulevard.

Humphrey Nichols married, in 1824, Maria Bunts, b. 1803. Her mother, a widow with two other children, Richard and Levi, had married Charles Broff, a widower also with children.

The children of Humphrey and Maria Nichols:

Jesse Nichols, m. Jane Jones of Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Caroline Nichols, m. Mathew Penticost.
Abigail Nichols, m. Lorenzo Janes.
Minerva Nichols, died aged 25 years.
Edwin Nichols, died aged 50 years.

Before her marriage, Mrs. Nichols had been a member in good standing of the East End Methodist Church. Mr. Nichols had not as yet professed conversion, and declined to join the church, whereupon Miss Maria Bunts was notified that her choice of a husband was not regarded with favor, and the society put her "upon probation." Many times in the years that followed the Methodist church would gladly have welcomed her into its folds, but she refused all overtures in that direction.

She died in 1864, aged 61 years.

1818

WELLMAN

In the *Cleveland Herald,* 1820, the following notice is given:

> "The militia will meet for drill on the square in front of Mowry's tavern, Saturday evening.
>
> CAPT. H. WELLMAN."

The map of Superior Street in 1825 shows that Capt. Hiram B. Wellman lived, at that time, on the south side of the street.

In the first decade of the last century, Mrs. Joel Wellman with her four children, two sons and two daughters, made a journey on horseback in mid-winter over the Allegheny Mountains from Canadagua, N. Y., to Dalton, Wayne Co., O. It was taken at that time of the year in order that the family could be settled in their new house and ready to plow and plant when the spring season opened. The children were Hiram B., Marshal D., Eliza, and Flora Wellman.

The sons did not remain long in Dalton, and while yet lads they found their way to Cleveland. It is told that they early displayed wonderful self-reliance and courage, natural characteristics in sons of so brave and energetic a mother. While in Cleveland, they went on some errand

to an island near Put-in-Bay. It was late in the fall, and the vessel in which they made the journey landed them on the island with the understanding that the boat would stop on its return trip and bring them back to Cleveland. For some unknown reason, this was not done, and the boys were left alone on a desolate island, with a limited supply of food, winter close at hand, and no means of getting to the mainland.

But they were not dismayed, for with the most primitive of tools they fashioned a boat or raft of sufficient strength to bear their weight not only to the mainland, but all the way back to Cleveland. Marshall D. Wellman returned to Wayne County and resided in Wooster, afterward removing to Massillon, Ohio. He was largely interested in the building of canals, and became wealthy. His beautiful home yet stands in Massillon on the corner of Main and Prospect streets, and is occupied by one of his descendants.

Jack London, the well-known writer of fiction, is the grandson of Marshall D. Wellman.

Capt. Hiram B. Wellman settled in Cleveland. He was the town marshal from 1820 to 1828. He had various interests in the town. One of them was a large red warehouse on the river, where he bought and sold merchandise under the firm name of H. B. Wellman and Co. He was also a director of the Bank of Cleveland. With O. P. Hoyt, he promoted Ohio City property, now the West Side.

He married Miss Eliza Steward of Wooster, and brought her to the Superior street home. She must have been a very youthful bride, for she died in 1835 at the age of 26, leaving three little daughters. They were tenderly cared for by Martha L. Welton, who eventually became their father's second wife. She died in 1849.

Mr. Wellman married a third time, a Miss Mary H. Concklin of New York City, who gave him three sons, *Marshall* and *Marcus*, twins, and *William Wellman*. The last two reside in Chicago.

The children born in Cleveland:

Flora Wellman, m. Elisha W. Paxton of Wheeling, W. Va.

Mary Wellman, m. John F. Karthaus of Massillon, Ohio.

Eliza Wellman, m. John F. Karthaus, after the death of her sister Mary.

Col. Hiram B. Wellman left Cleveland about 1835, and took up his residence in Massillon. He became a prominent citizen of that town, residing in a stately Colonial house on Prospect Street near his brother's home. This house is now in the possession of strangers. He went to New York City in the latter years of his life, and in 1877 made a trip to Fernandina, Florida, with his daughter, Eliza Paxton. They contracted the yellow fever, and both died and were buried there. He was 79 years old at the time of his death. A granddaughter, the child of Mary Wellman Karthaus, yet resides in Massillon.

The Wellman brothers and their children who died in Massillon, all lie near each other in Massillon Cemetery, one of the loveliest burial places in the State of Ohio.

WOOD

In September, 1818, a small boat from the famous steamer "Walk-in-the-Water" entered the river and landed at the foot of Superior Street, a tall, broad-shouldered, powerfully framed young man, a Vermont lawyer 26 years of age who had come to "spy out the land" and see if it really was all that it purported to be, "flowing in milk and honey." As he toiled up the steep bank we cannot but conjecture what he expected to find at the summit, and what his state of mind at first sight of the poor, primitive little place, a struggling, straggling hamlet of 200 inhabitants, with a few houses standing here and there near the river bank, and back of them the virgin forest. He may have realized at the moment that his feet were at last on Ohio soil, but little could he have dreamed that one day he would be Ohio's governor.

Reuben Wood was the eldest son of Nathaniel Wood, Jr., of Middletown, Vt. His grandfather was Rev. Nathaniel Wood, one time chaplain in the War of the American Revolution, and whose three brothers had fought on the patriot side at the Battle of Bennington, Vt. Young Wood's education was unusually thorough, especially in the classics. It is told that all through life he carried about with him a Greek Testament and Cæsar's Commentaries, which he read with ease.

He had begun the study of law when, in 1816, he married, and with his youthful bride resided for a year with his widowed mother, who had removed, meanwhile, to Woodville, N. Y., near Sackett's Harbor. At the completion of his legal course he came to Ohio, leaving his wife and child to rejoin him later.

His instructors had been a distinguished Canadian judge, and a New York lawyer equally renowned, and he had been admitted to practice in the Vermont courts. But the latter availed him naught in Ohio. He could do no legal business, however trivial, until the Supreme Court of the state, then holding in Ravenna, had passed upon his professional merits.

The bottom of the young man's purse was alarmingly visible, so to hire a team was out of the question. Yet Ravenna was miles away, and between that place were woods, woods with ravenous wolves, catamounts, and possible Indians lurking, not a pleasant walk in anticipation. But it was an autumn month and there were objects in view other than wild beasts or men.

We can imagine how Reuben Wood, whose love of nature was life long and sincere, noted these as he strode along hour after hour. The glorious foliage above, the cushions of moss beneath, the wild beauty of the little lakes and streams yet almost unknown to the white man, the gentle rain of falling nuts, and the innumerable wild fowl gathering for their southern flight. If he encountered any serious obstacles in that long walk to Ravenna and return, they were overcome, and he brought back with him a permit to practise law within the State of Ohio.

But the outlook was anything but auspicious. The small sum of money he had brought with him dwindled in spite of the fees he occasionally earned. Yet, as the winter wore on, he longed for his wife and little Loretta to the extent of taking the chances of sending for them. Therefore, in the spring of 1819, as soon as navigation and the weather would permit, Mrs. Wood and her babe but a few months old started to

join her husband in Cleveland. Mr. Wood went down the lake as far as Buffalo to meet her, and they took passage in the "Walk-in-the-Water" for the last stages of Mrs. Wood's journey.

A severe storm struck the steamer as it neared Cleveland. It could not enter port, even in pleasant weather, and for two days and three nights its passengers were tossed and tumbled on the waves within sight of the whole population on shore who watched the boat anxiously and unceasingly, but unable to alleviate the situation. At last, the lake subsided enough to allow small boats and lighters to row out to the steamer, and the wretched passengers were released from their tossing prison.

When Mr. and Mrs. Wood were finally landed, they were utterly prostrated. Mrs. Wood declared that she would much rather die than live, and her husband's nerve completely gave out. His fare to Buffalo and return added to his wife's passage had cost $60, and when he stepped ashore he had but 50 cents left in his pocket. In physical weakness and mental depression he resolved at the moment to give up the struggle and return to his old home in Woodville.

But Mrs. Wood's sound sense and womanly fortitude rescued the day. "I was foolish enough to come out here under the circumstances, and I am going to stick it out!" she exclaimed. How they managed to begin housekeeping on 50 cents of ready money, we can only conjecture. They never went into detail regarding it, save that they were very poor at first, very economical, but equally and always happy. Only six years later he became a state senator, then judge of common pleas, chief justice, and, in 1851, governor of the state.

It took 33 years to reach the last goal, but they were years in which he maintained a character above reproach. It is claimed that the breath of suspicion was never lisped against Reuben Wood, either as an humble lawyer or honored magistrate. He was a man of genial disposition and tender sympathies. He was a wit and enjoyed fun, but on the bench was grave and dignified.

He resigned the office of governor in order to accept that of consul at Valparaiso, South America. But this failing to meet his expectations, he returned to Cleveland, and again entered his law office and private life. He died very suddenly, October, 1864.

As wife of the governor, Mrs. Reuben Wood, in a feminine way acquired as much distinction as her husband. She was very attractive, modest, intelligent, and refined, therefore capable of receiving the many famous guests they were called upon to entertain from time to time, with grace, tact, and dignity.

Mary Rice Wood was the daughter of Truman Rice of Clarendon, Vt., who removed to the wilderness of northern New York south-west of Sackets Harbor, at the close of the Revolutionary War. Here he erected a saw and grist-mill, a store, and a comfortable log-house for his family. He was an intelligent man, and his wife was a lovable, practical woman. The father's circumstances admitted of expense in the education of his four daughters, of whom Mary was the eldest, and at the age of 12 years she was sent away from home to a boarding-school that furnished superior advantages, so that when she married Reuben Wood, six years later, she was a fitting mate for the young, ambitious lawyer. She was ever devoted

to the interests of her husband in either extreme of their circumstances, and as he advanced to high official positions, she gained unsought prominence in the most refined circles of the land. In her prosperity she was generous, and for the unfortunate had unbounded sympathy. In the fall of 1824, she returned to her eastern home to spend the winter, accompanied by a sister who had been visiting her. The Wood residence was rented for eight months to James L. Conger, a lawyer who with his young wife had just arrived in town. Judging from a letter written to relatives by Mrs. Conger, at that time, Reuben Wood and his wife were maintaining an unusually comfortable and attractive home within six years of their arrival in Cleveland.

In 1833, they moved on to a farm out on Detroit street, in what is now Lakewood, and gave it the name of "Evergreen Place." On this they lived after Governor Wood's retirement from public life. Both husband and wife were very fond of the beautiful in nature, and delighted in the cultivation of trees, shrubs, and flowers. Mrs. Wood spent many happy hours in her garden which was filled with common as well as rare floral treasures.

She outlived her husband 22 years, dying in Alameda, California, in the 89th year of her age.

Governor and Mrs. Reuben Wood rest in Woodland Cemetery.

Their children were both daughters.

Loretta Wood, m. George B. Merwin.

Mary Wood, m. Seabury L. Mastick of Alameda, Cal.

Loretta Wood married the eldest son of the Cleveland pioneers, Noble and Minerva Buckingham Merwin. She was born in 1818, and died in 1890, having lived all her long life in Cleveland. In her old age, she furnished some beautiful and touching reminiscences to the Old Settlers' Association, from which much herein is quoted. She says:

"My first teacher was Eliza Beard, the daughter of cultivated Irish people. At the age of nine I went to school to Harvey Rice, then a young law student from the east who taught in the old academy on St. Clair street, now an engine house." Harvey Rice became her uncle the following year, by marrying Fanny Rice, her mother's sister.

"An adjoining lot covered with old stumps deposited there from various parts of the town, weather-beaten and bleached by storms, was our playground, the stumps our playhouses when we arranged our bits of broken crockery, not a set of little dishes having yet been brought to the village."

"I walk the streets of Cleveland today unmindful of the changes time and wealth have wrought. I see rather the scattered houses, the vacant lots, and the second growth of oaks and beeches covering them."

Seabury L. Mastick removed to San Francisco, Cal., soon after his marriage. He went into the lumber business and became wealthy. His wife survived him ten years. She died at the home of her son in Plainfield, N. J.

1818

GRAVES

Dr. Ezra Graves, the pioneer physician of Cleveland, and contemporary of Dr. Long, is frequently mentioned in records of early dates. He lived where the Adelbert and Case colleges now stand. His practice was mostly with the pioneers living east of Willson Ave., now E. 55th St. He was eccentric in manner, but a skillful practitioner.

His family:

Hiram Graves. *Deborah Graves.* *Temperance Graves.*

Deborah Graves married Dr. Jonathan Simmons of East Cleveland, in 1818, and died 1834. They had four children, *Ezra Graves Simmons,* who married Eliza Harris, daughter of Arial and Clarissa Sherman Harris, *Sophrona Simmons,* married Holly Miles of Newburgh; *Mary Simmons,* married William Given of Cleveland, and *Peter Simmons,* removed to Denver, Col. If living he would be 80 years of age.

1818

WILBUR

Eliam and Mary Edson Wilbur were living on a farm in Batavia, N. Y., when their eldest son James B. Wilbur left home in 1818 to see for himself the little settlement on the south shore of Lake Erie about which reports had reached him, reports that were most favorable and alluring.

He had been here but a short time when he sent for his parents and sisters. The family consisted of two sons and two daughters. After his arrival in Cleveland, Eliam Wilbur was engaged in several occupations. He was employed by the town to lay out our Erie Street Cemetery, and he planted many of the trees that in after years made that sacred place so beautiful.

The family residence was on Bond Street in 1837. James B. Wilbur clerked for Nathan C. Hills in his grocery, corner of the Square and Superior street, where Marshall's drug-store now stands. Afterward he opened a grocery of his own, which he conducted for two or three years. He was in the stamp department of the post-office for a long time, and finally turned hotel-keeper with much success, managing the Forest City House.

In 1842, he married Miss Loretta Welch, many years his junior, and the daughter of that good woman, Mrs. Benjamin Welch. She is still living and young in heart through the ministrations of three married daughters of her own.

Nelson Wilbur, the other son of the family, became a Methodist minister, and preached most of the time in the south. He married a lady residing in a southern town where he was located.

Angelica Wilbur remained unmarried all her life.

Mary Wilbur married and died childless.

The above were sisters of James B. Wilbur.

CUTTER

The Cutter brothers were perfect types of New England manhood, poor, independent, industrious, ambitious. But while capable of hard work and self-denial in order to succeed, they would never lend themselves to sharp dealing in any shape. They were scrupulously honest and kind in their business transactions, always keeping within the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

There were three of them, Moses, Orlando, and Abilene Davis Cutter, who came here at an early day. They were the sons of Benjamin and Catherine Farnsworth Cutter of Alstead and Jeffrey, N. H. There were other sons and daughters who remained east.

The father seems to have been something of a rover, impractical, and lacking in high sense of responsibility to his family. He moved from Alstead to Woodstock, Vermont, and, while his younger children were yet of tender age, he again removed to the wilds of lower Canada, into a log-house two miles from any other residence, and where there were no opportunities whatever for their schooling.

Meanwhile, Moses Cutter, the eldest son, either remaining in Vermont or returning there, married and started a country store in Royalton.

At the age of twelve Orlando went to live with this brother, who sent him to school for three years, then paid him $4.00 a month and board for his services in the store, and the following year doubled his wages.

Orlando was now eighteen years of age, and he went to Boston and clerked for the next three years for a dry-goods merchant. The estimation in which he was held for industry and honesty by his employer can be judged by the fact that when he concluded to seek his fortune in the far west, this man loaned him four hundred dollars for that purpose.

Detroit was his objective point, but after reaching that place he formed a business partnership with a Detroit firm and came to Cleveland to start a branch store. There were but three stores established here at that time, October, 1818, and there seemed to be business enough for more, on account of rapidly increasing trade between this port and the large farming district south of it.

But within a year his (Detroit) partners failed, leaving him responsible for debts that took ten years to liquidate. He paid them all and established himself on a firm basis, "without assistance from any one, not even to the amount of a dime."

He also introduced an auction business which for many years was a valuable asset to the city. This he turned over, eventually, to his sons and spent his declining years in caring for estates intrusted to his keeping.

Two years after his arrival in Cleveland, at the age of twenty-three, Orlando Cutter married Phyana Phelps of Willoughby, O., daughter of Seth and Sarah Pierce Phelps, formerly of Aurora, N. Y.

She lived nine years afterward, and was the mother of three children, two of whom reached maturity. They were:

Orlando Phelps Cutter, b. 1824 in Willoughby, O. He was the first of the patriotic sons of Orlando Cutter who offered their lives and services to their country in the Civil War. He was with Col. Barnett's battery for four years. It is said he was the first Clevelander to sail in a vessel from this port bound for California via Cape

Horn. He was away at this time for seven years.

Edwin Cutter, b. 1827 in Cleveland; m. (1) Helen Earl, daughter of Lorenzo and Marietta Earl; m. (2) Ellen Patrick.

In 1832 Orlando Cutter married (2) Sarah Hilliard, daughter of David and Lydia Hudson Hilliard, and sister of Richard Hilliard, the pioneer merchant.

She was a tall, fine-looking woman. Some of her six children closely resembled her. She died aged 66, in Nassau, N. J.

The Cutter children by the second marriage were:

Richard Hilliard Cutter, b. 1833; m. (1) Delphine Frances Wilson, daughter of Elisha Wilson of Cleveland. She died leaving no children. He m. (2) Mary Hamilton. He served in the Civil War.

William Lemen Cutter, b. 1838, was named for a popular citizen of the city. He m. Caroline Atwater, daughter of Charles and Mary Kirtland Pease. William L. Cutter was engaged in mercantile and banking pursuits.

Nelson Patrick Cutter, b. 1837; unmarried. Was a member of the first company of volunteers that left Cleveland at the breaking out of the Civil War. He was taken ill and died that year, 1861. He gave his life to his country.

John Farnsworth Cutter, b. 1841, was yet another son of this family who served through the Civil War. He was present at several decisive battles; marched with Sherman to Savannah, and nearly lost his life by starvation when a prisoner in Charlestown, S. C. He m. Josephine Kelsey, daughter of Lorenzo and Sophia Smith Kelsey. She was a sister of Mrs. John Devereaux.

Helen Phyana Cutter, m. Henry J. Hoyt of Cleveland.

Horace Long Cutter, m. Emily Harvey.

Norman Webber Cutter, m. Marguerite Porter.

Sarah Catherine Cutter, the youngest child of the family, is the only one now living in the city. Richard, Helen and Horace reside elsewhere.

Abilene Davis Cutter, son of Benjamin and Catherine Farnsworth Cutter, was five years younger than his brother Orlando. He was the only child of the family not born in New Hampshire. His birth was in 1802 in Woodstock, Vt.

His brother's venture probably fired his imagination and ambition, for a few months after Orlando's departure he started on foot to join him here. It is stated that he made a knapsack out of a tow blouse to contain his clothes while traveling.

Luckily, the lad was not obliged to carry out his plan of walking so great a distance, for a part of the way two men in a lumber wagon shared their seat with him.

From Black Rock, N. Y., he continued his journey in the celebrated old steamer "Walk-in-the-Water," the first one on our lake. Many interesting stories are related of experiences shared by other pioneers who trusted their lives and stomachs, chiefly the latter, on the slow, shaky

boat, that often anchored outside of the port for hours, and even days, unable to make harbor, and bobbing about on choppy seas while passengers suffered all the pangs of sea-sickness.

A. D. Cutter was but sixteen years of age when he reached this town. He at once began to clerk for his brother. Again the Cutter honesty and ability were recognized, for a few years later a wealthy merchant of this city, having a branch store in Wooster, O., dispatched him to that place to look after it, and later sold his interest out to Mr. Cutter. Later he returned to this city and until his death was one of its honored merchants.

He married, at Wooster, Mary Shepler Hemperly, b. 1816 at Beaver, Pa. They were married in 1831.

He died very suddenly in 1852. His widow, seven years later, became the second wife of Hon. John A. Foote.

The children of A. D. and Mary Cutter:

Julia, Phineas and *Henrietta,* who died young.

Mary Elizabeth Cutter, b. 1839; m. James M. Carson of Cleveland. She died leaving no children, and J. M. Carson m. (2) Mary McMillen.

Charles Long Cutter, b. 1842. He was a graduate of Western Reserve University, and afterward studied law. He m. Anne Spencer, daughter of T. P. Spencer.

Frances Maria Cutter, b. 1843; m. Charles Dillingham.

Emma Hutchins Cutter.

Martha Cutter.

William Henry Cutter.

Arthur Davis Cutter.

Orlando and Abilene D. Cutter lived for some years side by side on St. Clair Street, Mrs. Orlando Cutter's brother, Richard Hilliard, occupying an adjoining residence to the left of them.

Moses Cutter, eldest of the brothers, also came west. He lived and transacted business in this city for a time, but, as his sons were active and prominent citizens of St. Louis, he and his wife soon joined them in that city.

Mrs. Moses Cutter was born in 1775, and was the daughter of Col. Christopher Webber.

The burial lots of the Cutter family are in Woodland Cemetery.

1819

The first marriage notice in *Cleveland Herald.*

> "On the 25th day of September last, at Monroe, by John Bean, Esq., Elder John Blodgett of Salem, to the amiable Miss Anna Abbott, of the former place."

The Monroe and Salem mentioned may have been in this state.

1819

CUTTER

The first death notice in *Cleveland Herald.*

> "Died, Dec. 31, 1819, Mrs. Leora Barker, aged 21. She left parents, brothers, and sisters."

"The Rev. Philander Chase, bishop of the State of Ohio, will preach in the courthouse" (north-west corner of Public Square) "in the village of Cleveland at 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 28, 1819." (*Herald.*)

Salt yet very high. One barrel worth as much as three barrels of flour.

Money very scarce. Every sixpence and shilling coming to hand had to be put by for taxes.

To relieve the wants of the people the township trustees issued a hundred dollars in shin-plasters, signed by Daniel Kelly, President, and Horace Perry, clerk of the board of trustees. Silver dollars were cut into nine pieces, and half-dollars into five pieces in order to make change.

"Joel Smith advertises his boot and shoe shop—'a few rods north-west of Merwin's tavern.'"

1819

In June, 1819, a mission Sabbath-school was organized in the old log courthouse standing in the center of the south-west corner of the Square. Elisha Taylor was elected Superintendent, and Moses White, afterward founder and deacon of First Baptist Church, was made the Secretary.

This little Sabbath-school established the infancy of the Stone Church and Presbyterianism in the city. Therefore, no one of that faith but must feel an interest in the personality of the little band of Christian workers, first ancestors of the great membership of today, possessing unlimited resources, and widespread influence.

But in 1819, it was very small and very poor. The log courthouse sheltered it for two years, and after that it experienced all the anxieties and uncertainties of those who rent or accept the charity of landlords.

For a while, it held forth in the small schoolhouse on south side of St. Clair street near Bank street, then, in the second story of the old Academy on the opposite side of the street, the site of No. 1 Engine House, and by the time James Kellogg had built a business block where the American House now stands, the society was housed in the third story, and the Sabbath-school had long taken its proper place as a training school of the organized church with its 28 charter members.

There were 16 adult names enrolled on that June Sabbath of 1819, and personal mention of each will be found in this volume. Besides Elisha Taylor and Moses White, there were Mrs. Taylor, S. I. Hamlin, Philip B. Andrews, Sophia L. Perry, widow of Nathan, Sr., Bertha Johnson,

1819

FOOTE

Sophia Walworth, Mrs. Mabel Howe, Miss Harriet Howe, Henry Baird, Mrs. Ann Baird, Juliana Long, Mrs. Isabelle Williamson, Mrs. Minerva Merwin, and Rebecca Carter, widow of Lorenzo.

1819

FOOTE

Herchel Foote was an enterprising and popular young man who established the first book-store in town, in 1819. Probably he was induced to do this by members of the Men's Literary Society, organized as early as 1810, who tried to maintain a small public library.

His book-store was on the north-west corner of Superior Street and the Public Square, now the site of Marshall's drug-store. He was also a singing-master, and while leading the choir in the Old Stone Church, conducted singing-schools at Doan's Corners, and sometimes in Newburgh or Euclid.

He sold his book-store to Mr. Rouse, and bought one of general merchandise on the opposite side of the street below Seneca, and formerly owned by S. S. Dudley. Within a few years, he removed out on Euclid Ave., in what is now East Cleveland, where he was made a justice of the peace and postmaster of the village.

He came to Cleveland from Utica, N. Y., although his birthplace was Canton, Conn. He was the fourth son of John Foote, Jr. His mother was Lois Mills Foote, daughter of Dea. Benjamin and Hannah Humphrey Mills of Canton. His parents both died when he was 10 years old, the mother in December, 1802, and his father in the following June.

In 1821, he married Pamelia Townsend, daughter of Christopher Townsend of Albany, N. Y. Her mother died at her birth and Jonathan and Hannah Bliss, who had no children of their own, adopted her as their daughter. Afterward they became Cleveland pioneers of 1816, bringing the little girl, then 11 years of age, with them. She matured into an attractive young woman with unusually refined speech and bearing, and was universally admired and respected. She was 17 years old at the time of her marriage, and her husband was 28.

For over 30 years Herchel Foote kept a store on the south-west corner of Euclid Ave. and Noble Road, and lived in a large house about 100 feet west of it. His store was one of the usual village type, containing dry-goods, hardware, and groceries. He was popular with his neighbors, and drew trade from a wide area. So successful was he that some time in the early '50s he enlarged his business resources by building a big brick store directly opposite the one he had occupied so long. It was over 60 feet in length, and as the largest one thus far built in that locality, it was considered quite a pretentious building. He sent east for a big stock of goods and the outlook for trade seemed exceedingly flattering. Bennet Townsend, a brother-in-law, was taken in as partner.

But while business had been thus prospering with Mr. Foote, his

household affairs were not on as satisfactory a footing. Mrs. Foote was a favorite in Cleveland society, and frequently entertained her intimate friends in it. Mrs. T. M. Kelley, Mrs. Weddell, Mrs. Sherlock Andrews, the Hoadleys, and the Woolseys would often drive out in their carriages to call upon Mrs. Foote, to take tea with her, or to spend the day.

Trouble began with Mrs. Foote's neglect to introduce her maids to the company and by requiring them to serve the table instead of sitting down at it with the guests. In the country district of that day this was an innovation. The "help" proved her claim of "being as good as anybody else" by being seated with the family, and when necessary, it was more often the mistress who left the table to procure some forgotten adjunct of it, or attend to the dessert. Mrs. Foote's very reasonable and sensible requirements as viewed from the stand-point of our day and generation, were considered personal insults, not only by the maids, but by their following of relatives and friends, although in every other way Mrs. Foote had been the most considerate mistress.

Meanwhile, the social attention she received and the customary sight of carriages standing before her door began to excite the animosity of the envious. This feeling grew as inevitably as all sentiment grows in a community that has but few outside interests, and every happening is of account.

Nearly north of this locality was a settlement with a reputation of being "rough," and which furnished most of the help sought by housewives within a radius of several miles. About the time that Mr. Foote launched out in his new store, he unfortunately added to the antagonism that had been smoldering in that settlement against his family by an adverse decision as a justice of the peace against two tavern-keepers whose business had sunk to the level of grogshops merely. The result was a boycott of his store, carried on aggressively and persistently, winning over or cowering his former customers. He became unable to meet his local bills or to pay eastern creditors, and finally he failed heavily. Disheartened and discouraged by the turn of affairs he traded his property on Euclid Ave. for Wisconsin land valued at $10 an acre, which proved to be mostly under water, and worth about 50 cents an acre.

"Nicest people I ever knew," declared an old gentleman born and raised within a few rods of the Foote homestead, and who narrated to the writer the above facts. "We never had finer neighbors, before or since. Kind, generous, and good through and through. Best folks I ever met, and it wasn't long after they left town that hired girls were *expected* to wait on table and eat afterward, and no one kicked up a rumpus over it, either. I know for a fact that more than one was sorry and ashamed that they didn't stand up for the Footes and down those no-account people who made all that trouble for them."

Mr. Herchel Foote removed to Saratoga Springs, N. Y. He died in the autumn of 1870 in his 80th year, at Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Foote died at the home of her son Edward in Larchmont Manor, N. Y., aged 89 years. This son had become a successful physician of New York City, with a summer home at Larchmont, and his son Dr. Edward Bliss Foote succeeded him in his practice.

1819

WILLES

The children of Herchel and Pamelia Foote:

Alfred Mills Foote, b. 1822; m. Ruth Adams; 2nd, Miss Sally Brush. His later years were spent on a fruit farm in New Jersey.

Edward Bliss Foote.

1819

WILLES

Three old weather-beaten headstones standing in a row in Erie Street Cemetery to the right of the main entrance are of peculiar interest to one having the early history of the city at heart. They indicate the graves of the first three editors of the old *Cleveland Herald,* Luther Willes, Ziba Willes, and Jewett Prime. All three died comparatively young, and of the same disease, tuberculosis.

The Willes were brothers, and the year they came to Cleveland, 1819, Luther was 30 and Ziba 24 years old. It has been found impossible to secure aught concerning the previous lives of these young men save that they were the sons of Sylvanus Willes of some town of New Hampshire, and that they came to Cleveland by the way of Erie, Pa., where, in September, 1818, Ziba had started the first newspaper published in that place. It was christened the "Erie Gazette," and was a venture that lasted but a year.

At the expiration of that time, the press, type, and other paraphernalia of a small printing-office were transferred to Cleveland, and in October, 1819, was published the first issue of the *Cleveland Herald,* a newspaper that existed for 66 years.

Ziba Willes was assisted in this by a former friend and associate, Eber D. Howe, a practical printer 21 years of age, whose native home was Clifton Springs, Saratoga County, N. Y. Mr. Howe retained his connection with the *Herald* but two years, then removed to Painesville, Ohio, where in July, 1822, he started the *Painesville Telegraph.* After his departure, Luther Willes was associated for a time with his brother in the publication of the *Herald,* but finally withdrew and removed to Bedford, Ohio.

Luther Willes married Fanny Willey, daughter of Allen and Sophia Frink Willey of Goshen, N. H. She was an exceptionally intelligent and attractive young woman, and a sister of Hon. John W. Willey, first Mayor of Cleveland. Although possessing no data to prove the supposition, the writer is inclined to the belief that the Willeys and the Willes brothers had been neighbors or schoolmates previous to their residence here, and that their arrival in Cleveland in the same year was not by mere chance.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Willes led an ideal life in the beautiful little village of Bedford. They were within an easy drive of Cleveland, and their pretty, hospitable home was often filled with their numerous town relatives and intimate friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John Willey, Rev. Elijah Willey, Dr. Joshua Mills and

wife, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Andrews, and the Dodge relatives were frequent and welcome guests. And hither in 1826 came the younger brother, Ziba Willes, already bearing in his shrunken cheeks and hollow cough premonitions of the fate that awaited him. A disease incident to childhood had affected his hearing and precluded general conversation, which caused him, at times, to experience the loneliness that comes to those alike afflicted. He is said to have been a very lovable character, kind, gentle, friendly to every one, regardless of circumstance, and exceedingly honest. He died at his brother's home in Bedford in 1830, aged 35 years, and was brought back to Cleveland and buried in Erie Street Cemetery.

Three years later Luther Willes, stricken by the same malady, was laid to rest beside him.

The children of Luther and Fanny Willes.

Charles Luther Willes, m. Anna Maria Gleason.
Maria Louise Willes, m. Gen. Jacob Medary of Columbus, Ohio.
Caroline A. Willes, m. Dr. Henry Slosson, a Cleveland physician and druggist.
Fanny Willes, m. Michael L. Sullivant.
Annette Willes, died young.

Mrs. Luther Willes survived her husband 47 years, and dying at an advanced age was laid beside the companion of her youth in Erie Street Cemetery. Her children, bereft of father in helpless childhood, received the best efforts of her life and made a success of their own. Her only son Charles, left a daughter, Miss Mary Sue Willes, who at this date, 1911, is an associate editor of a newspaper in St. Paul, Minn.

1819

SCRANTON

Scranton Avenue is one of the few city streets named after pioneers that has escaped the vandalism of the council that changed nomenclature into numbers.

Stephen Scranton of Ludlow, Mass., married Asenath Wright, daughter of Abel and Joshua Wright of New London, Conn. The couple had a family of eight children, the older of whom were born in Ludlow and Belcherstown, and the youngest, twin-daughters, Cornelia and Harriet, were born in 1817 near Cooperstown, N. Y.

Stephen Scranton was a skillful worker in steel and iron. He was a man of unu ual ability with an inventive turn of mind. He built works in Otsego Co., N. Y., for the manufacture of cut nails, the first one of its kind in the state. He possessed rare energy, and had he lived in this later day, would have been known as a "captain of industry" from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

But misfortune overtook him. His works were swept out of exist-

ence by fire again and again. The last time they burned down, he gave up the struggle, and with his family removed west, settling in Brighton, Lorain County.

Eunice Scranton, the oldest child of the family, married Rev. Steven V. Taylor, LL. D., President of Madison University, N. Y.

Abel Scranton died of consumption in Cleveland in 1828 at the age of 20.

Joel Scranton, the second child of Stephen and Ascenath Scranton, was born in Belcherstown in 1793. His father's continued misfortunes early made it imperative for Joel to strike out for himself. He had typical Yankee shrewdness to a degree, attributes more suited to mercantile pursuits than the one with which his boyhood had been familiar.

He was 26 years old when he came to Cleveland in 1819, on a little schooner laden with leather. He rented a small store at the foot of Superior Street, and in it stored his cargo. He soon disposed of it, for it was a commodity much in demand. Of this he had assured himself on a former visit, and reconnoiter. To the sale of leather he added that of dry-goods and groceries, and within a few years was doing a business that was steady in yearly growth.

He bought a farm of many acres lying between the river and the amphitheater of hills east and south of it, and since known as "Scranton Flats." Here he built a commodious brick dwelling, in which he lived and died. Years ago, some one with a facile pen pictured, most alluringly:

"The old home and orchard at the foot of the hill, the boat swinging by a chain to a ring in its nose at the shore, the horses and kine pasturing upon the green meadows of the Cuyahoga, the woods that crowned the heights, the humble dwellings struggling up the bluffs as if trying to scale them."

"The flocks of cheep grazing in the pasture have been succeeded by the white fleeces of the busy steam, and the rasp of scythes by the roar of a thousand wheels."

Mr. Scranton sometimes complained whimsically that his big farm and other extensive holdings kept him "land poor." Taxes and improvements yearly growing heavier and currency scarcer.

A Mr. Averill living in the east was his partner in real-estate holdings. "Scranton & Averill," as the firm was known, ceased at Mr. Scranton's death. Mr. Averill came on to Cleveland occasionally, but took no active part in the business. A son and three daughters inherited the latter's interest in the firm, and until very recently, if not yet, the heirs have drawn yearly upon the Cleveland estate.

In the office of T. H. and Edward Bushnell, Society for Savings Building, hangs a letter written by Joel Scranton to Mr. Averill in those early days of land investment.

Mr. Scranton was very unconventional, independent, and democratic. He had a keen sense of humor, and any one who could inveigle him into reminiscence was certain of a rare treat.

In June, 1829, by Rev. Stephen Peet, he was married to Miss Irene P. Hickox. She was the daughter of David and Phebe Post Hickox, who settled in Clinton, N. Y., a college town, in order to give their children

educational advantages. The family consisted of a son, Jesse Hickox, and several daughters.

David Hickox removed to Kinsman, Trumbull County, Ohio, and introduced into that locality the culture of silkworms which was attracting much attention in the east. He brought with him to Ohio cuttings of mulberry which he grafted upon native stock.

David Hickox served three years in the War of the American Revolution. He enlisted March, 1777, and was discharged June, 1780.

Irene Hickox finished her education at Mrs. Pierce's famous seminary in Litchfield, Conn., after which with Mrs. Lewis and an older sister, she started a school for young ladies at Warren, Ohio. A third sister looked after the household needs of the establishment while the others taught.

This venture was not a financial success however, and the sisters divided forces. Irene came to Cleveland and opened a select school in a dwelling on Superior Street below the present site of the American House. But Joel Scranton had other plans for Miss Irene, which he finally persuaded her to accept, and she dismissed her classes to become the mistress of his heart and home. There have been from time to time many beautiful tributes paid to Mrs. Scranton by those who knew her as a gentle, lovely girl, and as a cultured Christian woman whose society and friendship were sought and treasured alike by rich and poor.

She had a family of five children, four of whom she laid away one by one in Woodland Cemetery, and where she rests beside them.

The children of Joel and Irene Hickox Scranton:

Helen Maria Scranton, b. 1830; died at seven years of age.

Mary J. Scranton, b. 1832; m. in 1858, William Bradford.

George Hickox Scranton, b. 1834; died 11 months old.

Emily Louise Scranton, b. 1836; died 1857, 21 years.

Charles Hickox Scranton, b. 1839; died of quick consumption, aged 10 years.

Jenney ———, an adopted daughter, died of consumption.

Mrs. Mary Scranton, widow of the late William Bradford, has been long the sole survivor of her father's family. She lost her only child in infancy, but her home has never been a childless one. In it has dwelt perpetual youth through the presence there of one after another to whom she has been a mother. Her sympathy for the widow and the fatherless, and the homeless, has been acute and tender, and under many circumstances Mrs. Bradford has stood between the unfortunate and bitter, physical suffering. No one will ever learn of it through her.

She has been an active worker in the Old Trinity for many years. She founded the home on Prospect Street, giving to it personal service as well as financial support.

Mrs. Mary Bradford is one of the board of managers of the Women's department of the Cleveland Centennial Commission of 1896, under whose auspices this historical and genealogical work is being prepared and pub-

lished. For several years she has maintained at her home on Euclid Ave. the annual meeting of the board.

Mrs. Bradford's cousin and adopted daughter, Ella Bradford, married Rt. Rev. William Montgomery Brown, Bishop of Arkansas.

1819

ARMSTRONG

John Armstrong and wife, Phebe Stewart Armstrong, were living in East Cleveland in 1819. They were from New Jersey, that state that furnished so many of East Cleveland's earliest pioneers.

Elizabeth Armstrong, m. A. B. Gillspie.
Catherine Armstrong.
Adeline Armstrong, m. Jason Abbott. Died in Chardon, O.
Euphemia Armstrong, m. Ansel Walworth-Cleveland.
Caroline Armstrong, m. Luther Lewis.
Snover Armstrong, m. Mary Gun, granddaughter of Elijah Gun the pioneer of 1797.

1819

SOUTHWORTH

The name of Ebulous A. Southworth as early pioneer of Cleveland, does not appear in the Southworth genealogy, neither is there any other record available that gives his parentage or birthplace. He probably belonged to the New England branch of that family.

His occupation is given as "mill wright" and again as "carpenter and contractor." He served the town in a public capacity in different years, and was on the first public school board. He seems to have been a useful and respected citizen, who in the first years of his residence here was possessed of considerable property both real-estate and personal.

He was owner of original lots 29 and 30, bounded by St. Clair, Bank and Lake streets. His home was No. 94 Bank Street, and he had a large carpenter shop on Academy Street.

In 1828 is recorded his marriage to Elizabeth Belden, 27 years of age, the daughter of Silas and Sarah Andrews Belden of Canaan, Conn. She met Mr. Southworth while making her home with her brother, the well-known pioneer, Silas Belden. She was a teacher in the Academy on St. Clair Street, and was pleasantly recalled by her pupils in succeeding years.

The business panic of 1837 started a rapid decline in Mr. Southworth's fortune. His homestead on Bank street and other property are found in the many lists of delinquent taxes advertised for years following the

panic. The former, 66 feet, was sold in 1841 at auction by John A. Vincent, who had a mortgage upon it. Mrs. Southworth kept a boarding-house on Bank street for many years before and after the death of her husband. The latter was an estimable man, industrious, and of abstemious habits, but he lacked the business ability that in more skillful hands would have redeemed his fortune.

He died in 1870. Mrs. Southworth outlived all her family, and passed away in 1888 at the advanced age of 87.

The children of Ebulous and Elizabeth Southworth:

Mary C. Southworth, died in 1879, aged 45 years.
Sarah Southworth, died 1887, aged 49 years.
Louis Southworth, died 1862, aged 16 years.

The only son was the idol of his parents and sisters, and his early death was a blow from which they never recovered. Mr. and Mrs. Southworth were charter members of the First Methodist Church. The family all lie in Erie Street Cemetery.

1819

COWLES

Judge Samuel Cowles, son of Joseph and Sarah Mills Cowles, was born in Simsbury, Conn., and at the age of forty-four removed to Cleveland. It was in 1819, when the town was little more than a hamlet. He was a graduate of Williams College, had practised law for many years, and was a handsome, dignified gentleman of the old school of manners. Soon he became one of Cleveland's foremost and honored citizens, a lawyer of wide reputation, and was made a judge of common pleas court.

Besides the practice of his profession, he was identified with several business interests, and in time accumulated a fine property. He was considered a safe counselor and in all money transactions perfectly reliable and above all criticism.

His partner for many years was Alfred Kelley, a brilliant lawyer of early Cleveland, who was a railroad promoter during the '40s, and who removed to Columbus, where he died.

Judge Cowles' name occurs frequently in all histories of early Cleveland, especially in connection with philanthropic movements. He was president of the first anti-slavery society organized in northern Ohio, and was active in efforts to ameliorate the physical and spiritual condition of sailors frequenting our port.

Late in life, 1832, Judge Cowles married Miss Cornelia Whiting, a beautiful young woman of Lenox, Mass., many years his junior. Her parents were Gamaliel and ——— Dismore Whiting, and she was a sister of William B. Whiting, later a resident of the city.

Mrs. Cornelia Cowles was tall and of graceful and dignified bearing. She was universally admired and esteemed by the society of the village soon destined to be a city. Judge and Mrs. Cowles made a very distinguished-looking couple. They boarded at the Scovill Tavern until the completion of an elegant mansion which was being erected for them on the south side of Euclid Avenue, the present site of the Taylor store and Arcade.

Here Mrs. Cowles entertained most royally her own friends and the many distinguished associates of her husband. The couple were not blessed with children of their own, but their spacious home was made gay and attractive by young relatives of both. Mrs. Cowles' nephews and nieces, children of William Whiting, spent much of their time with her, and their presence in the household drew to it the younger element of the society of that day. Judge Cowles also had a very attractive young niece, Miss Helen Cowles, and some nephews, Samuel, Edwin, and Giles Cowles, all children of his half-sister Almira Foote, wife of Dr. E. W. Cowles, and they helped to make their uncle's house lively.

Judge Cowles died in 1837 and was buried in Erie Street Cemetery. His widow continued to occupy the homestead for some years, then sold it, in 1853, to a Roman Catholic sisterhood who established in it the Ursuline Convent and School. Not until 1893 was the building vacated and demolished. The lot upon which it stood was wide and extended back to Prospect Street. At his death Judge Cowles willed this end of the lot to his nephews.

After the sale of the Euclid residence Mrs. Cowles lived on the west side of Erie street near Superior. Meanwhile, she contracted an unfortunate second marriage with a Dr. Williams whom she divorced, much to the gratification of all her friends.

Her niece Cornelia Whiting, a charming young woman, continued to live with her aunt and was her devoted companion until Mrs. Cowles' death in 1864. The latter left considerable property, part of which consisted of a business block, 226 Superior street near the Square.

One-fourth of this she willed to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, also $6,000 in money with which to build it, and other bequests to religious and charitable societies. The residue of her estate was divided among her nephews and nieces.

Mrs. Cornelia Cowles was placed beside her husband and her mother in Erie Street Cemetery.

1819

BURGESS

Almon Burgess, son of Ebenezer and Hannah Gibbs Burgess of Sandwich, Mass., in 1808 married Betsey Hill of Grafton, Vt. They came to Cleveland eleven years later, and their first home was a log-house on Lake Street near Water Street set in the woods. Tall forest trees or an undergrowth of oaks, with stumps in every direction, surrounded them.

A few years later a narrow, new street was cut between Bank and Water streets, which was given the name of Burgess Lane, which later was changed to Orange Alley, and finally to Johnson Street. Here the Burgess family moved, and here Mr. and Mrs. Burgess died.

Orange Alley was a favorite residence from the start, because it was so near the heart of the settlement. Every one who could, lived below the Public Square, and so, many families who afterward became very prominent in the social and commercial life of the hamlet, lived for many years on Orange Alley or Johnson Street.

Mrs. Burgess was a small, delicate woman, naturally pale, and gentle in her speech. She is remembered with enthusiasm by those now living who knew her in her childhood.

Mr. Dudley Baldwin once remarked that her boys, who developed into succesful business men, inherited their talent in that direction from their mother, who was capable and far-sighted. Mr. Burgess was a kind-hearted, honest, inteligent man, but not a money-maker; consequently, the family suffered hardship until the two sons were able to assist in its support. They were devoted to their mother through life, and could rarely speak of her without tears. She never failed to visit their bedside every night of their boyhood to bid them good-night, and to tuck in the bed-clothes. Mr. Burgess died in 1873, aged 88 years, and Mrs. Burgess in 1850, aged 72 years.

On the corner of Water and Johnson streets was a building in which a man named Lee was brought suffering with cholera in the fatal epidemic of 1832. No one was brave enough to care for the victim, and he doubtless would have died there alone in his great suffering but for Mr. Burgess who attended to his wants with the greatest tenderness until the man recovered. In this same year, a steamboat landed some cholera-stricken sailors or passengers on the beach near the mouth of the river, which was then many rods west of where it now is, and abandoned the poor wretches to their fate, proceeding on its way to Detroit. Again Mr. Burgess responded to the call of humanity, and carried them to a place of shelter, nursed them night and day, and saw that those who died were buried with respect and decency.

His daughter, *Almira Burgess,* born 1810, married Ara Sprague, a man very much like his father-in-law, for when nearly the whole hamlet was ill with fever, every member of the Walworth family stricken, and not enough well ones to care for the sick, Mr. Ara Sprague nursed people night and day until worn out himself for want of rest and sleep. He removed to Huron, Erie Co. Almira Burgess Sprague died, and Ara Sprague married secondly Dinah Munger, an exceedingly bright woman, who, three years ago, was living in Chicago, nearly 100 years of age.

Ara and Almira Sprague's son, George Sprague, was a prominent commission merchant doing business on Merwin Street until after the Civil War. The second child of Almon and Betsey Burgess was *Clarissa,* a beautiful girl who died in her teens and was greatly mourned by her family and young companions. Cleveland men yet living recall her as a sweet personality.

Eliza Burgess married Dr. D. C. Branch, and also removed to Huron,

but returned to the city in after years. She lived to be an old lady, leaving an unmarried daughter.

Solon Burgess, of the long well-known firm of S. & L. Burgess, wholesale grocers, never married. He was much interested in all benevolent work of the city. He died aged 83 years.

Leonard Burgess, the only child born in Cleveland, married Renda Lyon, grandchild of the founder of Strongsville, Ohio. He died a few years since, aged 79. His widow died recently. A very interesting daughter, Anna Burgess, survives her parents, and lives on Prospect Street, near Hayward. True to the traditions of her family, she cares little for society, and devotes much of her time and her income to benevolent enterprises.

1819

BLAIR

It was in 1819, that John and Henry Blair, pioneers of Cleveland, left the Maryland home of their parents Samuel and Polly (Shields) Blair, journeyed across the Alleghenies, and came, at length, to the hamlet of Cleveland on Lake Erie.

They were farmer boys and poor. John was 26 years old and had just $3 in his wallet, yet his whole cash capital seemed a goodly sum in those days of virtually no money, barter and exchange being the only method of doing business.

He had a healthy, vigorous body, an active mind and a stout heart, and within a short time was making a good living for himself and family.

In July, 1820, his first child was born, showing that either he brought his wife with him or was married soon after his arrival in Cleveland. She was Elizabeth Holm, daughter of Abraham Holm of Wilkesburgh, Pa., and was 22 years old.

The young couple boarded for a time at the Carter Tavern, and then began housekeeping at No. 60 Bank street. Their lot was wide, extending to the north-east corner of St. Clair street, and ran through to Academy street, named for the school building erected on the corner of John Blair's home lot, and facing St. Clair street. It is now Fire Engine House No. 1.

The Blair residence was in the center of the lot, and the ground space to the south side of it was devoted to flowers, of which Mrs. Blair was passionately fond, spending many hours each day in caring for them. Her flower-garden was the admiration of the town, and its location on the corner of two principal streets made it conspicuous, and brought its beauty and fragrance in close touch with the passer-by.

Many a handful of her precious blossoms did kind Mrs. Blair hand over her picket-fence to children who on their way to the Academy paused with wistful eyes at the flowers in bloom. And we may be sure that many of her floral treasures found their way into the homes of neighbors or friends, to cheer the invalid or as a tribute to departed ones.

It was in this garden-spot that the artist sat to sketch the well-known "View of St. Clair street looking east from Bank street in 1836."

John Blair was a very capable business man, quickly recognizing opportunities and availing himself of them. He built a warehouse on the river south of where St. Clair street begins. Like other warehouses of early days, it was painted red, and for long years was a landmark on the river-front.

He engaged in the forwarding and commission business, traded with Indians and farmers, and sent their furs and produce off on vessels flying between this port and others.

The opening of the canal helped him considerably, and he built the first boat, the one that in 1827 took the celebrated trip to Eight-mile Lock and return, bearing as passengers a distinguished company of citizens and out-of-town guests.

In 1836 John Blair erected a fine Colonial homestead on a large farm he had purchased on Euclid Ave. beyond Hudson street, renamed Sterling Ave., now E. 30th St.

Probably no house in Cleveland Township was more carefully or staunchly built. It was a facsimile of Mr. Blair's boyhood home in Maryland.

It set far back from the south side of the road, so far that when Prospect street was extended eastward from Sterling Ave., it passed north of the house with the sidewalk but a few feet from its front door. The house had a two-storied veranda to the main part, and high wings flanked this on each side. The Blair lane that led from the house to Euclid Ave. then became "Fern street."

The Blairs maintained a lavish hospitality in this many-roomed mansion. It seemed very far out of town in those days and many a string of carriages in summer, or bob-sleds in winter, bore crowds of town friends out to the hospitable home to be entertained at supper and to spend the evening.

Mrs. Blair's garden was transplanted from the old Bank street site, and greatly enlarged and enriched with rare floral treasures.

She died in 1860, at 63 years of age. Mr. Blair survived her 12 years. They were both laid at rest in Erie Street Cemetery.

The family consisted of six children, only one of whom married. They were:

Mary Jane Blair, died 1899, aged 79 years.

Eliza Ann Blair, died 1899, aged 77 years; m. George W. Slingluff.

Henry Blair, died 1826, aged 2 years.

Harriet Blair, died 1835, aged 8 years.

John H. Blair, died 1872, aged 42 years.

Elizabeth Blair, died 1904, aged 72 years.

The Blair daughters were all fine women, all members of the Old Stone Church.

Elizabeth, the last one of the family, was the treasurer of the Woman's Department of the Cleveland Centennial Commission, and was greatly interested in the preparation of these volumes. At her death the homestead was demolished.

BROOKS

One of the early pioneers of Newburgh was David Brooks. He was of New England stock, having been born in Bristol, Vermont, in 1782. About the age of 31, he went to St. Lawrence County, New York, and there married Miss Mercy Holcomb, a young woman of sterling worth whose father had been an officer in the American Revolution; she also was born in Vermont, in the town of Panton.

In the year 1819, Mr. and Mrs. David Brooks came to Newburgh, settling temporarily in the western part of the township. Three years later, Mr. Brooks purchased 100 acres of land of John Hubbard, on the southwest corner of what is now Harvard street and Marcelline Ave., but which then were scarcely more than bridle-paths, and the immediate neighborhood an unbroken wilderness. He immediately erected a log-house on Harvard street, in which they lived many years, and afterwards he built a frame-house on Marcelline Ave., where he and his wife died.

Mr. Brooks and Mr. Greenleese, who bought adjoining land on the west, used to make yearly pilgrimages to Madison, Ohio, on horseback to make payments on their land to Mr. Hubbard, who lived in that place.

There were nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Brooks. They were:

Betsey Brooks, m. Franklin A. Andrus. She died in her 60th year.

Samuel Brooks, m. Caroline Rathbun.

Freeman Brooks, m. Lydia Rathbun.

Harriet Brooks, m. Henry L. Ferris.

David Brooks, Jr., died at the age of 21.

Charles Brooks, m. Sarah Ann Snell.

Midas Brooks, m. Sarah Walpole.

Betsey Brooks Andrus often talked of her girlhood days, and one of her stories told to the younger generation she was compelled to repeat over and over. It seemed so incredible and so thrilling. One day, a huge black bear came lumbering across the road in front of the old log-house. One can imagine the scampering in-doors, the fright, and the anxiety as to what the creature would do. But he went steadily about his business, whatever that may have been, and passing west of the house, he disappeared down the big gully, yet in a state of primitive wilderness.

Harriet Brooks Ferris, the youngest daughter, who removed to Hammond, N. J., says that the women of the family grew tired of the limits and inconveniences of the log-cabin, and were all delighted when the new frame-house was ready for occupancy. And yet, in looking back upon the earlier home, she realized that they had lived happy, peaceful lives, that the expression "Log House Hospitality" indicated all that it meant to express, a never-failing one. Wayfarers asking for lodging and food were never turned away. Somehow, and in some way, sometimes with much over-crowding and discomfort for the family, room was made, even for quite a party arriving hungry and worn out with travel.

Caroline, Malinda, and Lydia Rathbun, who married the Brooks boys, were the daughters of Edmund and Julia Rathbun.

Samuel Brooks died in his 47th year, and his wife survived him for many years.

Charles Brooks settled in South Bend, Ind.

1819

BLAIR

Freeman Brooks removed to Madison, Ohio, and died there in his 69th year. His widow returned to Newburgh, and lived several years after her husband's death.

The members of the Brooks family who remained in Newburgh and held on to their property were well repaid, as in time it became of great value. The farms were cut into building lots, and are now the most populous part of that part of Cleveland. Several of the grandchildren have made much of their lives, and today are highly respected members of society.

1819

BLAIR

Henry Blair of Maryland was a brother of John Blair the merchant. Henry was a mason, and perhaps more necessary to the little town than his brother, for men with a trade were in much demand those days, while there seemed to be merchants in plenty. He never gained much wealth, but he married a member of a fine family, and raised children who were a credit to the community.

Mrs. Blair was Eliza Meech, daughter of Gurdon and Lucy Swan Meech of Bozrah, Conn., who came to the city in 1832. Her sisters were Mrs. O. M. Burke, Mrs. Jabez Gallup, and Mrs. Isham Morgan, all the finest of women.

The children of Henry and Eliza Meech Blair:

Hattie Blair, m. George Wyman.
Nelly Blair, m. Henry Newbury, a second wife.
Lucy Blair, m. William Wallace Goodwin.
Minnie Blair, m. Harvey Rice, Jr.

The Henry Blairs lived No. 63 Ontario street.

1819

HUBBARD

Israel Hubbard and his wife Rhoda Hulbert, daughter of Timothy and Nabby Hulbert, moved from Broome, Schoraic County, N. Y., to Newburgh, in 1819. Mr. Hubbard's father had exchanged a farm in Broome for a large tract of unimproved timber land in Newburgh, now within the city limits.

With Mr. Israel Hubbard were his sister Cynthia Hubbard Titus, her husband Stephen Titus, and their three children. Mr. Hubbard commenced a clearing, built a log-house, and with his wife and babe moved into it. This log-cabin stood on the north side of Woodland Ave., nearly

opposite Herald street. Later, Stephen Titus and family took up their residence there.

Wolves often howled around the house very unpleasantly. One evening, after the ground about the house had been cleared and corn growing, Mrs. Hubbard saw what she thought to be a black hog in the corn, and went to drive it away. It ran before her until it reached a fence, she following it closely, when, to her amazement, it climbed over. It was a black bear.

In 1822, the Hubbard and Titus families moved into new homes on what was afterward Kinsman street, but then dense woods. Mrs. Hubbard died 30 years after coming here, aged 53 years.

The children:

Emmeline Hubbard, m. Mr. Warren. *Aaron Hubbard.*
Ruth Hubbard. *Jared Hubbard.*

After Mrs. Rhoda Hubbard's death, Mr. Hubbard married Phebe Hotchkiss, born 1822. She had two sons and two daughters: *William, Frank, Ada,* and *Mary Hubbard.*

In the summer of 1820, Aaron Hubbard, father of Israel, his wife Esther Tibbals Hubbard, their daughter Ada, and their son Amos moved from Broome to the new home. They came in two covered wagons, one drawn by horses, the other by oxen, and brought with them one or more cows, which supplied them with milk on the three weeks' journey. They were accompanied by David Sheldon, wife and sisters, bound for Richfield. When they reached Buffalo, Mr. Hubbard shipped the heaviest of his loads, and took passage on the steamer "Walk-in-the-Water," leaving his wife in charge of the company. She drove the horses all the way from Buffalo to Newburgh. They entered the State of Ohio on July Fourth. They came upon some boys celebrating Independence Day with a pine-log cannon, the leader of whom was considerate enough to warn her that they were about to fire, and to hold the horses with a tight rein.

The one log-house previously built on Woodland Ave. sheltered the three families for several weeks after their arrival, then another house was built. Mr. Hubbard had intended building a frame-house, at once, for his wife, and had brought nails and hardware with him for that purpose. But a barn for storing their crops was a necessity, and the nails went into it, and the more ambitious home was postponed for two years.

Mrs. Aaron Hubbard was a woman of good judgment, cheerful, intelligent, fond of reading, and retained her mental faculties and excellent memory to the last of her long life. She was born in Durham, Conn., in 1771. The memories of her childhood included the Revolutionary War. One winter, when subsistence for the Continental Army was hard to be obtained, the troops were quartered at the homes of Connecticut people, one, two or more, in a place. Four were sent to her father's, Mr. Tibbal's home, and remained there all winter. When she was about eight years old, word came that Gen. Washington was expected to pass through the town, and her family all went out to the gate to salute him as he passed by.

Mrs. Hubbard not only lived to see great changes from the wilderness

to cultivated fields and refined homes, but also the universal change from hand work to machine work. She survived her husband many years, an example of cheerful, unselfish, Christian, old age, being 88 years old at her death.

Israel Hubbard, m. Rhoda Hulbert.
Cynthia Hubbard, m. Stephen Titus.
Ada Hubbard, m. Richard Woolsey, in 1821, and lived in Willoughby, O.
Amos Hubbard, m. Doty Hand, sister of Mrs. David Clement, in 1828. (He died in 1837, and his widow married John Healy, by whom she had two sons, the well-known Healy brothers, merchants of Newburgh.)
John Hubbard, m. Rebecca Bergan; 2nd, Mrs. Jennie Hazen.
Esther Hubbard, m. Alvin B. Rathbun.
Hemen Hubbard, m. Helen M. Knapp.

1819

MATHER

Cleveland had a very early citizen who was a lineal descendant and namesake of Cotton Mather the celebrated Massachusetts divine.

The Cleveland Cotton Mather was educated for the ministry, but health failing, he was sent by his parents into the wilds of Pennsylvania in the hope that he might there recruit his strength, and be enabled to return east and enter upon the career planned for him.

But Cupid, roaming the western forests, met up with Mr. Mather, and shot him with an arrow that diverted all life lines laid out into other channels. The young man met a Scotch lassie named Charlotte Dagget, the daughter of a farmer living in Greenfield, Pa., and straightway fell deeply in love.

Many and various were the protestations that poured in upon him from his family, but without avail. When the wedding took place has not been preserved, but one of their six children was born in 1810.

The family removed to Cleveland about 1819, and, evidently, Mr. Mather purchased one or more of the outlying ten-acre lots bordering on the hamlet, as one of the daughters, then nine years old, tended her father's sheep within walking distance of the Public Square. She was Maria M. Mather, eventually Mrs. Sprague Perkins, and with her husband became an early settler of Saginaw, Mich. Their son Sanford Perkins was a well-known citizen of that place, filling several important positions of public trust.

The Mather family remained in Cleveland for some years; how many cannot be learned, nor whether the parents died here or moved away. The little girl that tended sheep lived to be nearly 90 years of age, physically active and mentally bright until the last. She was grandmother of Mrs. Ashley Ames, Jr., of Miles Ave.

1820

POPULATION, 150*

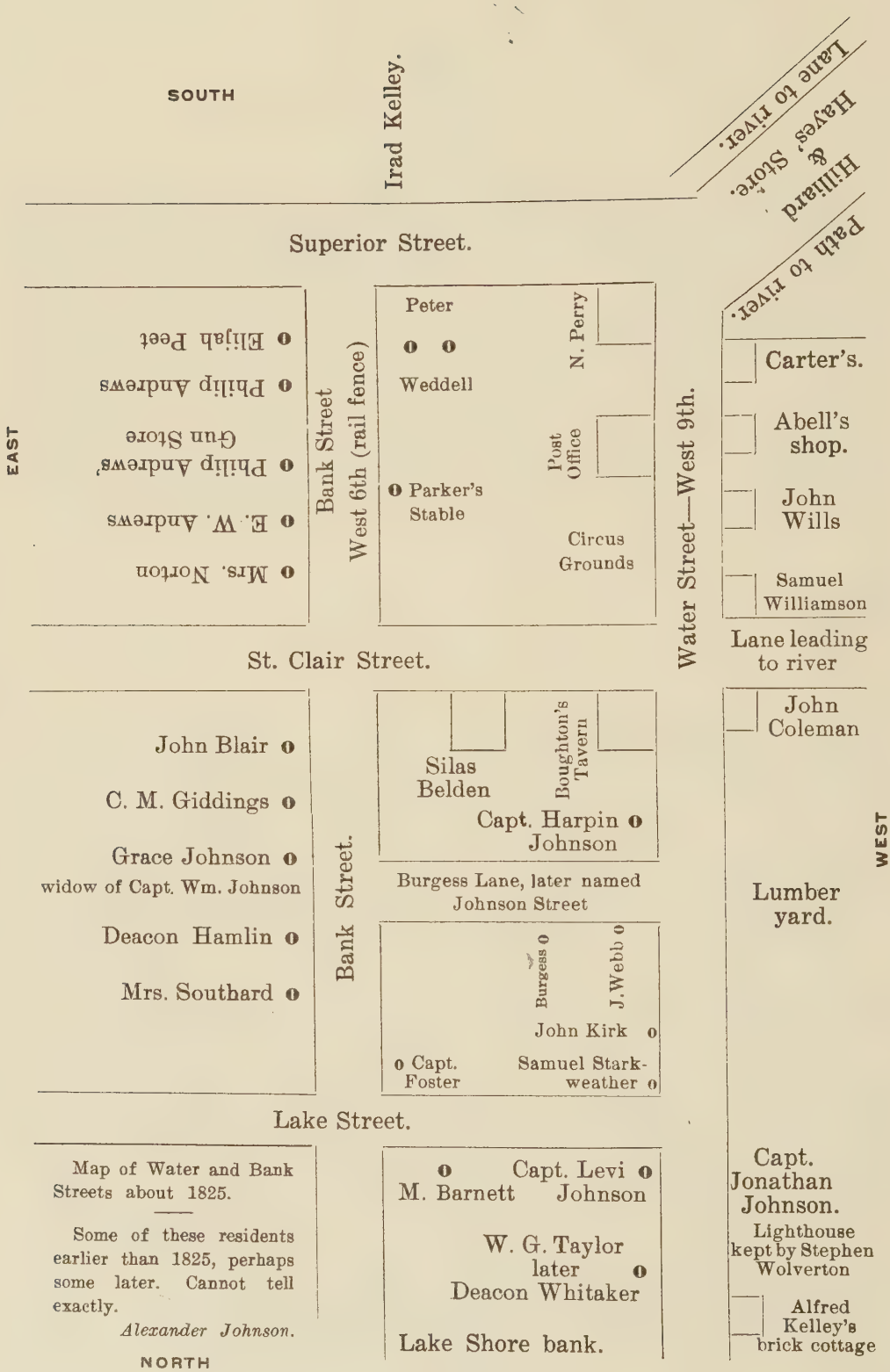
TOWN OFFICERS

President, Horace Perry.
Trustees, Wileman White, Walworth, Irad Kelly.
Postmaster, Irad Kelly.
Recorder, Samuel Cowles.
Treasurer, A. W. Walworth.
Marshal, Harvey Wellman.
Collector of Customs, Ashbel Walworth.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Sheriff, Seth Doan.
Prosecuting Attorney, Alfred Kelly.
Treasurer, Daniel Kelly.
Recorder, Horace Perry.
Surveyor, S. S. Baldwin.

* More than doubled in past two years.



Map of Water and Bank Streets about 1825.

Some of these residents earlier than 1825, perhaps some later. Cannot tell exactly.

Alexander Johnson.

SPANGLER

Michael Spangler of York Co., Pennsylvania, married Elisabeth Miller who was born in Maryland in the last decade of the eighteenth century.

They removed to Canton, Ohio, where they lived for a time and then, concluding to make another change of residence, in 1820 with their family of little children they started for Cleveland. They suffered many hardships in their travels through forests, and fording or riding on dangerous rivers.

Mr. Spangler bought the tavern on the north side of Superior Street formerly owned by George Wallace, and called the Commercial House. This they kept for many years. The Miller Block now occupies the site. He afterward purchased a farm of John Shenfelt, and left the tavern in order to live on and cultivate it. Here he died in 1836. The farm-house still stands on the corner of East Madison and Hough avenues, and is occupied by their grandson.*

Mr. and Mrs. Spangler were the first couple in Cleveland that could speak the German language, and that nationality has reason to be proud of the fact, for they were fine people in every way, greatly admired and thoroughly respected.

Mrs. Spangler was a helpmate in laying the foundation of their future prosperity. She was a capable manager, a skilled cook, and her cordial smile and warm welcome to the stranger, or frequent guest, made the small tavern a popular shelter for those who needed a transient home.

She drew a pension after Mr. Spangler's death for services he rendered his country during the War of 1812. She died in 1880, at the age of 91, having outlived her husband for forty-four years.

The children of Michael and Elisabeth Miller:

Margaret Spangler, m. Joseph K. Miller, son of William and Hannah Miller.

Miller M. Spangler, m. Deborah Potts.

Catherine Spangler, m. William Lemen of England.

Basil Spangler, m. Julia Stedman, daughter of Buckley Stedman, and secondly, Matilda McCarg.

Mary Spangler, m. Thomas Lemen, brother of William. They both died young, leaving a little daughter who became Mrs. John Underner.

Harriet Spangler, unmarried.

Margaret Spangler was married in 1826, and like her mother, was destined to live many years a widow, for her husband died in 1840, and she outlived him 51 years. Their residence was on Bank Street, corner of Frankfort Street.

It was said of Mrs. Miller at her death in 1891 that "she was a woman of many admirable traits of character," and that "she ended her long and active life replete with many acts of benevolence and charity."

The children of Joseph and Margaret Miller:

Mary Miller, m. Edwin Rouse.

James Miller, m. Sophia Hensch.

Henry Miller.

William L. Miller, m. Augusta Petingill.

* Demolished in 1913.

SPANGLER

Miller M. Spangler was an active man through his long life, most of which was spent on the farm with his mother. He was chief of one of the voluntary fire companies that did such valuable service to the city before the present system was established. He was sheriff for many years, and did his duty most fearlessly. In later life he was a maltster doing a large business. He married, in 1839, Miss Deborah Ann Potts. She was the daughter of Samuel Potts of Ontario, Canada, and Mary Dockstader Potts.

Mrs. Miller Spangler was the niece of Nicholas, Richard, and Butler Dockstader, early residents of the town. She died in 1896, at the farmhouse, corner of East Madison and Hough Aves., where she had lived many years of her married life.

They had but one child, *George Spangler,* who continued to live in the old homestead. He married Miss Ella Kinney, daughter of Alonzo and Eliza Sharp Kinney of Wynantskill, N. Y., and has two sons, Kinney and George Spangler.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller Spangler adopted a little girl whose parents were lost on Lake Erie. She continued to live with them until after their death.

This farm, which cost but $2,000 when purchased by the Spanglers, is at the present time worth a fortune. It was divided among the children. Spangler Ave. was named for the family.

Catherine Spangler married William Lemen in 1827. They lived on the south-east corner of the Public Square, now the site of the Cuyahoga Building, in a beautiful cottage, a famous landmark for many years. It was built of stone, was sixty feet wide, and one story high. The roof extended over the front its entire width, and was supported by eight stone columns. These were preserved when the cottage was torn down in 1854, and were used in the erection of a Grecian temple now on the family lot in Lake View Cemetery.

Mrs. Lemen lived in the "Stone Cottage" for twenty-five years. She entertained frequently, and had a large circle of friends who loved her. She was a life-long member of Trinity Church. She died in 1884, having outlived her husband 32 years. The homestead site was leased to James Parmalee in 1889 for a term of 99 years.

The children of William and Catherine Spangler Lemen:

Anna Lemen, m. William H. Sholl.
Catherine Lemen, m. George Howe; died in 1912. D. S. P.
Mary Lemen, m. Walter Morrison of Columbus. She died 1892.

Basil Spangler was a merchant. He also served in the volunteer fire department, and was one of the three men who composed the first board of water commissioners of the city.

Harriet Spangler, the youngest child of the pioneers, was considered a great beauty in her youth, and attracted much attention. An old lady told the writer that at an early day, while stopping at a wayside inn near Akron, she met Mr. Spangler and his daughter Harriet, who were on their way to or from Akron, and remained for the night at the same

inn. The house was full of guests and the two young women were compelled to occupy the same room.

"I never before nor since saw such beautiful arms and neck as she possessed. They were dazzling white, and so prettily shaped."

To those who knew Harriet Spangler only in her eccentric and unattractive old age, this would seem incredible. But when living in the Spangler tavern in the '30s, she was known by the traveling public as "The Dutch beauty." She never married, but lived many years on a large, inherited property, corner of Euclid and Spangler avenues.

The Lemen brothers, William and Thomas, must have come to Cleveland before 1827. They seemed to be very popular young men, and often were alluded to in old letters in terms of respect or affection. Thomas Lemen belonged to the volunteer department, and was captain of one of its companies. He died in 1851, and William in 1852. They left daughters, but no sons. Mrs. Catherine Underner, wife of Prof. John Underner, is the only living member of that generation. She is living in Zanesville, Ohio.

1820

MARKS

Four young men started together in 1820 on a journey from Milford, Conn., to Cleveland, each intent upon buying land in the Ohio wilderness, clearing it off into a farm, and establishing thereon a home. They were Nehemiah Marks, Wilson Bennet, Richard Treat, and Victor Clark. Only the first-named selected this locality, the others settling outside the township. Upon reaching Cleveland, they first hunted up a former Milford neighbor who had preceded them and built a log-house on the present site of Calvary Cemetery, and was keeping bachelor's hall until the arrival of his family from the east. Thomas Ross welcomed the weary travelers, and entertained them until they could decide upon their future movements.

Nehemiah Marks hesitated between two 100-acre tracts of land offered for sale. One was in the vicinity of the present market-house and between Broadway and the river-valley, at three dollars an acre. The soil seemed poor, the timber on it of inferior quality, so he chose the other one, on Broadway, but miles eastward, at five dollars an acre. Had he selected the 100 acres at the junction of Woodland and Broadway, and held it, leasing it for long terms as it developed, today no prudent descendant of Nehemiah Marks would be without a comfortable income.

In 1822, Mr. Marks married Clarissa Parmeter. The ceremony was performed by Theodore Miles in the Miles homestead, now the Turney residence. She was the daughter of William and Lorana Meigs Parmeter of Rutland, Vt. She had been a school-teacher in her native state.

Miss Parmater received an unexpected offer one day from a neighbor who was about to start for Ohio. He told her that she might accompany them, if she wished, free of expense, if she would drive a one-horse wagon for them all the way. But she must be at his house the next morning before sunrise, all ready to start.

This was short notice for such an important change in her life, and to go on such a long journey. She was equal to the occasion, however, and hurriedly disposing of her household goods, collecting money due her for teaching, paying a few debts, and preparing her wardrobe, she was on hand the next morning at the appointed time.

Soon after her arrival in Newburgh, she began teaching near where the State Hospital now stands. In 1822 she married Nehemiah Marks, and began housekeeping the next day in a log-house where they lived together 54 years. They had four daughters, and two sons. She died in 1876, as dies the Christian, in a full faith of another and better life.

Nehemiah Marks went back to Connecticut in 1821. Except a ride of 26 miles, he walked all the way. It is claimed that it took but 13 days to accomplish the journey. When he returned to Ohio he drove an ox-team, a horse and wagon, his sister Content Marks accompanying him.

When the Marks log-cabin was raised, a big crowd of neighbors and friends turned out to give a helping hand. Mr. Marks preserved a list of these. It is still cherished by his son, and it is interesting to note how many names of well-known Newburgh pioneers it contains. Mr. and Mrs. Marks once entertained a guest who became a national celebrity. The summer of 1845 was marked by a disastrous drouth. Consequently, there was a scant hay-crop, and scarcely grain enough to seed the following year's corn and wheat-fields. Hay was $20 a ton, and cows could be bought for three dollars each.

December 10th, a tall man wearing a plug hat and swallow-tailed coat appeared at the Marks cabin. He was driving a flock of 104 sheep. Mr. Marks recognized him as John Brown, living in a county south of this one, and a dealer in stock.

"You must put me up, Mr. Marks," he exclaimed. "Now don't say 'No.' My sheep are wet and starving. I have come from Buffalo on a steamer, and the waves washed over the decks and into the hold, soaking my sheep through to the skin. I drove them all the way on foot from Connecticut to Buffalo, and from the river here. You *must* take us in, Mr. Marks. Now don't say 'No,'" he repeated.

He was entertained, and his sheep fed and sheltered for the night. Mr. Brown was asked if he would share a bed with one of the youngsters of the household, and readily acquiesced. The son who had the honor of sleeping with "John Brown, whose soul is marching on," was Nehemiah Marks, Jr., still living at the age of 79.

The children of Nehemiah and Clarissa Marks:

Mary Louisa Marks, b. 1823; m. Jacob Flick.

LaFayette Marks, b. 1825; m. Jane Osborn.

Caroline Marks, b. 1826; m. Aaron Palmer.

Marilla Marks, b. 1828; m. Harlow E. Faulk.

Rosetta Marks, b. 1831; m. 1st, Charles E. Chamberlain; 2nd, Addison Halladay.

Nehemiah Marks, Jr., b. 1833; m. Maria Wells.

1820

PRITCHARD

Nehemiah Marks, Sr., was the youngest son of Abraham and Content Merwin Marks. His mother was related to the Cleveland Merwins, early pioneers of the village. Mr. Marks died in 1879, and his wife Clarissa Parmater Marks in 1876.

Nehemiah Marks, Jr., possesses an old flint-musket that has been in his family for 157 years, perhaps longer. It was used by three generations in three wars, father, son, and grandson, in the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812. Mr. Marks' grandfather, William Parmater, and his two brothers, John and Joshua Parmater, were also in the Revolutionary War.

1820

PRITCHARD

Jared and Anna Baird Pritchard living in East Cleveland had three daughters and a son, all of whom married into prominent pioneer families of the town.

Anna Pritchard, m. Horace Gun.
Sally Pritchard, m. Samuel Potter, removed to Medina.
Baird Pritchard, m. Julia Pardee.
Polly Pritchard, m. Timothy Doan.

Mrs. Julia Pardee Pritchard was born in Waterbury, Conn., in 1796, came to Cleveland in 1832. She became a widow early, and lived many years No. 97 St. Clair street, supporting her family through a boarding-house. She was a fervent Methodist, and much beloved in that society when its only church edifice stood on St. Clair street, corner of Wood. She came to be well known as "Mother" Pritchard. She died 1874.

The children of Baird and Julia Pritchard:

Anna Pritchard, m. Capt. Stanard. (There was a steamboat captain living here in 1845, Capt. C. C. Stanard.)
Harriet Pritchard.
Marcus A. Pritchard, a sailor.

1820

TITUS

There were two brothers and a sister by the name of Titus living in Newburgh at an early day, Stephen, James, and Phebe Titus. Stephen married Cynthia Hubbard, daughter of Aaron Hubbard, who came to Newburgh in 1820.

She was an intelligent, kind woman, an exceedingly interesting correspondent. They removed to Brandon, Wis., and her children used to

beg the privilege of reading her letters to the relatives in Newburgh and elsewhere before they were mailed, for they often contained news items which had escaped their own observation.

Two of her children married into the Ely family of Deerfield, O., *Mary Titus* to Hanson Ely, and *Giles Titus* to Mary Ely. *Eliza Titus* married James Reeves and died in Wisconsin. *Louise Titus* married twice, 1st to William Hubbard, 2nd to a Mr. Millard; removed to Marquette, Mich. *Melissa Titus* married Edward Stickle, and removed to Dakota. *Phebe Titus* remained single.

Giles Titus, Hanson Ely, and their wives died in Iowa, aged people.

James Titus, brother of Stephen, married Philena White, who also came to Newburgh in 1820. They lived on Kinsman street and raised a family of children, Mary, Eliza, Sarah, Henrietta and John Titus. Henrietta was blind all her life. John married a Miss Foot, and removed to Wellington, Ohio.

Phebe Titus, the sister of Stephen and James, married Peter Wilsie. She had three sons, Stephen, Reuben, and Wilkeson Wilsie, all of whom, if yet living, would be very old men. The family all moved to some western state.

1820

WEDDELL

Only two generations, covering a period of 94 years, bridge the arrival of a noted Cleveland pioneer and today.

Peter Martin Weddell came here in 1820, aged 32 years. Horace Weddell, his only living son, walks the streets of Cleveland in 1914, erect, alert, his bearing suggesting many more years of life before him.

Peter M. Weddell came from Pennsylvania, a state that furnished the Spanglers, and other valuable recruits to Cleveland's early citizenship. His father died before he was born, and after the second marriage of his mother, she took him with her to live in Kentucky. Either the stepfather was poor, or personally objectionable, for Peter was only 14 years old when he started out to earn his own living. His first employment as clerk in a store, so demonstrated his faithfulness and usefulness that he was taken into partnership with his employer, doubtless without furnishing any capital.

During the War of 1812, and when in his '20s, he made a venture of fortune by investing in a store in Newark, Ohio. Thither came Sophia Lenora Perry, eldest daughter of Nathan Perry, Jr., a Cleveland pioneer. Hull's surrender had caused great excitement and fear all along the south shore of Lake Erie. It was possible that the British troops and Indians might swoop down upon the settlers any time. Many families fled in a body, or sent some of the younger members to points farther south.

Mrs. Robert Gilmore, a sister of Mrs. Nathan Perry, Jr., resided in Newark, and Miss Sophia was dispatched to her for safe keeping. Here she met Mr. Weddell, and though very young, barely 16 years, married

him in 1815. Five years later they removed to Cleveland, doubtless for Mrs. Weddell's sake, that she might be near her mother, for Newark, at that time, was far more prosperous than this town, and from a business stand-point, had greater possibilities.

The store and dwelling of Nathan Perry was on the corner of Superior and Water streets, and the Weddells first lived in a small house east of it. In 1821, Mr. Weddell bought the lot where the east end of the Rockefeller Building now stands. It belonged originally to David Clark who died on Water Street in 1806. Uncle Abram Hickox's blacksmith shop had previously occupied the lot, and this was then removed to the other side of the street near Seneca, now West 3rd. Mr. Weddell built a brick store on the corner, and over this the family lived for a year or two.

Peter M. and Sophia L. Weddell had four children:

Laura and *Caroline Weddell*, died young.

Peter P. Weddell, b. 1817; died 1839, aged 22 years.

Horace Weddell, b. 1823, married 1st, Mary Webster, daughter of Benjamin Webster; 2nd, Mary Tinerman.

The life of Mrs. Sophia Perry Weddell was brief. She died in 1823 when only 23 years of age, and was buried in the Perry lot in old Erie Street Cemetery.

A portrait of her, painted by the famous artist, Rembrant Peale, is a treasured possession of her son, Horace Weddell. The features of this portrait are beautiful and expressive.

A year after his wife's death, Mr. Weddell married 2nd, Mrs. Eliza Owen Bell, a charming young widow, the daughter of Noah and Elisabeth Gilmore Owens of Coimens on the Hudson River, who removed to Newark, Ohio, early in the '20s. Eliza Owen married David Bell who died a year or two afterward. His widow came to Cleveland on a visit and married Mr. Weddell.

She was a noble Christian woman, gentle and sympathetic. She was a sweet singer, and her voice gave unusual pleasure because so few women of that day were musical. She was also a kind neighbor, and in a quiet way, very charitable.

The son of a pioneer related to the writer one instance of this kind. His father lost everything in a financial panic, and the following winter was unable to provide sufficient support for his family. One day, there was nothing in the house to eat, and the husband and father was frantic with anxiety and self-reproach. At twilight that evening, a basket filled with delicious food of various kinds was found at the door, and every week after that until times became easier, Mrs. Weddell, who was the secret donor, divided her baking with them, besides sending groceries from her husband's store. The relater's eyes filled with tears as he recalled the story of a family's distress and of neighborly kindness.

Mrs. Eliza Weddell was better known than her predecessor, because she lived longer, and at a later day. The life of the first young wife was so brief in Cleveland that probably no one living recalls her. Mrs. Eliza

Weddell was a true mother to Mrs. Sophia Weddell's children, the only ones in the homestead, as the former had none of her own.

About the time of his second marriage, Mr. Weddell built a two-story wing on the west side of his store as a residence. The store was on the corner and on a line with the sidewalk, the residence part set back from the street. It had a nice front porch, and a walk led to the entrance through a pretty flower-garden, Mrs. Weddell's pride, and which received her daily care.

She lived in this Superior street home 20 years. Meanwhile, Mr. Weddell had purchased several acres of land on the north side of Euclid Avenue, beyond Nathan Perry's residence, upon which he built a spacious stone cottage, which by additions in after years, became delightfully rambling and picturesque. To this he retired, leaving his business in the care of his partner, Dudley Baldwin. In 1845, the store and adjoining dwelling were demolished, and a large hotel, the finest in the west, was built on the site, and called the "Weddell House," a conspicuous landmark of the city for 60 years. When finished, Mr. Weddell went to New York City to purchase its furniture, and became ill there of typhoid fever. He hastened home, to die three weeks later.

Peter M. Weddell was the first treasurer of the Old Stone Church. He left behind him a reputation for kindliness and helpfulness, especially toward young men struggling to get a foothold in business for themselves. Mrs. Eliza Owen Weddell died in 1886, having survived her husband nearly 40 years. They both rest in Erie Street Cemetery.

The children of Horace and Mary Webster Weddell:

Laurance Weddell, m. Miss Everett, dau. of Sylvester Everett.

Frank Weddell, m. Miss Webber.

Mabel Weddell, unmarried.

Children of Horace and Mary T. Weddell:

Frederick A. Weddell.

Grace Weddell, m. Walter Rich of English birth.

The following is an editorial by W. R. Rose in *Cleveland Plain Dealer,* June 25, 1914:

On June 19th of the present year Horace Perry Weddell, son of Peter M. Weddell, died at his home in Cleveland, in his 91st year. He was born in the village of Cleaveland on Nov. 27, 1823, in a brick store and residence, the most pretentious structure of its day, at the corner of Superior and W. 6th streets, where the Rockefeller building stands, and for his four-score-years-and-ten remained a citizen of his native town.

It is a privilege given to few men to witness in a lifetime the changes, the growth, the mighty developments in every line of world progress that came within the observation of Horace Weddell.

1820

WIGGINS

Cleveland in 1823

In 1823 Cleaveland was a village of possibly 500 souls, whose struggle to enlarge an opening in the wilderness briskly continued. It possessed but one school house, the Cleveland Academy; its first stage line had been in operation but two years; its river mouth was blocked by sand bars. When Horace Weddell was 2 years old ground was broken for the Ohio canal. He was 4 years old when the first ton of coal reached the village; he was 5 years old when the river was sufficiently deepened to admit the free passage of sixty-ton schooners.

He was born during the Monroe administration, two years after the death of Napoleon Bonaparte, in the year of Lafayette's visit to the United States. Edmund Kean and Sarah Siddons, the greatest players on the English stage, were upholding their profession; Sir Walter Scott was on the eve of declaring himself the author of the Waverley novels; George IV was king of England; Louis XVIII was king of France.

Horace Weddell was 4 years old when Beethoven died; he was 4 years old when the Mormon church was organized; 6 years old when William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, was born; 9 years old when the first Democratic national convention was held in Baltimore; 10 years old when Oberlin college was founded; 14 years old when Queen Victoria began her long reign. He antedated by a few months Alexander Dumas, Wilkie Collins, Stonewall Jackson, George William Curtis, Levi P. Morton. He was 14 years older than the city of Chicago.

Ninety Years of Growth

Horace Weddell never lost his keen interest in the progress of the city of which he had so long been a part. No Clevelander has equaled his unusual opportunities for following our city's rise. He saw Cleveland's police force increase from two watchmen to an efficient battalion of trained officers. He saw the fire department rise from the hand pump in 1832 to the great fire-fighting brigade of today. He saw the half-dozen tiny schooners that warped their way over the sand bars prove the nucleus of a mighty lake fleet. He saw the one school house increase to more than 100 modern school buildings. He saw the village of a single acre become a municipality of approximately fifty square miles.

He saw the trading post of the '20s become the nation's sixth city in population, the fifth in manufacturing, the fourth in banking.

And all this in one man's lifetime!

1820

WIGGINS

Nathaniel Wiggins and his wife Phebe Dodge Wiggins came with a grown family of children from Montpelier, Vt., and settled on a farm on what is now Turney Avenue. The site is on a hill back of the Cleveland State Hospital.

Mrs. Wiggins was of an active temperament and very fond of her home. She used to gather wild fruit and berries in quantities, dry them,

and thus in the winter season vary the monotony of the fare which was apt to prevail in the days before fruit-canning was discovered.

The children of Nathaniel and Phebe Wiggins:

Nahum Wiggins, m. Phebe Dunham of Bedford, O.
Benjamin Wiggins, m. Lucy Bates.
Mary Wiggins, m. William Huntoon.
Charles Wiggins, m. Maria Rarabback.
Theodore Wiggins, d. unmarried.
Lucy Wiggins, m. James Fletcher.

1820

SHEPARD

Jason Shepard was one of the early settlers of Newburgh. In 1813 he married Hannah Skinner who was born in Albany, Vt.

They came in 1820 with their two children to Buffalo, N. Y., and continued the journey on the steamer "Walk-in-the-Water." For two weeks the boat was buffeted by storms back and forth. It was a dreadful experience. They were greatly frightened and woefully sick every moment of the trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepard lived on Bedford Road for ten years, then removed to what is now Turney Avenue. Two years later while caring for a stranger dying of cholera, Mr. Shepard took the disease and lived but a few hours afterward. His wife was also very ill, but recovered and lived to be an old lady.

"Grandma Shepard," as she was called, was a woman of much energy and great endurance. In late life she loved to relate her experiences of pioneer life and could tell many interesting stories of early people of the town.

The children of Jason and Hannah Shepard:

Elias Shepard, m. Eliza Greenlese of Niagara, Ont.
Adelia Shepard, m. Charles Scott.

Children of Elias and Eliza Shepard:

Jason Shepard.
George Clement Shepard, m. Inez Mitchell.
Charles Shepard, m. Mary Smith.
Marion Shepard, m. Henry Brayton.
Henry Shepard, m. Margaret Taylor.

1820

ANDREWS

Nathaniel Andrews of Whitestown, N. Y., and descended from John and Mary Andrews, original settlers of Farmington, Conn., furnished two sons to the hamlet of Cleveland, who became valuable citizens.

The eldest son, Philip B. Andrews, arrived here in 1820, then twenty-

four years of age. He had married the previous year, Catherine A. Tracy, and within a few months of his arrival, she died, and was buried in the Ontario Street Cemetery, from which she was removed to Erie Street Cemetery, when the former place of burial was destroyed. In 1822, he married Mary Johnson, a sister of Capt. William and Capt. Harpin Johnson, pioneer settlers of Cleveland.

Philip Andrews was a gunsmith, a valuable trade in those days of dependency upon wild game, and dread of Indians, but gradually he worked out of this specialty and became an iron founder, and a manufacturer of engines. He removed to Detroit, but died in Three Oaks, Mich. Mary Johnson Andrews died in 1856. They were charter members of the Stone Church. Their residence was 38 Bank Street, and Mr. Andrews' foundry was on River Street.

Their children were:

Clara Andrews, m. Henry Nash.
Edward Andrews, m. Elizabeth Stewart.
William Andrews, m. Ann Starr.
Catherine Andrews, unmarried.
Maria Andrews.

Lydia Root Andrews, a sister of Capt. P. B. Andrews and his brother Edward, married in 1824 the celebrated Oberlin clergyman Rev. Charles G. Finney.

Five years after his arrival in Cleveland, Philip B. Andrews was joined by his sixteen-year-old brother Edward W. Andrews, who worked with him in the gunsmith business, and continued it at 26 Bank Street, after his brother had relinquished it for the foundry. In 1833, the brothers bought a farm of 100 acres at the corner of Superior Street and Addison Road.

Edward W. Andrews married in 1835 Margaret McMillan, daughter of Alexander and Elisabeth McMillan. She died in 1841, and he married secondly, Delia E. Fenn.

Like his brother, he left the city in the early '50s, and died in Oberlin, Ohio, 1899, and Mrs. Andrews in 1882.

Their children:

Helen M. Andrews, m. Caius C. Cobb. She has been a life-long resident of the city.
Theodore Andrews, m. Maria L. Prevost.
Frances Andrews, m. Luman H. Tenney.
Edward W. Andrews.
Charles Richard Andrews, m. Mary Farmer.
Arthur C. Andrews, m. Mary Hunt.

DAVIS

Thomas Davis' previous estimate of Cleveland's size and population cost him a tiresome and useless journey of nearly 12 miles, for upon landing here in 1820, he went past the small houses that clustered about the corner of Superior and Water streets, not dreaming that they spelled "Cleveland," and journeyed on to Newburgh, and back again after learning his mistake.

He was an honest, unsophisticated youth of 21 years, fresh from Northampton, England. What causes within causes led him to leave eastern cities and towns far behind in order to settle here at that early day is another story. He was very independent, having mastered a useful and lucrative trade, that of shoemaking. He became very well known and had a clientage that reached from the river to East Cleveland. Old residents of Collamer recall meeting him when they were children.

He married Minerva Short, daughter of Peter Short the Cleveland pioneer, and he established a "boot shop" and a residence on Erie Street, now East 9th. The south end of the Cleveland Trust Co. building overshadows the spot. Here the Davis children were born. Thomas Davis was a very earnest Christian man, and before a church was established in this village, he used to walk, rain or shine, every Sabbath, way out to Collamer to attend religious services held there. A very pretty and characteristic story is related of him in this connection.

His very first customer, after opening his new shop on Erie Street, came into it the Sunday morning following, and requested him to mend a pair of boots at once, as he was leaving town early the next day.

"But," said Mr. Davis, "I never work on Sunday."

"There's no such day in this town," declared the man.

"Then I have brought it!" replied the young Christian.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis were among the earliest members of the Old Stone Church, and the former's simple convincing piety is tenderly remembered by people yet living who were children of that day. The family moved out to a large farm on Woodland Ave. It adjoined the Short property and the two families lived in close proximity. Years afterward the two farms were allotted and put upon the market. The streets laid out through them became fashionable residence streets. Hundreds of the best families in the city built homes in that vicinity. To live out Woodland way in the '50s and '60s, was to be "in the swim."

Mr. and Mrs. Davis had an interesting family of children. They were:

Fanny Davis, died in young womanhood, unmarried.

Mary Davis, m. Mr. Gilbert a southern gentleman, and early left a widow. She was the last remaining occupant of the old household near Woodland Ave., and at her death she left it as a parsonage to the Woodland Ave. Presbyterian Church, of which she had been a life member.

James S. Davis, m. Helen Hunt, daughter of Harry and Katurah Yale Hunt of Auburn, N. Y. Her brother and husband were partners as "Davis and Hunt."

John J. Davis, m. Frances Hunt, a cousin of above.

1820

CLARK

Mrs. Mary Davis Buchan, daughter of James and Helen Hunt Davis, has in her possession many Colonial and pioneer souvenirs handed down through her great-grandmother Minerva Short Davis. They consist of foot-stove, warming-pan, candle-moulds, spinning-wheel, silhouettes, etc.

1820

CLARK

Hannah Cole, widow of Joseph Clark, a native of Haddam, Conn., settled in Brooklyn at an early day, perhaps some years earlier than 1820; the correct date not given. She had 10 children, all of whom married, and lived in Cleveland, Brooklyn, or Newburgh. They were:

Joseph Clark, m. Clarissa Dickenson.
Carey Clark, m. Mary Skinner.
Diodate Clark, m. Caroline Aiken; 2nd, Sally Lindsley.
Mary Clark, m. Joseph Brainard.
Phebe Clark, m. Warren Ely.
Lydia Clark, m. Sylvanus Brooks of Newburgh.
Hannah Clark, m. Sylvanus Brooks, his second wife.
Ruth Clark, m. Capt. Isaac Robinson.
Maria Clark, m. Erastus Smith of Warrensville, O.
Betsey Clark, m. William Aiken.

1820

DUCKWORTH

The drug-store and dwelling of William Duckworth stood east of Irad Kelley's and therefore very near the south-east corner of Superior and Bank Street. Mr. and Mrs. Duckworth came from Washington, D. C., and it is said, returned to that city in ....

Mrs. Duckworth was a valuable acquisition to the little village in a social way; an accomplished society lady with exceptionally fine manners. She sang sweetly, and this gift gave untold pleasure to those who, loving music, were deprived of opportunities for enjoying it. There were no musical instruments, no concerts, no musical sounds whatever save those of Nature and the untrained and perhaps untrue voice of some local singer. Mrs. Ducksworth was also an enthusiastic and graceful equestrienne, and we may be quite sure that when she saddled her horse and went cantering off, picking her way through the unfinished streets, around the stumps that obstructed them, more than one village housewife disapproved, and wondered if Mrs. Duckworth's home was in apple-pie order, and if her mending and patching were all completed.

She was remarkably pretty and vivacious, giving to the plain little

village a glimpse of what high society life was in the eastern cities. But her kind heart won the affection of all, and no gathering was complete without her presence.

The writer regrets that Mrs. Duckworth's maiden name cannot be ascertained, and begs that if in any future time some reader of this possesses the needed data, it will kindly be forwarded to the Western Reserve Historical Society, for insertion in its copy of this Memorial.

1820

BOUGHTON

The name of Boughton in this section of the country was once associated with wit and humor; for every one bearing it was noted for drollery, fun, and practical jokes.

There was a Nathan Boughton from West Stockbridge, Mass., who with his wife stopped at the Merwin tavern on their way to Lorain Co. They were much fatigued from traveling, and retired early. Several well-known citizens of the town were sitting in the office of the tavern, when they were suddenly startled by the voice of Boughton, seemingly in great distress, calling:

"Mr. Merwin, Mr. Merwin, come here quick!"

Mr. Merwin seized a candle and followed by the others rushed upstairs.

"What is the matter? What is the matter?" they cried.

"Oh, Mr. Merwin, won't you bring me a pint of yeast right away?"

"What for?" asked the astonished landlord.

"To put under my head to raise it. My pillow is too flat."

Gaius Boughton was one of the town's characters in an early date. He kept a tavern on the corner of Water and St. Clair streets. Over the door hung a sign ornamented by the picture of a lion. In an advertisement of the house, it reads:

"Will be known by the sign of the red Ly on."

He was full of his jokes and attracted men to his place by his queer sayings and doings. The tramp problem evidently began in this town very early in its history, and Gaius Boughton solved it in a manner copied to this day. He marched the beggar of food and lodging out to the wood-pile and kept him at work until he had sawed and split enough wood to pay his way.

What became of Gaius Boughton cannot be learned. He was here not long before the cholera epidemic, and may have died in it. Or he may have moved out of town about that time. No mention is made of any children. If there were any who survived him, it is to be regretted that they cannot be traced, as Mr. Boughton seems to have been a notable character and much liked by early citizens.

Rhoda Boughton, a daughter of Nathan Boughton before mentioned,

married Samuel Smith Baldwin, Cleveland's first sheriff. She was a grand, good woman.

Her sister Polly Boughton, Mrs. Jonathan Rawson, inherited the family love of fun. Many stories are told of her in this connection. One of them was the way she took to reprove a selfish, thoughtless neighbor who borrowed without returning. She had no flour-sieve, and neglected to buy one so long as she could use Mrs. Rawson's. But she would not take the trouble ever to return it. Mrs. Rawson grew tired of having to go after it, and one day came armed with a switch. Upon receiving the sieve, she stood and whipped it, saying,

"Now, will you come home the next time you are borrowed? You know I have no one to send for you when needed, and I cannot take the time to come myself."

She never had to go after it again.

Guy Boughton of Carlisle, probably a brother of Rhoda and Polly, and perhaps of Gaius, was known far and wide for his pranks. One of these was to invite a newly arrived neighboring woman to call upon his wife because the latter was "very deaf and did not go out of her home." He told his wife of the intended call, and warned her that she would have to talk loudly as the neighbor had lost her hearing. The two women shrieked at each other until one remarked, "You need not talk so loud unless you prefer to, as I can hear readily." "Well, you do not have to shout at me, as I am not deaf, either," replied the other. Meanwhile, Guy was rolling on the grass in an ecstasy of glee.

1820

BURTON

"How would it seem to you, out your way, if there should be no longer a Dr. Burton?" was asked recently of an old resident of East Cleveland.

"Mighty queer," he answered.

"One Dr. Burton brought me safely into the world, his son was with us when my children were born, and Dr. Burton 3rd is looking after my grandchildren."

It is indeed a rare experience for a community to have a father, son, and grandson living almost upon the same spot while practising medicine continuously for 92 consecutive years and with every prospect of many more to come, as the grandson is yet on the sunny side of 60.

The first of the name rode into East Cleveland on horse-back, in 1820. Dr. Elijah Burton was a young married man with at least one child when he removed from Manchester, Bemington County, Vermont, to Cleveland. He made his new home on Euclid Ave., now No. 14110, and there he lived until his death in 1854, when the only son, who had been his partner for eight years, took up his father's mantle, wearing it most worthily for nearly 50 years more.

The wife of Dr. Elijah Burton was Mary Hollister Burton, who died

in 1827, leaving three little children, the youngest but a year and a half old. They were:

Lucy Burton, b. 1817; m. George C. Dodge.

Frances Burton, m. Seth Doan, Jr. She died in Wisconsin.

Dr. Erasmus Darwin Burton, b. 1825; m. Emmeline Miriam of Randolph, Portage County, O., in 1854.

Mary Hollister Burton was laid away in the little church cemetery corner of Euclid and Doan Street.

Dr. Elijah Burton married 2nd, Abigail Hollister, a sister of his deceased wife. They had one child, Mary Burton, who remained unmarried.

Dr. E. D. Burton* retired about 12 years ago after 55 years of practice. He is a gentleman of the old school rarely met with these days. He possesses a striking personality, a dignified bearing, and his clean-cut countenance shows unusual culture and refinement. He is spending his last days among his books and newspapers in the old homestead on Euclid Avenue. His only son, also a physician, lives near by and on the original home-lot.

The children of Dr. Erasmus and Emmeline Burton:

Dr. Frederick Darwin Burton, b. 1855; m. Catherine Axe.

Elizabeth Burton, b. 1857; unmarried.

Martha Burton, b. 1859; unmarried.

Jessie A. Burton, b. 1861; unmarried.

1820

HARRIS

Among the sad cases of families selling their New England homes, sacrificing household and personal effects dear through association, and traveling hundreds of miles in ox-team or on foot, only to find bitter disappointment and even death awaiting them at the end of their journey, were those of Ephraim Sherman and Calvin Harris.

The latter was from Brattleboro, Vt., and the nearest neighbor of the grandfather of Rutherford B. Hayes, who came to Ohio about the same time, 1820, but settled farther south in the state. Mr. Harris was a wheelwright and carpenter as well as farmer, and was 56 years of age when he made his Ohio venture. His wife was Susannah Bullock, daughter of William Bullock of Rickoboth, Mass., who removed to Guilford, Vt., in 1762. She was 49 years old and the mother of eleven children when she came west. The third living one, *Marian Harris,* had married Capt. Emerson Goodenough, and did not accompany her parents here. The other and younger children were *Jessie, William, Henry, Ariel, Belinda, Eliza, Lydia,*

* Since Deceased.

and *Susannah Harris.* Jessie was 25 years old and married. Susannah was nine years of age.

The family settled on Broadway near Willson Ave., now East 55th St., on what was afterwards called the "Streator Farm." A year after their arrival, Belinda Harris wrote to her sister Marian in Vermont, giving graphic detail of their new home and typical of events familiar to the average pioneer. It was written in May, 1821.

"Mother has been ill with malaria, but is pretty smart again, and spins her usual day's work. She is making soap, and whitening cloth. Lydia and Eliza—Belinda's sisters—are spinning tow, the boys plowing, planting, and making maple-sugar, while I some expect to teach where I did last summer."

Poor Belinda! She died of malarial fever two years later, aged 19 years. Her mother soon followed her to the "Better Land," a phrase in this case of great significance, and the husband and father, himself ill, discouraged and disheartened, sacrificed everything in order to have the funds with which to take the remaining members of his household back to Vermont. The property he left behind him became very valuable in time, and had he held on to it, his descendants would have been made wealthy. Three of his children, however, remained here, Jessie, Ariel, and Eliza Harris.

Jessie Harris had married, before coming west, Miss Elisabeth Paddleford. She died in 1822 in her 29th year, leaving two young children, Hannah Harris, who became the wife of Abel Putnam, and Elisabeth Harris, who married Clark Woodfone. Jessie Harris married 2nd, Poplin Sherwin, daughter of Ahimaaz Sherwin, Sr., of Doan's Corners. They had one son, Calvin Harris.

Jessie Harris died in the fatal summer of 1827, and his widow three years later. The two daughters and son must have joined the Calvin Harris family in Vermont, for they all married and died in that state. In after years, Mrs. Hannah Putnam brought fine headstones of Vermont marble, and placed them at the graves of her parents in Harvard Grove Cemetery. Adjoining them are the graves of her grandmother, Mrs. Calvin Harris, and her aunt Belinda. A letter written by Jessie Harris in 1824, to a relative in Brattleboro, Vt., contains a good description of the Cleveland of that day.

"A turnpike is being laid out from Cleveland to the Ohio River, which goes by Ariel's door. He is about four miles from Cleveland, which is a very thriving town. It has now nine stores, and two men from New York are going to open more this fall. There are three taverns, and six men who keep salt for sale, which they barter for all kinds of produce. There are six vessels owned in Cleveland, which are constantly sailing the lakes. All kinds of merchandise is sold here, and it is thought a canal from the Ohio River will come into the lake at this point."

Three years later brought the expected canal, and that year he died. In a letter written shortly before it, the hopeful note is completely lacking, and he speaks of the high taxes, the scarcity of money, the decreased value of property. The long looked-for water highway which should have given to the town a big boom, and added measurably to its growth and prosperity, had an entirely different effect. The terrible malaria

that followed immediately after the event, greatly depleted the population by deaths and by the removal of families who had lost all faith in the healthfulness of the town.

Ariel Harris, second son of Calvin and Susannah Harris, married, in 1820, Clarissa Leland Sherman, daughter of Ephriam and Remember Cook Sherman. Both were but 18 years of age, and they went to live with the groom's parents on Broadway. Afterward he bought the Samuel Miles farm on what is now Woodhill Road, and here they died.

The Harris family were Presbyterians of the old-fashioned kind. They prepared their Sabbath meals on the previous Saturday, and nothing was cooked on Sunday save hot drinks. They went three miles to church, taking a cold lunch with them, and remained for the afternoon service.

Eliza Harris, however, the one sister who chose to remain west and lived with Ariel many years, was an ardent Episcopalian. She used to drive over to St. John's Church, West Side, then Ohio City, to attend service, as Trinity Church had no edifice at that time. She finally returned to Vermont, having married, late in life, a Mr. Chapman of Windham, in that state. Her Cleveland relatives were often warmly welcomed in her eastern home.

When in 1837 Cleveland was presented with a city charter, she at once handed out to several leading citizens municipal gifts of more or less value, none of which were bestowed upon late comers. Only tried men and true were selected for the honors, therefore it seemed only natural and proper that upon George Kirke should be pinned the marshal's badge, George Kirke the genial, familiar figure upon the streets of Cleveland since 1820, when he came to town a lad of 19 from Canal Fulton, O.

There was much interest and curiosity centered in the new office. Cleveland village had possessed sheriffs and marshals galore, but none of these could boast the high honor of being the *City Marshal.* So well did the office fit the man, or *vice versa,* that he was retained for three consecutive terms. His salary, meanwhile, was $500 a year and an additional 2 per cent. on all collections he secured for the city treasury.

He was the owner of a magnificent New Foundland dog which accompanied him in his duties as marshal, and it is claimed the animal became quite famous as a rogue-catcher.

Mr. Kirke was the son of Michael and Christina Ball Kirke of Canal Fulton. In the 48 years of his residence in Cleveland he changed his business several times. He had previously learned the shoe-making trade, and in his first years in town kept a "shoe shop," as it was then termed. Then he became landlord of a small tavern, and later had a livery, always a pleasant occupation for one who loves horses, and in the days lacking

street-cars, usually a profitable one. His partner was Charles H. Weeden at first, then the firm became "Kirke & Geer." The stables were on Bank street housed in a large brick building, back of the Commercial Bank.

Mr. Kirke was considered a wit, and his quick, sharp repartee was often quoted. He was a reader, and in his younger days fond of declaiming Burns' poems.

Matilda Sterling Kirke, wife of George Kirke, was the daughter of John and Elisabeth Sterling. She was born in Canton, O., in 1814, and died in 1883.

She was a thoroughly good woman, kind, unselfish, whose every effort was directed towards raising her family of daughters in harmony with the traditions of modesty, usefulness, and social manners, which she herself had inherited. She was short, in her middle age stout, and ever energetic. Her early membership in the Old Stone Church indicates a life influenced by religious principles.

The family residence at first was No. 88 Water street. It was a little, old rambling cottage, and "wide open stood the doorway," surrounded by a large and beautiful garden in which grew primeval forest and fruit trees.

About 1850 a home was purchased on Huron Street, just west of old Grace Church, at that time far from the noise and confusion of the city.

The children of George and Matilda Sterling Kirke were all born on Water Street. They were:

Cornelia Kirke, b. 1832; m. W. H. Taylor. She died 1902.

Rebecca Kirke, b. 1834; m. E. C. Garlick; died 1903.

Georgiana Kirke, b. 1839; unmarried; died 1889.

Elisabeth Matilda Kirke, b. 1843; m. Wm. H. Hayes.

Fanny Augusta Kirke, b. 1845; m. Maurice Converse.

Grandchildren of George Kirke residing in the city are: Miss Mary E. Garlick, William Kirke Hayes, Maurice Converse, Jr.

1820

HAND

There was a family of this name living in Newburgh, at a very early day. Only three of them, however, are on record. Whether there were more members of the family, and whether their parents also came to Newburgh, cannot be ascertained.

Hezekiah Hand, married Margaret Ives in 1825.

Doty Hand, married Amos Hubbard in 1828. He died in 1833, and she m. 2nd, John Healy.

The Hubbard children were Heman H., John Titus, and Esther Hubbard.

1820

DUNLAP

Mrs. Mary Dunlap, widow of William Dunlap, and of a prominent old family of Schenectady, N. Y., was one of the mothers who followed her children to the west, leaving friends and the associations of a lifetime in order to be with them. She came, probably, soon after her husband's death, making her home with Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Walworth and spending her declining years with the latter. She died in 1840, aged 84 years. Her daughters were:

Sarah Dunlap, born 1775; m. Prof. Joshua Beattie. He was a schoolteacher and kept a private school in Cleveland for some years. They had a large family of interesting daughters, all but two of whom died, one after the other, of consumption.

Mary and *Sarah Jane Beattie* are living east.

Nancy Dunlap, born 1793, married Elisha Taylor.

Mary Ann Dunlap, born 1797, married Ashbel Walworth.

Elisabeth Dunlap, born 1785; died unmarried 1862.

Mrs. Mary Dunlap and her daughters Nancy and Elisabeth rest in Erie Street Cemetery, to the left and near the front entrance.

1820

"Steamboat Walk-in-the-Water will sail from Buffalo June 10, for Michilimacinac. Will call for passengers at intermediate ports. Capt. Jedediah Rogers." (*Cleveland Herald.*)

Died. "Pardee Chapman, resident of Euclid Street beyond Willson Ave." (*Herald.*)

Joseph Clark, of Doan's Corners, advertises that he has a shop there.

Peggy Dow, wife of Lorenzo Dow, the earliest itinerate preacher, dies near Hebron, Conn.

Philemon Baldwin advertises a runaway bound boy named Ansel Cowdry, 16 years old.

George MacPherson was a tailor working and living on Bank Street.

Auction sale of property belonging to Moses Gleason, Jacob Spoffor, and Aaron Rice, or to their estate, advertised in *Herald.*

1821

TOWNSEND

William Gaylord dies, and Leonard Case appointed his administrator. (Mrs. Leonard Case was a Gaylord.)

It is said that an eastern man owning the two-acre lot north-east corner of Ontario and Public Square offered this year to donate the deed of it for a Methodist church. No one was found able or willing to pay the recorder's fee, and the deed was not accepted.

The first stage coach from the east arrived this year.

1821

Poll-tax is a dollar on every 100 acres of first-rate land, 75 cents on second-class, and 50 cents for third-class. The tax could be worked out at the rate of 75 cents a day.

It was no unusual sight on a Sabbath morning to see a stone boat drawn by horses or oxen leisurely making its way along Euclid toward the Square, or coming toward town on what is now Woodland or Broadway. And seated on this conveyance would be an entire family with perhaps a neighbor or two, bound for church either in the log court-house on the north-west corner of the Square or in the little red school-house on St. Clair street just below Bank, now West 6th. There were no carriages in those days, and heavy wagons would sink to the hubs in mud. So these mud-scows, as they were sometimes termed, would be used to convey the family to church or to school-gatherings.

1821

TOWNSEND

Bennet Townsend, son of Chrystopher Townsend of Albany, N. Y., came to Cleveland either with the Jonathan Bliss family or soon afterward. He was a brother of Mrs. Hershael Foote. About 1832, he married Anna Norris of East Cleveland, a daughter of Abram and Abigail McIlrath Norris, and settled on Euclid Ave. near Noble Road. He clerked for Hershael Foote in the latter's store nearby. It is said that the family removed to Elkhart, Ind., when so many East Cleveland families formed a colony in the '40s, and helped to found that town.*

Mr. and Mrs. Townsend had three daughters:

Pamelia Townsend, b. 1833; m. John Elliot of Erie, Pa.

Anna Townsend, b. 1838; m. George Wright; d. in Jackson, Mich.

Martha Townsend, b. 1835; m. James Harper; d. in Leetonia.

* The city directory for 1845 contains the name, "Albert B. Townsend, Sexton of 2nd Presbyterian Church."

1821

HULBERT

Soon after Aaron Hubbard moved to Ohio, in 1821 Timothy Hulbert exchanged his farm in Broome, N. Y., for land in Newburgh adjoining that of the Hubbards. With his wife Nabby Stocking Hulbert and their daughter Harriet, they journeyed to Newburgh. With them also was their granddaughter Florilla Searles, daughter of Amos and Hannah Hulbert Searles, who had remained with them when her parents removed to Richfield in 1817. They afterward settled on the Hubbard land on Kinsman street, now within the city limits. Only a small clearing had been made in the very heavy timber when they began their new home. They were past middle age, and could hope to reap little from the hardships they encountered. Mrs. Hulbert died in 1853, aged 87 years.

Their children were:

Hannah Hulbert, b. 1791; m. Amos Searls.
Abigail Hulbert, m. Daniel Searls of Richfield.
Rhoda Hulbert, m. Israel Hubbard.
Harriet Hulbert, m. Harvey Porter.

Mrs. Harriet Porter was a lady much esteemed by her relatives and the community in which she lived.

The children of Harvey and Harriet Porter:

Edwin Porter, m. Almina Curtis, daughter of Joseph Curtis.
Leman Porter, m. Arzelia Benedict, of Bedford.
Mary Porter, unmarried.

1821

CHAMPION

Reuben Champion was the son of Andrew Champion of East Haddam, Conn., and in 1821, the year he came to Cleveland, was about twenty-six years old. He was a tinsmith, and had a shop at the north-east corner of Superior and Seneca streets. He owned quite a frontage there, and in 1835 built two small frame-houses facing Superior street east of his shop.

They were the first tenement houses in the village, all others having been built by their owners for their own first use.

It was a public-spirited act, for in the boom that struck the town in the early '30s the demand for houses was so great that established families had to give up parts of their own homes and suffer much inconvenience rather than see the people in distress for want of shelter. Within a short time the population had almost doubled, and Mr. Champion's houses supplied a pressing need.

Mrs. Reuben Champion was a Miss Zerviah Fitch Hyde, of Ellington, Conn. Her parents were William and Sarah Bartlett Hyde. On the

Bartlett side Mr. and Mrs. Champion were related, as both were descendants of James Otis, the signer of the Declaration.

They had been married about four years when they came to this town, and their residence was at 54 Huron street, a large, Colonial style house set back from the street. Their nearest neighbors, for a time, were Mrs. Mary Long Severance and Mrs. George Kirk. The former recalls Mrs. Champion as an excellent woman much esteemed by her friends.

Mr. Champion sold out his tinshop and gave his attention to real-estate, which proved profitable. He died in 1841, aged forty-seven years. His wife survived him eighteen years, dying at the age of sixty-seven. The Champion family was well connected, belonging on both sides to the best blood of New England. There is no one representing this family now residing in the city.

The children:

Mary Hyde Champion, b. 1829; m. Chauncy H. Roberts, brother of Ansel Roberts.

William Henry Champion, m. Sarah Mann Irving, a widow. He was a lawyer, a fine scholar, fluent speaker, and for years resided in Washington, D. C. He was connected with the Indian Bureau. He had no descendants.

1821

SAMUEL BIDWELL

Samuel Bidwell and his wife Martha Louise Bidwell removed from Connecticut to Cleveland about 1825, perhaps earlier. He was of old, New England stock, whose ancestor came to this country from England in 1630, and the son of Capt. Benjamin Bidwell of Revolutionary fame.

Mrs. Bidwell was the daughter of Caleb and Martha Goodrich Hills of Hartford, Conn., and a descendant of William Hills who came from England to Massachusetts in 1632. The Hills family were patriots in the Revolutionary War, and furnished many officers and privates to the Continental Army.

Samuel Bidwell was about 40 years old and his wife 35 years when they came to Cleveland. They brought four young children with them, and another daughter was born after their arrival here.

Mr. Bidwell did not live long enough to become well established in business. Within three years he had been laid away in the little Ontario Street Cemetery. Malignant malaria in 1823 caused the death of many men and women who were invaluable members of the commercial and social circles of the village.

Mrs. Bidwell was left with five fatherless children to care for. She had a brother, however, George Hills, a prominent business man of the place, who stood closely by her in her hour of anxiety and bereavement. She died in 1839, aged 53 years.

1822

JOHNSON

The children of Samuel and Martha L. Hills Bidwell:

Charlotte Bidwell, b. 1810; married David Morison.
Lucy Bidwell, b. 1811; died unmarried, 1857.
Samuel Bidwell, Jr., b. 1816; died 1850.
Abigail Bidwell, b. 1819; died 1857.
Sarah Bidwell, b. 1821; died 1884.

Charlotte and Lucy Bidwell had a millinery store, and lived on the north-west side of the Public Square for several years. They are remembered as unusually ladylike and refined, and very popular in the village. Charlotte was the only member of the Bidwell family who married. Her husband was a widower with two children. He was a ship-chandler merchant, and a manufacturer of ropes, etc., a prominent citizen of the West Side. He was the son of David Morrison of Scotch descent.

Charlotte Bidwell Morison had five children: Anna, David, Helen, Thomas, Charlotte, and Martha Morrison.

1822

JOHNSON

Capt. William Johnson lived in Erie before coming to Cleveland to reside, and one authority claims that his wife also was first a resident of that town. She was Miss Grace O'Kane, and was born in Derby, Conn. She came here with her husband in 1822.

It is with regret that we have secured so little regarding Capt. William Johnson. But his wife left an impression of herself through her deep religious nature, and her prominence in church work. Her parents were Episcopalians, and her girlhood was spent in that faith. But one day she attended a service held by the noted Methodist divine Francis Asbury and became a convert to his gospel of simplicity which forbade the wearing of bright colors, elaborate trimming, jewelry, or flowers.

She was one of the founders of Methodism in this town. Through her solicitations, the year following their arrival, Capt. Johnson sent for a Methodist circuit rider to come to Cleveland and start a "class meeting," which appeal brought one of those hard-working, self-sacrificing, and devoted men who started or kept alive religious faith in the wilderness of Ohio.

The Johnson home was ever open to these circuit riders. Here they rested, and met the little band of local Methodists who sought encouragement and guidance. This first class remained intact for four years. It culminated in the organization of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, whose first home on the corner of St. Clair and Wood, now East 3rd street, yet stands, and whose present one, corner of Euclid Ave. and Sterling Ave., now East 30th street, is the pride of local Methodism.

Capt. William and Grace O'Kane Johnson lived on Bank street, now

East 6th, a few doors north of St. Clair Ave. They had three daughters, *Charlotte, Louise,* and *Emily Johnson.* The latter married Mr. Cridland.

Capt. Harpin Johnson, another very early lake captain making his home in Cleveland, was a brother of Capt. William Johnson and Mrs. Philip B. Andrews. He was living in the village in 1821, and probably came much earlier. He married Lucretia Allen, sister of Mrs. Jonathan Johnson. She was the eldest daughter of Holden Allen of Black Rock, N. Y. She was considered a beauty both in her girlhood and more mature years, consequently received much admiration and attention. She was good as well as beautiful, and, like her younger sister Minerva, possessed accomplishments that made her society valuable to her friends.

When the British burned Buffalo, the three Allen sisters fled from their home in Black Rock, terror-stricken, and secreted themselves behind some dense bushes. An American sharpshooter, passing by, stopped and twice pointed his gun in their direction, each time lowering the weapon as if in doubt. Finally he made a detour and came slowly upon them from the rear of their hiding-place. Lucretia wore a red shawl, and it was a glimpse of it that had occasioned his action. He thought a British soldier was lurking in the bushes.

"Your red shawl nearly cost you your life!" he exclaimed, and gazing with respectful admiration at the lovely young girl, he added, "If I had shot you, I would have wanted to kill myself."

The Harpin Johnsons lived on Erie street, East 9th, while it was yet the city limits.

The wife and mother died in 1831, while in the prime of life, and was laid away in Erie Street Cemetery. The children of Harpin and Lucretia Allen Johnson:

Jane Johnson, m. Rev. Mr. Fielder.
Henrietta Johnson, m. Judge Wilson of Dubuque, Iowa.
John Johnson, m. Rebecca Warren, and in late years has resided in Lakewood, a western suburb of this city.

Sybel Allen, third daughter of Holden Allen, and sister of the Mrs. Jonathan and Harpin Johnson, married, at one of their homes, Walter Bell. Their own home was on the corner of Bolivar and Sheriff streets, and the site is now covered by a towering business block.

Nothing has been learned concerning this family, save the names of their children:

Mary Bell.
Walter Bell.
Ellen Bell, m. Walter Phelps of Rockport, Ohio.
Holden Bell.
Leroy Bell.

WILLEY

Not a little sentiment is connected with the successive stages of a city's growth, especially when some decidedly forward movement in its development places it on an equality or in advance of an adjoining community struggling for supremacy. Therefore, there was much rejoicing in 1836, when Cleveland discarded its village clothes and donned those of a municipality; relegated the president of the town council to second place, and elected a mayor to fill the highest office in its new civic government. Much interest centers in the first official. What type of man was chosen to head the long line of mayors, good, bad, and indifferent, who have succeeded him? What were his qualifications? And what were his limitations?

The year 1822 brought to Cleveland a young New Hampshire lawyer destined to become almost, immediately, a brilliant figure in the legal, political, and social life of the town. Hon. John Wheelock Willey, judge, state senator, and Cleveland's first mayor, should have established a high standard of qualifications for that office, for he was a representative member of the community, first and last a gentleman, learned, dignified, courteous, honest.

From the testimony regarding him we glean that "he was a logician by nature, a ready debater, fertile of expedient, and persuasively eloquent." As a judge, he showed a wonderful memory, power of analysis, promptness of decision, strict impartiality. He was the author of the city's charter, and one who was authority in such matters, says, "The language is clear and precise, bearing the impress of an educated, experienced, legal mind, one that had a clear understanding of municipal rights and duties. For clearness, precision, and certainty, it will not suffer by comparison with any other municipal code enacted."

And yet, the life of John W. Willey was comparatively short. He was 28 years old when he reached Cleveland, and only 47 years of age when he died. He lived but a year after his appointment as judge, and during that time, and for many previous years, was slowly dying of consumption. The only portraits of him in existence were painted after he had been stricken with the disease, and therefore fail to convey any correct idea of his normal appearance. For four years previous to his death, he was in financial difficulties, which added mental worry to the physical distress he was suffering.

Previous to the disastrous panic of 1837, he had invested extensively in real-estate, and was a heavy loser thereby. The delinquent taxes published in the *Cleveland Herald* of 1838 and 1841 show 111 lots in his name situated in "Cleveland Center," between Columbus Ave. and the river, his home, corner of Ontario and Michigan streets, valued at $3500, and other valuable lots on Michigan and Seneca streets.

The insertion here of a coincidence may be pardoned. In these days of Cleveland's wonderful land values, many attempts are being made to clear titles obscured or jeopardized by old tax liens. Legal notices are frequently inserted in the daily press calling upon heirs of original owners of city property to appear and quiet claims. Such a notice appeared while the writer was arranging data for this sketch. It notified the heirs of John W. Willey that a certain party held possession of a lot once owned by said John W. Willey, and sold for taxes in 1838.

WILLEY

Mr. Willey was born in Goshen, N. H. His father was Allen Willey, his mother Chloe Frink Willey of Windham, Conn., and both were born in 1760. They were married in 1781, and had nine children, all born in Goshen. Of this number, five lived for some years in Cleveland, and four of them rest in Erie Street Cemetery. Besides these members of the Willey family, the widow and children of yet another one lived and died here. For this reason, it seems fitting that all the family of Allen and Chloe Frink Willey should have a place on these pages.

The children:

Allen Willey, b. 1782; m. Margaret Moore.

Rev. Elijah Willey, b. 1784; died in Cleveland.

Lucy Willey, b. 1787; married Mr. Chapman.

Newton Willey, b. 1788; married his cousin Lucretia Willey. His widow died in Cleveland.

Lydia Willey, b. 1790; m. James Adams.

Hon. John Wheelock Willey, b. 1794; m. Laura M. Higby.

Fanny Willey, b. 1796; m. Luther Willes, first editor of *The Cleveland Herald.*

Charles Willey, b. 1799; m. his cousin, Anna Willey; 2nd, Elisabeth Dennis.

Amos Shepard Willey, b. 1801. Died in Cleveland, unmarried.

These children received a liberal education. The sons were fitted for professional or mercantile life, and were successful in their chosen vocations. The daughters were all bright, capable, accomplished women. There are yet in existence bundles of old letters written to their parents from the children living in Cleveland; letters full of filial affection and respect. They invariably begin, "Honored and Revered Parents."

Amos, the youngest of the family, either came west with his brother John in 1822, or soon afterward. A gravestone in Erie Street Cemetery records his death in the following year. Rev. Elijah Willey, ten years the senior of his brother John, was a resident of Cleveland many years. He had been a distinguished Baptist clergyman in New England, was twice married, and without children. He was fond of nature and established near his home, corner of Woodland Ave. and Erie street, a flourishing nursery of fruit and flowers popularly known as the "Willey Garden." He died of a malignant throat disease in the same year of his brother John's death, 1841, aged 57 years. His funeral was held at the First Baptist Church, and much respect paid to his memory. His grave is at the left of the main entrance to Erie Street Cemetery.

Laura Maria Higby, wife of John W. Willey, was the daughter of Dexter and Rosannah Ellsworth Higby of Castleton, Vt., and later of Chillicothe, Ohio. She met John W. Willey while on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Joshua Mills, who had preceded her to Cleveland a year or so, and was married to Mr. Willey at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Mills in 1829. Rev. S. C. Freeman, rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony. The bridegroom was 35, and the bride 20 years of age.

They began housekeeping in a small house adjoining the Mills resi-

dence. Both were the property of Mrs. Juliana Walworth Keyes, and stood on the south side of Superior street, just west of Seneca, now West 3rd street. They removed from this place to a beautiful home erected for them on the south-west corner of Michigan and Ontario streets, and facing the former. The lot stood above the grade of the streets and was reached by steps cut in the bank. The rooms of this house were spacious and well adapted for the brilliant social life that prevailed in them.

Mrs. Willey was a beautiful, aristocratic woman, and fond of society. Often the highest officials of the state capital were her honored guests. Governor Wood and family, Governor and Mrs. Shannon of Columbus, Major Conover of Cincinnati, and other distinguished people from southern or central Ohio, were frequently entertained at "Willey Cottage."

Michigan street and Ontario street, south of the Public Square, were resident districts in the '30s, and after the Willeys moved there, and the Dr. Mills family followed and took possession of the Skinner homestead, north-west corner of Ontario and Commercial streets, that locality became fashionable and desirable.

Mr. and Mrs. Willey had no children, but they were much and tenderly interested in their nephews and nieces, the fatherless children of Newton and Lucretia Willey. Another favorite niece was Lydia Willey Adams, who was married at their house to Benjamin Andrews, one-time postmaster of the city. These, with the son and daughter of Mrs. Joshua Mills, formed a coterie of young relatives who came to look upon the home of "Uncle John and Aunt Laura" as their own.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Willey continued to live in her Cleveland home until 1846, when, in May of that year, she married Dr. Edwin Smith of Dayton, Ohio, and removed to that town. Dr. Smith was a widower with eight children, all in or beyond their teens. He was owner of a palatial home, and as Dayton was one of the social centers of the state, Mrs. Willey Smith spent her declining years among cultured and congenial people. The result of her second marriage was a son, whom she named for her first husband, John Willey Smith. Eventually, this son came to the city to live. He married Caroline ———, the accomplished daughter of a Cleveland pioneer and a musician. Willey Smith died within the last two years, leaving a widow. Mrs. Laura Willey Smith died in February, 1872, aged 65 years, and was buried beside John W. Willey in Erie Street Cemetery.

Lucretia Willey, widow of Newton Willey, once a leading Boston, Mass., merchant, came to Cleveland with her children to be near her husband's brothers and sister, and to receive their assistance in the care and responsibility of raising her family. She was remembered by her children as a fine, motherly woman, devoted to her family of fatherless children.

They were:

Caroline Willey, m. Mr. Cunningham; 2nd, Mr. Price. She never lived in Cleveland.

Henry Willey, died unmarried.

Charles Willey, m. Paulina Perry, granddaughter of Horace Perry, the Cleveland pioneer.

Mary Ann Willey, m. Gen. H. H.

1822

BELDEN

Dodge. See sketch of Dodge families.

George Willey, m. 1st Catherine Summers, who died 18 years of age; 2nd, Julia Vaughn, daughter of John C. and Sarah Clark Vaughn of South Carolina.

Samuel Willey, m. Mary Irvine, daughter of John R. Irvine of St. Paul, Minn.

Samuel Willey, born in Boston, 1827, graduated from the Cleveland Medical College, and became a distinguished physician. He died in Bayfield, Wis., 1871.

Lucretia Willey is buried in the Dodge lot in Erie Street Cemetery.

1822

BELDEN

Captain Clifford Belden was a brother of Mrs. Judah Belden Hart, the mother of Edward William Hart, the pioneer furniture dealer. The Beldens came from Norwich, Conn., but were formerly of New Britain.

Capt. Belden commanded the schooner Minerva, built by Noble Merwinin 1822, and he may have been in town before that date. He was long a revenue officer in charge of the custom house. He married Hannah Strong of East Cleveland in 1830, who died not long afterward, leaving no children. Capt. Belden never remarried. He boarded at the Scovill tavern, and was deemed eccentric by his associates, being a man of few words, and spending his evenings in his own room engaged in reading and studying. He fell dead on the street, one day, and was buried on the Hart lot in Woodland Cemetery.

1823

INSCRIPTION ON TOMBSTONE IN ERIE STREET CEMETERY NEAR THE MAIN ENTRANCE

"Elihu, only son of Elihu and Ede Moore Rockwell, 1823, aged 18 years."

"Good friends, for Jesus' sake forbear
To move the dust enclosed here."

The body had first lain in the Ontario Street Cemetery and removed when the latter was destroyed in order to run Prospect Street through it.

Again the grave will be opened, should the efforts of real-estate dealers succeed in removing Erie Street Cemetery altogether.

BRADSTREET

In 1823 there came into the village of Cleveland, either on foot or on horseback, a young home missionary named Stephen Ingalls Bradstreet. He had traveled over the Alleghenies and then north-easterly through the State of Ohio all the way from Lynchburg, Virginia, preaching as he journeyed whenever and wherever he found the opportunity and the congregation.

He did not leave Virginia through lack of a charge nor of appreciation, but because the life there was too easy for himself, the people too prosperous. He was now in search of a place that most needed him, one nearly or quite destitute of gospel privileges. And this, in a measure, he found in Cleveland. The society of what is now called "The Old Stone Church" was without a pastor or a home. The small congregation, meeting at irregular intervals in the old Academy on St. Clair Street, joyfully engaged him to preach for it every other Sabbath, at least. His services were also needed in the East Cleveland Congregational Church, and he divided his time between the two places. He boarded while in East Clveland with Dr. Elisha Burton, and the only surviving member of that family, the venerable Dr. E. D. Burton, still residing in the old homestead, remembers Mr. Bradstreet and his wife distinctly, although a very young child at the time they were there.

The Rev. Bradstreet was a direct descendant of Governor Simeon Bradstreet, and was born in Greenfield, N. H., in 1794.

At the age of 20 he became fired with the desire to become a foreign missionary, and bent all his energies to the accomplishment of that purpose, working hard to fit himself for Dartmouth College, and then earning his way through it, graduating in 1819. Two more years were spent in Andover Seminary.

After all, he was debarred from a foreign field because of physical weakness. Naturally of a delicate constitution, his over-work and self-sacrifice proved too great a strain upon it. He then turned to Home Missionary work as the next expedient and took the first and farthest field offered, the State of Virginia, where he preached from place to place between Lynchburg and Staunton many times a week. He found in Cleveland a former friend and perhaps, classmate, John W. Willey, who came the previous year from New Hampshire. They were of the same age, 30 years, and both graduates of Dartmouth.

Mr. Bradstreet was a religious zealot who wore himself out in the burning desire to save souls. He preached twice, and often three times, every Sabbath, and each sermon usually was two hours long.

The Congregationalists and Episcopalians shared the Academy between them, one holding services in the morning or afternoon, the other in the afternoon or evening.

One year, when Christmas fell upon the Sabbath, it is said that Uncle Abram Hickox, who was the head and front of the episcopacy as represented by Trinity Church, begged Parson Bradstreet not to preach one of his "darn long-winded sermons" that afternoon, so that he, Hickox, would have time to trim the room with evergreens and candles for the Christmas evening service.

The story does not state whether Mr. Bradstreet acceded to the old man's request and cut out any of his "and thuslys" and "furthermores."

1823

DUNHAM

The next year after his arrival in Cleveland, Mr. Bradstreet went back to New Hampshire on an errand of romance, returning with a bride. His small but loyal congregation received her with affectionate welcome. She was Miss Anna Dana Smith of Amherst, N. H., and 23 years old. From the day she reached Cleveland until her death she was greatly admired and loved. She possessed the rare gifts of beauty, education, and tact, and her sweet manners won the hearts of all who met her. She outlived her husband 21 years, dying in 1858. Upon her tombstone was engraved: "Useful, loved, lamented."

The Bradstreets had four children, two of whom died in infancy and are buried in Erie Street Cemetery. One son, *Henry Martyn,* a promising youth, died in California. The remaining one, *Edward P. Bradstreet,* became one of Cincinnati's leading lawyers.

Rev. Stephen I. Bradstreet remained in Cleveland seven years. The following three were spent in missionary work to the lake towns between Cleveland and Toledo. In 1834 he helped to found and edited the *Ohio Observer,* the first religious paper published in the state. He returned to Cleveland in 1836 and attempted to start another religious paper here. It was an unfortunate time for any new project, as a great financial crisis was close at hand. He died in the height of the panic, June, 1837.

The graves of Mr. Bradstreet and infant children are in Erie street cemetery at the right of the main entrance.

1823

DUNHAM

A quaint reminder of pioneer days still stands on the north side of Euclid Ave., between Dunham and Russell avenues. On this spot once stood an isolated log-cabin set in an unbroken forest, and in it lived Rufus and Jane Pratt Dunham, who, in 1823, left their home in Mansfield, Mass., and began life anew on this farm of 140 acres, stretching from Euclid Ave. to what is now Hough Ave.

But although land-rich, they suffered many years of privation before they regained the comforts left behind them in Massachusetts and before trees and stumps gave way to growing crops. Sometimes the larder was so low that there was nothing much but corn-meal and potatoes in the house, and once when this happened poor Mrs. Dunham was placed in a most embarrassing situation.

For who should claim her hospitality but a party of old neighbors and friends from Mansfield, who were journeying to a point still farther west. Mrs. Dunham, however, was equal to the occasion. Slipping out of the house unobserved, she walked way out to Elijah Ingersol's on the heights, three miles away, and borrowed some salt pork and flour. Returning with it, she soon had a tempting meal prepared for her guests, who, having known her more prosperous days in the east, and realizing little of

the hardships of pioneer life, never dreamed what worry and exertion that dinner had caused her.

Mrs. Dunham had much strength of character, and while bearing patiently privations entailed upon every one thus set down in a wilderness and far from centers of supplies, she had no idea of submitting to unnecessary trials.

Once, when temporarily sharing her log-house with another family, the two housewives often found themselves without sufficient firewood with which to cook the meals. The men had neglected to see that they were supplied before going off to the other part of the farm to work.

A big pile of logs was east of the house, but they were all too long, even for the commodious fire-place within, so one day, when again out of fuel and out of patience as well, they concluded to teach their delinquent husbands a lesson, and so setting fire to the whole pile, they cooked the dinner by it.

Euclid Avenue in those days was "Euclid Road," and much of the time was almost impassable. There was a good deal of marshland on the south side of it, reaching back to and beyond what is now Cedar Avenue. The Dunham children often picked many quarts of huckle-berries in a low, wet place near the south-east corner of Euclid and Willson Avenues, where the Pennsylvania Railroad Station and Kelley Island Lime and Warehouse stand.

After some years of pioneer life, Mr. Dunham was enabled to replace the old log-house for the one now standing, a large frame-building with a western wing. It was used as a country tavern for almost half a century, but now serves as a very attractive private residence.

The Dunham children who reached maturity were:

Charles H. Dunham, m. Jane Crawford, daughter of Benjamin and Riddle Crawford, a pioneer of the East End.

Caroline Dunham, m. James Welsh.

Loretta Dunham, m. Robert Pier.

The quaint old Dunham tavern, No. 6709 Euclid Avenue, is occupied as a private residence by Dr. J. A. Stephens.

Robert Pier, who married Loretta Dunham, was the son of Dr. Ira W. Pier. His mother, Sarah Bradford, was a direct descendant of Governor Bradford of the "Mayflower."

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pier lived on Euclid Ave., corner of Dorchester Ave., for many years.

Their children were:

Frances Pier, m. Henry Sprague.

Josephine Pier, m. Charles Denzer, son of Daniel and Sarah Stacey Denzer.

RICE

"There is no aim more laudable than a desire to live to some purpose."

This sentiment, written by Harvey Rice, one of Cleveland's most eminent citizens, was the key-note of his life, and it was that which made him honored and respected beyond what most men obtain in any community. He was born in the first year of the last century, at Conway, Mass. His father, Stephen Rice, was a lineal descendant of Edward Rice of Sudbury, Mass., 1638, a man of consequence in his day and generation, both in church and state.

His mother was Lucy Baker, and when she married Stephen Rice was the young widow of a Mr. Harvey. Possessing unusual ability and for those times, quite a degree of literary attainment, she, doubtless, would have proved a wise and tender mother, an inspiration for this her only surviving child, but her death when he was but four years of age completely changed his home environment. No longer loved and cherished, and left to the cruel mercies of the world in general, Harvey Rice suffered loneliness and deprivation. For, though his father was living, and willing to pay a reasonable price for the child's board and clothes, he was always traveling, and for eight years the little fellow was transferred from one family to another, until he reached that of an exceedingly pious woman who fed him for months, absolutely nothing but potatoes and salt served on a corner of the kitchen-table, while the family were eating other things at an adjoining one.

His school-lunch was hard, dry bread without any butter, and cheese unfit for any human stomach. Through the mercy of a neighbor, less religious and more Christlike, this appetizing luncheon occasionally was exchanged on the way for something eatable.

Although paid a stated and sufficient sum for his clothes, this enterprising woman sent him out barefooted after snow fell, and his garments were so grotesquely ill-fitting and ragged that he became the laughing stock of the village school. These facts were given by Harvey Rice himself to his children. It is to be regretted that the name of a woman, who could so shamefully abuse a motherless child, had not been furnished with the story. It would be just retribution.

Finally, Stephen Rice brought to Conway a second wife, a widow, who took charge of the boy, with ill grace, and thenceforth, from the age of 13 to 18, he lived in his father's home, but not of it. Then he started out to obtain an education and with rare courage and fortitude worked his way through Williams College.

The writer once boarded in a house where there were four students, seniors of a local college, and noticed that all four dreaded the coming month of June. Not because of the examinations and graduating themes, but they feared that so many years of academic and college life without manual training had unfitted them for anything but head labor, and if by chance, that failed them, there might be unaccustomed struggle and, perhaps, mortification to endure.

But long before Harvey Rice's diploma was handed to him he was sufficient unto himself. A boy who could master a Latin grammar in one month and make maple-sugar at the same time, had no reason to worry, even if he did start out hampered by four years' debt for college tuition.

WORLEY

An uncle had been living in Buffalo, N. Y., and to that city he bent his steps, hoping there to secure a school to teach, but upon reaching it, he learned that the uncle was dead, so pushed on to Cleveland. From the time he reached here, in 1824, until his death in 1891, at the age of 91, his life is closely associated with the history of the city, especially in its educational advance, its social reforms, and in everything that tended to elevate its standards of thinking and living.

In 1828 Mr. Rice married Fanny Rice, daughter of Truman Rice of Claredon, Vt., and sister-in-law of his law partner, Reuben Wood; although bearing the same name, they were not related. She was amiable, beautiful, and possessed of good common-sense; contented to begin wedded life in the simplest manner, so that when settled in their plain apartments, a happier couple never graced cottage or palace.

But in the year 1837, within a period of six weeks, Mr. Rice lost this loving wife and two children by death.

Her remaining children were:

Capt. Percy Rice, m. 1st, Mary Trigg; 2nd, Sarah Peck of Vermont. He died in 1909.

Fanny Rice, m. Proctor Burnett. She died in 1888, aged 55 years.

Three years later, Harvey Rice married Mrs. Emma Fitch Woods, daughter of Col. James Fitch, of Putney, Vt. She was 18 years of age, and a widow. Had she lived one year longer, Mr. and Mrs. Rice would have celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, which the family had anticipated with much pleasure.

She was a very lovable and exemplary woman, always had some kind word to say of every one. Her son-in-law, Mr. Hunt, who lived next door to her for 25 years, remarked of her that if she had any faults, he had yet to discover them.

The children by this second marriage were:

Henrietta Rice, m. James Irvine of San Francisco, Cal.

Emma Rice, m. Paul D. Condit of Cleveland.

Mary Rice, m. Edward P. Hunt. She is a widow living on Euclid Ave., cor. E. 81st St.

James Rice, m. Cora Barlow.

Harvey Rice.

1824

WORLEY

In 1824, Daniel Worley and his wife Eliza Tomlinson Worley started from Pittsburgh with a large party of relatives and friends on foot and in flat-boats to make the journey to Cleveland. It was made through a trackless wilderness, and they all suffered incredible hardship, so much

so, that when they reached the portage at Akron, where their boats had to be dragged miles on land in order to reach the Cuyahoga River, three of the party succumbed to deprivation and fatigue. They died and were buried there.

Cleveland was reached in May, 1824, and undoubtedly they received much sympathy and hospitality from the few kind-hearted families already established here.

Mrs. Worley's brother, Andrew Tomlinson, accompanied her, and died years afterward, unmarried. The brother and sister were born in Maryland, and she was 27 years old when she came here, and had been married nine years. At least three of her oldest children must have been born in the east, and their tender years and helplessness doubtless added to the parents' distress in encountering the hardship and peril of the long journey. Mr. Daniel Worley seems to have been a man of force and action, for he immediately took his part in all the activities of the hamlet. And when it was made a city in 1836, he was chosen its first treasurer. He was a member of the first school board, and later, a city postmaster.

Mrs. Worley lived in Cleveland 45 years, and at her death in 1869 was one of the best known women in the city. She had eleven children, and some of them married into early Cleveland families.

Three years after her arrival, a little meeting of Methodists was held on St. Clair street, corner of Court Place, the narrow way leading from the Square to the street. It was at the residence of Rev. Joel Sizer, a local preacher who had lived in the town about a year. Here a class was formed of seven people, and two of them were Andrew Tomlinson and his sister, Eliza Worley. Years later, when subscriptions were being solicited and offered for the building of the Methodist church, corner of St. Clair and Wood streets, Mrs. Worley headed it with a silver dollar. Her memory is revered by the surviving members of that society, and at the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the old St. Clair Street Methodist Church, her name was frequently mentioned in loving remembrance.

It was said of her then that she had been a representative woman of the best circle of village society; that she was gifted intellectually and possessed rare facility of expression; that the young found her bright and sympathetic, the old a comfort and support, and that her manners were exceptionally fine. She was of the early style of Methodists, believing in very simple style of dress. All jewelry, gay colors, and furbelows whatsoever were utterly tabooed. She dressed as do the Quakers in gray or steel color, and in her declining years wore kerchiefs and caps of the softest lace. A large portrait of her is treasured by her grandson Fank C. Worley.

The Worleys lived at the foot of Superior street and facing it, in a house built in 1803 by Amos Spafford, the site of the present Atwater Building. They then removed to Water street, and finally to a farm on Broadway.

The Worley children were:

Dr. Philip Worley, m. Justina Burke.

James Worley.

John Worley, m. Caroline Norris of

1824

THOMAS

East Cleveland; 2nd, Margaret Cowin.

Louisa Worley, m. George P. Burwell, his 2nd wife.

George Worley, died young.

Margaret Worley, m. a widower with children. He lived but a short time after.

Dr. Philip Worley lived in Newburgh after his marriage, and moved to Davenport, Iowa.

John had a wall-paper store at 16 Public Square, for many years. He died on Woodland Ave., No. 219, in a pleasant home, surrounded with flowers, and at the side a big grape-arbor, the delight of the Worley children and their playmates. The neighbors were the Swains, Cutlers, Deveraux, etc.

The children of John and Caroline Worley were: *Frederick, Daniel,* and *Jane Worley.* Those of the second wife Margaret Cowan were: *Frank C., Newton J., Anna, Charlotte,* and *Burton Worley.*

Louisa Worley Burwell was quite an invalid. She left no children.

1824

THOMAS

John Thomas was born in Massachusetts, but had been living in New York State for some years when he concluded to remove west. His wife previous to her marriage was Miss Lydia Smartey.

Mr. Thomas built a log-cabin in the midst of a forest in Newburgh in 1824 where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, each attaining a ripe old age, he dying at 82 years, and his wife at 90 years.

Mr. Thomas was 50 years old when their youngest child was born.

The children of John and Lydia Thomas:

Catherine Thomas, m. Mr. Wetherbee.

Jemima Thomas, m. Mr. Edwards; 2nd, Mr. Hester.

Jane A. Thomas.

Charles Thomas.

William Thomas, m. Mary Coly.

Patrick Thomas and Sally Thomas, his wife, are buried in the East Cleveland Cemetery. Both were over 80 years of age. No other record of this family.

HILLIARD

For many years, beginning in the '20s and ending in the '50s, the most conspicuous object facing one walking down Superior street was the big sign of "Hilliard and Hayes." It was fastened to the front of a two-story frame-structure that stretched across the west end of the street, and which was later replaced by the Atwater Building.

The first name of the firm represented a well-known and active business man; the Hayes part of it always remained the name merely, the owner of it, a non-resident and living in New York City.

Richard Hilliard was a son of David Hilliard of Skeneatles, N. Y., who died, leaving a widow and several children without sufficient means to support them in the manner to which they had been accustomed. Richard was but a lad of 14 years of age and felt the situation keenly. At first, according to the custom of the times, a trade seemed the most practical thing to acquire, and he tried to serve an apprenticeship with a hatter, but his proud spirit revolted against some of the menial tasks required of him, and he broke away from the making of hats in order to sell them, in conjunction with many other things, in a general merchandise store.

He already had acquired some education, and in every leisure moment studied hard and fitted himself to teach a country school. How often afterward in his business career he must have smiled in recalling to mind his first great ambition, to teach a district school. But he found the salary inadequate for the measure of assistance he wished to afford his mother and sisters, and so relinquished the educational profession forever.

About this time, Black Rock on the Niagara River rivalled Buffalo in its business enterprise, and seemed destined to be the place of importance at that end of the lake. Thither journeyed young Hilliard across the wilderness of western New York. The opening of the Erie Canal from Troy to Lake Erie may have been the incentive for this step. He entered the service of John Daly, a merchant of Black Rock, who was doing a fair amount of business in that town. It did not take the astute merchant long to discover the mental caliber of his youthful clerk, and to recognize in him a valuable asset if definitely retained, and shortly, without a cent of capital, Richard Hilliard was made one of the firm, and a branch store started in the distant village of Cleveland, with him as its manager.

This was in 1824, and three years later Daly withdrew and William Hayes, Mr. Hilliard's brother-in-law, succeeded him as a partner in the firm that became thenceforth "Hilliard and Hayes." The store was partially divided by a partition, one side used for dry-goods, the other given over entirely to groceries and vessel supplies. Its location was most favorable, for all travel to and from the river passed it, and the firm became very prosperous. Some time in the late '40s, it discarded the retail trade, erected a fine building on Water Street, and thenceforth carried on a large wholesale grocery business.

We find that, unlike some of his early business competitors, Mr. Hilliard did not ignore his civic obligations, and in the various stages of Cleveland's growth and expansion gave time that to him must have been

most valuable. For two years he was president of the village council, and one of the three aldermen in the first city government.

As a commissioner of water-works, trustee of Homeopathic college, and member of the first board of trade, he manifested an interest in everything that pertained to the growth and prosperity of the city.

Soon after Richard Hilliard's arrival in Cleveland he became betrothed to Mary Merwin, the beautiful young daughter of Noble Merwin, the pioneer. She died suddenly of quick consumption, shortly before her wedding-day. A year or two afterward, Mr. Hilliard returned from an eastern trip, accompanied by a charming bride, blonde and petite. She was Miss Sarah Catherine Hayes, a daughter of Newton Hayes, formerly of St. Albans, Vt. Her mother was a member of the New England Wilcox family. Mrs. Hayes was warmly welcomed in the little village, and her sweet presence and winning manners soon endeared her to all who made her acquaintance. In time she became surrounded by a household of children, nine in all, and it would be needless to add that it claimed nearly all her time and limited strength, leaving very little of either for church or social affairs.

Older residents of the city yet living recall her in terms of great respect and affection, and much of their interest in the after life of the Hilliard children was due to the memory of their gentle, refined mother, whom they lost when the younger of them needed her the most. She died on a steamboat while returning from the south where she had been seeking health, and was laid away in Erie Street Cemetery, in 1853. A beautiful portrait of Mrs. Richard Hilliard is in the possession of her youngest child, Miss Laura Hilliard of this city.

The family residence for many years was No. 52 St. Clair street, on the south side of it, near Water, now West 9th street. The family removed to the north side of the Public Square and lived for a time. Mr. Hilliard then built a mansion on St. Clair street, corner of Bond, now East 6th street. It created such interest at the time because of its new departure in Cleveland architecture, and the beauty and costliness of its interior finish. Mrs. Hilliard's death occurred before the house was completed, and as Mr. Hilliard followed her within three years, the family did not reside in it for any length of time. It was the home of Governor David Todd for some years and was the scene of many brilliant social events. In later years, it came into the possession of the Grasselli family. At the present day, it is the headquarters of the Associated Charities. The flotsam and jetsam of a great city enter through the portals that once opened only to the successful and prosperous, while day after day up and down the beautiful staircase with its mahogany panels on one side and heavily carved balustrade on the other pass weary, halting feet where, long ago, beautiful gowns trailed their length and dainty slippers trod.

Richard Hilliard died in 1856 from the effects of a sudden and severe cold, contracted while on a business trip to New York. He was a typical merchant of the old school, reserved, methodical, exact. Pictures and descriptions of him portray a fine-looking man, with straight features and dark hair and eyes.

1825

POPULATION, 500

The Hilliard children were each interesting in its way, but unlike in physique and temperament. They were:

Mary Hilliard, m. Dr. Elisha Sterling, son of John W. Sterling.
Catherine Hilliard, m. Henry W. Gaylord, son of Erastus Gaylord.
Julia Hilliard, m. ——— Miller of Buffalo, N. Y.
Richard Hilliard, m. Evelyn Sizer of Buffalo.
Newton Hilliard, m. Mary J. Hulbert, dau. of Aaron Hulbert of Cleveland.
William Hilliard, m. Eleanor ———.
Laura Hilliard.
Betsey Matilda and *Charles Augustus Hilliard,* died in infancy.

Mrs. Mary Sterling and Mrs. Catherine Gaylord were life-time residents of the city. The three sons lived elsewhere most of their lives, and died before middle age.

Miss Laura Hilliard, the youngest child of the family, still remains.

1825

POPULATION, 500

Postmaster, Irad Kelly.
Collector of Customs, Ashbel W. Walworth.
President, Eleazar Waterman.
Trustees, A. Abel, Samuel Williamson, Horace Perry.
Marshal, Harvey H. Wellman.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Clerk of Common Pleas, Horace Perry.
Prosecuting Attorney, Leonard Case.
Treasurer, Daniel Kelly.
Recorder, Horace Perry.
Auditor, John W. Willey.
Sheriff, James S. Clark.

1825

RECOLLECTIONS OF MRS. MARY LONG SEVERANCE BEGINNING ABOUT 1820

REFERENCES TO ACCOMPANYING MAP OF SUPERIOR STREET

(1) On this corner there has been a tavern or hotel from my earliest remembrance. The house has been built over and over. Back of it, to the south-west corner of the Square, was a large yard where caravans put up, and where horses and cattle in transfer were kept. The only building between Mowry's Tavern and Seneca street was a large, frame-storehouse built by the Murray brothers, many years previous.

Public Square.

1st House Herschell Foote. I.

Book Store I.

2nd Deacon Rouse.

First Cleveland Newspaper printed on site Champion Houses II.

of middle house.

Burrough's Blacksmith Shop and Residence. III.

1 Mowray's Tavern.

Store built by Eleas & Harvey Murray.

Seneca Street

Spangler's Tavern, built by George Wallace. IV.

Leonard Case. V.

Stiles' Cabin. Bank. VI.

Bank Street

P. M. Weddell's store and house. VII.

Levi Johnson's House. VII½

VIII

Philo Scovill's Hotel "Franklin." IX.

Cutter & Keise Store. IX½

Later Nathan Perry's House

House

Nathan Perry's Store X.

Water Street

Superior Street

2 Dr. David Long after 1831.

3 Abram Hickox's blacksmith shop

4 Jonathan Bliss.

5 Hiram Wellman.

6 Dudley's Dry-goods Store.

7 William Bliss—Goldsmith (In house

8 Elisha Taylor's House and Store later kept by T. P. May.

9 Duckworth's Drug Store.

10 Irad Kelley House, Store & P. O.

11 Ashbel Walworth.

12 Custom House or Office.

13 Dr. Long's house, brick, left in 1830.

Log house built by George Huntington, where M. H. Long was born,

14 Office or Store kept by Dr. D. Long.

15 Moses White (Tailor).

16 Ben Tuell's Silver-smith.

17 Rouse book store and dwelling.

18 William Stockwell.

19 Silas Walsworth Hatter.

20 Merwin Tavern

Street

Carter's Tavern

(2) This corner of Superior and Seneca streets was a vacant lot belonging to my father, Dr. David Long, upon which he built a stone dwelling in 1831. After Dr. Long removed out on Woodland Avenue, Sheldon Pease occupied it for some years.

(3) Then came the shop of Abram Hickox the blacksmith, an eccentric but fine character. His sign read something like this: "Can I get my horse shod here?" "Yes, sir." Later he built a carriage-shop west of it and on the same lot.

(4) A small house where lived Jonathan and Mrs. Bliss. Jonathan Bliss died of malarial fever, in 1823. His adopted doughter married Herchel Foote, and the family afterward moved to the north-west corner of the Square, where Marshall's drug-store is now situated. Here they kept a book-store for years. Deacon Rouse succeeded them there.

(5) The residence of Hiram Wellman. He removed to Massillon, O.

(6) Stephen Dudley's dry-goods store. He was unmarried, a gay, young fellow, much liked think he went to Buffalo, not certain of it.

(7) William Bliss, his residence and shop. He was a goldsmith and kept silverware for sale. Stoughton Bliss, a son.
Between 7 and 8 a wide, vacant lot.

(8) A double-front store and dwelling built by Elisha Taylor. East side of it was occupied by a dry-goods and general merchandise store. He sold out to T. P. May, who lived here and carried on the business for many years.

(9) William Duckworth's drug-store and residence. Fine people. They returned east to live.

(10) Store, post-office, and residence of Irad Kelley. The only brick structure on the street, and built previous to my remembrance.* The Kelleys, in later years, lived out on Euclid Avenue.

(11) Residence of my uncle Ashbel Walworth, set back from the street a few feet. He removed later to a farm. His home there was where the Friendly Inn now stands.

(12) Custom House and office of Ashbel Walworth. Dr. David Long, Alfred Kelley, and James Root came to Cleveland about the same time, all young and unmarried. They became warm friends, and roomed together in this office, taking their meals at Judge Walworth's. The three young men were warmly welcomed in the community, and they were made as comfortable as circumstances admitted. Root was disappointed in the town and returned east.
Between 12 and 13, and far back in the lot, stood the log-house built by Samuel Huntington. In it I was born. It was my parents' first residence.

* It faced Bank Street.

(13) Dr. Long lived here before he built on the corner of Superior and Seneca streets. No. 2.

(14) Office and store kept by Dr. David Long.

(15) Residence and shop of Deacon Moses White.

(16) Ben. Tuell, a silver-smith. (Nothing is known of subsequent history.)

(17) Benjamin Rouse, in 1830, removed to corner of Public Square later. The first family living here, whose name escapes my memory, all died.

(18) William Stockwell. His step-daughter married J. G. Hogan. Mr. Stockwell died of cholera in 1834, leaving no children.

(19) Silas Walworth's store and residence. He made and sold hats, dealt in leather, etc.

(20) Merwin Tavern, built by Amos Spafford, in 1802. Occupied by George Wallace, in 1809, and by Noble Merwin, in 1811.

NORTH SIDE OF SUPERIOR STREET, BEGINNING AT THE PUBLIC SQUARE

I. Herchel Foote's book-store. In the late '30s kept by Benj. Rouse.

II. Three small houses built by Reuben Champion. The first ones in village built to rent. The site of the first newspaper plant. The *Advertiser,* which two years later became the *Cleveland Herald.*

III. On this corner was David Burrough's blacksmith shop and residence. He removed to Newburgh later.
Large vacant lot north-west corner of Seneca St.

IV. Tavern built and occupied by George Wallace before War of 1812. He sold out to Michael Spangler.

V. Residence of Leonard Case, a small frame-house.

VI. Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, from 1816 to 1842. Alfred Kelley, president; Leonard Case, cashier.

Back of this bank and facing Bank Street was the little log-house occupied by the Stiles, the first Cleveland settlers, now used for various purposes.

VII. The store of Peter M. Weddell. Adjoining it to the west, his residence.

VIII. Wide lot, in the center, Levi Johnson's residence. Carpenter shop in rear of lot.

8½. Home and small liquor-store, later occupied by N. E. Crittenden the jeweler.

IX. Philo Scovill's tavern, The Franklin House.

IX½. Orland Cutter, auction store.

X. 2nd Residence of Nathan Perry. First one back of store and on Water Street.

XI. Store of Nathan Perry.

Nearly all the residences and stores on Superior Street before 1835 were small, and close to the sidewalk.

1825

SOCIAL LIFE IN CLEVELAND IN AND PREVIOUS TO 1825

Entertainment was of the simplest kind. Often the hostess lacked chairs enough to seat her guests, and neighbors were called upon to help out.

Dishes, etc., were frequently borrowed in the interests of hospitality.

Sometimes, when a house was too small to entertain comfortably, bedsteads would be taken down, and with other furniture set outside until festivities were over.

(One cannot realize the extent of this sacrifice to friendship who has never witnessed the ceremony of roping an old-fashioned bedstead. It took time and muscle to make the rope taut enough to prevent its sagging.)

In those primitive entertainments any one who could sing, recite poetry, or was gifted with any other modest accomplishment, would invariably be pressed into service for the benefit of the company.

Social hours were between six and ten o'clock of an evening, and rarely extended even in the event of a ball.

It was not uncommon to see two young people on one horse, and bound for a dance at some tavern in East Cleveland, Brooklyn, or at Rocky River. The young man would be astride and guiding the animal, the young woman seated behind him, and with both arms around his waist to steady herself.

Judge Kingsbury's house on Kinsman near Woodhill Road was a favorite resort for the young people of Cleveland hamlet and village. Without any special invitation they would end a merry sleighride at this very hospitable home and be warmed and fed before returning to town.

CLARK

"An ancestor of an ancient line
Who came with the Pilgrims o'er the brine,
The captain's mate (on a pilgrim bark)
Bearing the name of Thomas Clark,
At length became a man of renown
Among the settlers of Plymouth town."

Judah Clark, sixth generation in line from the above "Mayflower" ancestor, was living in Conway, Mass., in the last quarter of the 18th century. His wife was Abigail Freeman Clark, one of the many intermarriages between the Freemans and the Clarks.

Mr. and Mrs. Judah Clark had a typical New England family, eleven children, of whom five died in infancy, and only one of the remainder left posterity.

Of these one was a son, Edmund Clark, who became a pioneer merchant and banker of Cleveland. In 1825 he was living in Buffalo, N. Y., and was twenty-six years of age, when he was offered a partnership with Peter M. Weddell, who had a dry-goods store at the corner of Superior and Bank streets, the site of the Rockefeller Building. This partnership lasted but five years, as Mr. Clark became interested in other lines of business and withdrew permanently from the dry-goods trade.

He became president of the Cleveland Insurance Company, treasurer of the first railroad project, and a director of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie. From the latter he withdrew and engaged in private banking, out of which grew the National Bank of Cleveland, the sixth one in the country.

In connection with Richard Hilliard he invested in real-estate which proved exceedingly profitable.

Mrs. Edmund Clark was Anna Maria Billings, daughter of William and Polly Williams Billings of Conway, Mass. She was a beautiful woman, of charming personality, admired and beloved. Her chief accomplishment was a fine voice, with which she gave pleasure to the church in whose choir she sang and often in private entertainments. She lost three children in infancy.

The only living child of Edmund and Anna Maria Billings Clark was *Henry Freeman Clark,* b. 1839. He married Eliza S. Crowell, daughter of John Crowell. They were married in 1859, in old Trinity Church.

Edmund Clark's home, at first, was on the corner of Superior and Water streets, where the Perrys had been living. He then built a home on the south side of the Public Square. The west end of the May Company's department store covers the site. Here the family lived many years, and here Mr. Clark died.

His portrait hangs in the library of Mrs. Eliza S. Clark, his son's widow. There also hangs a beautiful childhood portrait of the late H. F. Clark.

"The funeral of Edmund Clark was held at his residence, south side of Public Square, Jan. 2, 1862; a large concourse of the older citizens was present." His pall-bearers were Orland Cutter, Philo Scovil, H. B. Payne, Joseph H. Crittenden, George C. Dodge, Joseph Perkins.

1825

OVIATT

All of the above names save the last one will be recognized as Cleveland pioneers.

1825

OVIATT

In May, 1825, Marvin Oviatt of Richfield, O., came to town and engaged in mercantile pursuits.

He was full of life and ambition, was confident of Cleveland's future prosperity, and sanguine of his ability to manage his affairs so that, when the time came, he would be well established in business and share with others in the future that awaited them.

He built a three-storied brick block on the old Carter site, corner of Superior and Water, now West 9th St. The grading of those streets in 1830 in order to lower the steep hill between Water Street and the river left this building high in the air; so high that there was ample room to place an additional story under it. Nathan Perry's store was on the other corner of the two streets and his residence over it. He nearly monopolized the Indian trade and the Oviatt family often watched those dusky sons of the forest cross the river, and gleefully leave it with guns, ammunition, trinkets, etc.

Mr. Oviatt's business ventures proved disastrous. He tied up all his ready capital in them at or before a time when there happened to be an almost total absence of money in the community, leaving him in sore straits which was taken advantage of by men waiting for just such opportunities. This experience was not confined to Marvin Oviatt.

The great fortune of one Cleveland financier at least was founded and increased largely by the business misfortune of some of the early pioneers of the city.

After some years of plucky effort to retrieve his fortune, Mr. Oviatt returned to Richfield. His wife was Mary Foote of Norfolk, Conn., daughter of Luther and Mary A. Phelps Foote.

Her grandmother was Asahel Phelps. She was a finely educated woman and an intimate friend of Mary Grant Ballister and a teacher in her school at Ipswich, the first ever started for the higher education of women of limited means. It culminated in Wellesley College.

Mary Foote came to Ohio with her sister, Mrs. Anna Pomeroy Baldwin, to be a companion for her in the wilderness of Portage County. Here in 1818 at the age of 23 she married Marvin Oviatt. Most of her after life, excepting the few years' sojourn in Cleveland, was spent in Richfield, and she died in that place aged 81 years.

She was small and slight with a fair complexion and very dark eyes. She was very proud-spirited and possessed remarkable energy. Her passionate love of flowers often took her out of her bed at four o'clock in the morning in order to gain time to cultivate them.

Like other women of her day, she spun and wove blankets, sheets and linen cloth for domestic use.

Interested in all religious and social happenings, her fine mind and conversational powers drew to her side many warm friends both in Cleveland and Richfield. Among the former were Mrs. Long, Mrs. Merwin, and Mrs. Weddell.

The children of Marvin and Mary Clark Oviatt:

Schuyler Oviatt, m. Charlotte, daughter of James W. Wells of Richfield, O.

Tracy Oviatt, m. Eliza Towne of Hudson. He was a clergyman.

Edward Oviatt, a lawyer, lived in Akron, O.

Celia Oviatt, born in Cleveland; married Baxter Wood of Medina, O.

Virgil Oviatt.

Don Carlos Oviatt.

Schuyler Oviatt lived in Cleveland many years a successful and honored business man.

He was a member of the Old Settlers' Association, and not long before his death made a valuable and interesting address before the society. He had a son James Oviatt and a daughter Charlotte Oviatt. The former died previous to his father's demise. His last residence was on East 82nd Street.

In 1826 the first house-moving took place. Philo Scovil had been keeping a drug-store, and living in a small story-and-a-half house on the north side of Superior street half-way to Water street, and he had concluded to buy this lot belonging to Nathan Perry, and put up a large tavern. And the small house would either have to be pulled down or moved off. The latter recourse was made possible through its purchase by a young carpenter who had been living and working in town for the past five years, was about to be married, and wanted the little house for a home for his bride.

His name was Henry L. Noble, the son of Martin Noble of New Lisbon, N. Y. He was but 22 years old when he left New York State to seek his fortune in Cleveland, and it gives pleasure to state that he found it.

We can imagine the interest or curiosity of the adult members of the small community, and the excitement of its children as the building made slow progress up Superior Street. How it reached its destination, the lot upon which now stands the east end of the Society of Savings Building, whether through the Square, or skirting its north-east corner, we have no means of knowing. The trees, and the stumps of old ones not yet grubbed out, must have been great obstacles in the way, and often

threatened disaster, but the little house eventually was safely landed upon the lot, and not long afterward curtains at the windows and a girlish figure flitting in and out of the door proclaimed that it was occupied.

Mrs. Hope Noble, or "Hopy," as she was affectionately called, was a slender, blue-eyed woman, very ambitious and energetic. She was the daughter of Gideon Johnson of Bethany, Conn. Her mother was a Crittenden, and may have been related to N. E. Crittenden, who afterward lived on the corner of the same lot.

Mr. Noble must have been a superior workman, for soon he had more work than he could accomplish single-handed, and employed other carpenters to assist him. These were boarded in his house, which means that his wife was doing her part toward the competency they both had in view. And doubtless, she stood in the door of her home and watched with pride the old, volunteer fire department, commanded by her husband, march through the Square. It was a social passport, those days, to be even a member of it, and to be "Chief" was distinction.

Two years after his marriage, in company with such men as Sherlock J. Andrews, John W. Allen, James S. Clarke, etc., Mr. Noble was organizing Trinity Church, erecting a building for it, and serving as vestry man. In 1836, he helped to incorporate the City of Cleveland, and he was the man who, as councilman, offered the resolution to buy the first lots upon which to build public schools.

Ten years after their marriage, we find Mr. and Mrs. Noble living at 90 Ontario street. He had sold the half of his lot facing the Square to C. M. Giddings and John W. Allen. The latter had erected a tall, brick house, New York style, upon the site of the old one, and Mr. Giddings had built an elegant stone residence on the corner, facing the Square, and close to the Ontario street side. This was afterward occupied for many years by N. E. Crittenden.

Mr. Noble retained the north end of the lot, reaching to St. Clair street, and here built a nice home for himself, facing Ontario street. Henry Gaylord afterward lived here, and other early Cleveland people.

Another flitting, this time to Euclid Ave., where Mr. Noble died in 1842 at the age of 53.

The children were:

Henry Martin Noble, who became a civil engineer, and lived in Marquette, Mich.

Evaline E. Noble, who married in 1861, William G. Yates.

The first-born, little Eliza Noble, was severely burned at six years of age, and died from the effects of it.

The family rests in Woodland Cemetery.

MAY

Thomas P. May came from Amenia, N. Y., in 1825, and bought out Elisha Taylor's store of dry-goods and general merchandise, doing business on the south side of Superior street. It had a residence attached to it, and here he lived for some years.

Amenia is on the western border of Connecticut, and close to several Connecticut towns, and its mail often comes to Goshen, as being more convenient.

In New Britain, Conn., lived three Judd sisters, all charming girls, the daughters of Belah Judd, who was a soldier in the War of 1812. Major Judd was a civil engineer by profession. It is said that he came to Cleveland in 1825 with his daughters, after a short sojourn in Cherry Valley, N. Y.

Thomas May married Jeanette Judd, who was born in 1793, and her two sisters coming on to visit her met their fates in the shape of two young Cleveland men, whom they married.

Mr. May sent for Melancthon Barnett then living in Armenia to assist him in the store, and a little later took him into partnership, and until 1839, they did a flourishing business under the firm name of "May and Barnett."

Mr. May invested in a ten-acre lot on Erie Street and built a home, its front facing Superior. The eastern end of that street ended at Erie, and for some years Mr. May was hounded by city officials, backed by those interested in having Superior street extended through his property. He was a man of strong character, and refused to give up the homestead he had established with much pride and pleasure, setting out fruit of all kinds, flowering shrubs, and a large flower-garden, and as long as he lived he succeeded in retaining it. It was a charming home in which was dispensed unfailing hospitality of the old-fashioned kind.

Mrs. May was an estimable and large-hearted woman who won the love of all who knew her. Her health was delicate, preventing her from mingling much in society, but her circle of friends included every one who had been early residents of the city, their children, and the members of her church, to all of whom she showed a personal interest.

Her two sons were handsome little fellows in youth, and her two daughters inherited, or were influenced by their mother's strong personality.

William May was for many years one of the editors of the *Cleveland Herald.* He was a ready and brilliant writer; a warm-hearted and generous man who died young.

He married first, Miss Cook, who lived but a year; 2nd, Miss Eva E. Ferrell, daughter of Isaac Vrooman and Catharine Truax Ferrell of Sandusky, but formerly of Schenectady, N. Y.

William May's health failed, and having an interest in some mining property in Mexico, he went there to look after it, and at the same time experience a warmer climate. His search for health was futile and he died at Tehuantepec. He left a young, interesting widow and three pretty little daughters, one of whom died in girlhood.

Helen May, daughter of Thomas and Jeanette May, married Burritt Horton of the firm of Alcott and Horton, wholesale dry-goods, whose place of business was on Water Street.

He came from Medina, Ohio, and after a few years removed to New York where Mrs. Horton died. He afterward married into the Vanderbilt family.

George W. May married a Miss Amelia Chapin, who was a sister of Mrs. J. G. Holland, wife of the author.

They lived in a pretty cottage back of the May homestead on Muirson Street. The May grounds extend back to beyond this street. He also died leaving three daughters:

Minnie May, who married Charles Chamberlain of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Elisabeth May, m. a Mr. Maitland living in Manchester, England.
Sarah May, m. Edward Lawton of Troy, N. Y.

Katharine May, daughter of Thomas and Jeanette May, never married. She continued to live in the old homestead until sold to the city, but remained in town all her life. Like her mother she had a strong and interesting personality, and her friendship or interest in any one was considered a valuable social asset. She had beautiful, curly hair, that after it had grown gray made a striking frame to her face which was of an oval, aristocratic type. At her death, by previous request, her body was taken to a crematory in Pittsburgh and reduced to ashes, an event quite unusual, almost exceptional in her circle of friends.

In some way, the large and unincumbered property left by Thomas May slipped away from the family. The bulk of it was left to the widow, Jeanette May, who in turn bequeathed what remained of it to her only living daughter Katharine. And at the latter's death the agent or administrator, a relative living in New York, claimed there was little left. So far as can be learned, no accounting of the property was ever furnished to the heirs.

The only survivors living in the city are Mrs. Eva May, widow of William, and her daughters Nelly May and Jeanette May Barnum, living on the west side of Doan street near Hough Ave.

Mrs. Eva May is an aged lady of the old-fashioned type now almost extinct. Her mind is stored with memories of the city in which she has lived since early womanhood. A fine conversationalist, her voice, her inflections, her choice of words, the apt turn of speech, all indicate that upon her birthright of gentle breeding has been engrafted a lifetime of constant reading, of keen but kindly observation, and of long social experience.

Deeply interested as either of her daughters in public events, alive to every religious or socialistic question of the day, she is as much a companion for them as one of their own age could be. Years of sorrow and anxiety have left her untouched by indifference or bitterness.

Nellie May, following the example of her aunt Katherine, or "Kate," as she was called, has never married, and, as might be expected, is a very interesting personality.

Jeanette May married Frank S. Barnum, son of David and Virginia C. Barnum of Norwalk, O. He is an architect of proved ability and has been employed for many years by the Board of Education in designing and supervising the city's public schools.

ROSS

Joshua Ross married Miss Mary Eayrs in the Old North Church of Boston, Mass. The family of the bride were residents of that city, and the young couple began housekeeping there. But Mr. Ross became quite a rover because of his inability to be easily satisfied with conditions existing in Boston and in other towns and cities to which he moved and removed, so that by the time he reached Cleveland, about 1825, the older children of his family of nine must have become quite cosmopolitan through their many previous changes of residence. He was a merchant, also a chandler, and eventually manufactured soap and candles on a large scale at the end of Champlain Street, under the hill.

His wholesale and retail grocery was in the old Hancock Block, number 93 and 95 Superior Street, north-west corner of Seneca. Back of the store and facing Seneca street was for some years the family residence. He afterward built several houses, occupying them one by one. The last one was on Woodland Ave., then called Kinsman street. It was in the neighborhood of the Burnhams, Bradburns, etc., and there he died.

After vacating the Seneca street home, it was occupied, from time to time, by other well-known families of that period. Mr. Ross's youngest child, Elisabeth, now Mrs. Stillman, aged 87 years, was about two years old when the family came to Cleveland, and ten years later her older brothers were married and in business for themselves. About 1838, Mrs. Ross concluded to visit her girlhood home in Boston, and at the same time place Elisabeth in a finishing school in which a sister of Mrs. Ross was a resident teacher. For many weeks previous to their journey, the little girl watched the making of pretty garments, and patiently submitted to tedious fittings of school and "best" dresses, and when, at last, all was finished, she surveyed her new, first trunk, packed to overflowing, with much complacency. If one had to be separated from parents and home, what could be more sustaining than such a handsome and complete wardrobe?

Mr. and Mrs. Ross and Elisabeth made the journey to Boston via the Hudson River and New York City. Upon reaching the latter, it was found that the precious trunk had been stolen on the way, and poor Elisabeth had nothing to wear save the clothes she happened to have on her person. She cried herself to sleep as she thought of the pretty silk dresses in that trunk, the silk stockings, and gay slippers. In the morning, she refused to go on to school. As the youngest of her parents' flock, she had been used to much laxity of parental authority, and therefore gained the day, Mrs. Ross continuing the journey alone, and visiting her relatives in Boston, while Mr. Ross and his daughter retraced their steps home.

There is in the possession of the family a very interesting picture of Elisabeth at the age of 19, and recently a bride. It is a fine specimen of feminine fashion of that day, in the early '40s. There are also satisfactory portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Ross. But a disastrous household fire destroyed other articles of incalculable value, among them the old family Bible containing much Ross genealogy. On February 22, 1846, Mr. Ross stood with his wife and daughter watching a patriotic procession pass his store on Superior street. The most attractive feature of

the parade was a miniature ship several feet long which had been built with great care as to detail by several lake captains of the city, and considered quite an achievement. After it had passed, Mr. Ross requested that one of his sons be sent for to take charge of his store, as he felt ill. He went home to die within a day or two of pneumonia, aged 69 years. Mrs. Ross survived him thirteen years, and in the last part of her life, resided with her oldest son, Joshua Ross, Jr., on Woodland Ave., where she died, 1859, aged 82 years.

The children of Joshua and Mary Ross:

Joshua Ross, Jr., b. 1802; m. Abigail Roscoe, b. 1802, d. 1866.
James Ross, m. Esther Maria Foster, daughter of Capt. Foster.
Benjamin Ross, m. Mary A. Cozzens, sister of Alfred Cozzens.
Joseph Ross, m. Mary Underhill, daughter of Dr. Samuel Underhill.
William Ross, married and lived in Akron.
Edgar Ross, m. a lady of Lima, N. Y.
Sarah Ross, the oldest of the children; m. Capt. Fred Miller of a well-known Buffalo family, and lived there.
Elisabeth Ross, b. about 1823; married Capt. Chauncy Stillman of Weathersfield, Conn. She is yet living at an advanced age, the sole survivor of her generation. (She died since above was written.)

Before 1837, Joshua, Jr., and Joseph bought out their father, and under the firm name of J. & J. Ross, carried on a business at 53 Superior street, but relinquished it to him again when the panic struck the town.

Benjamin Ross, under the name of B. Ross & Co., was in partnership with his father-in-law, Alfred Cozzens, in the grocery business at 134 Superior Street. James Ross was in partnership with William and Thomas Lemen, grocers, ship-chandlers, soap and candle-makers, etc. In after years, two of the sons kept a wholesale and retail butcher-shop on Ontario street.

The older members of the family were reinterred from Erie Street Cemetery, recently, in the new city cemetery in Warrensville.

1825

STERLING

Some time in the late '20s, two brothers 22 and 27 years of age came to the village from Connecticut and cast their lots with the professional and business men already established here.

They were Elisha T. and John M. Sterling, sons of Gen. Elisha Sterling, a Yale graduate of the class of 1787, who lived in Sterling City, a suburb of Lyme, Conn.

Their mother was Alma Canfield, daughter of John and Dorcas Buell Canfield of Salisbury, Conn.

STERLING

Elisha T. Sterling engaged in manufacturing and, in time, was president of the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace, then the largest one in the country making marine engines. In 1837 he had a hardware store at No. 1 Superior Street, and he lived on the south side of Euclid Ave., near the Square.

He married Margaret Tuttle, daughter of Asahel and Sarah Sherman Tuttle of New Haven, Conn., who died at Grosse Isle, Mich., in 1871, having outlived her husband 12 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Sterling had but one child:

Col. James Tuttle Sterling, born 1834; m. Sarah M. Webster of Detroit, Mich. He served in the Cicil War in the famous 7th Reg. O. V. I.

John Montgomery Sterling was born in 1801 and five years older than his brother Elisha. He was married and had two very young children when he came to Cleveland. He had studied law with Judge Swift of Litchfield, Conn., and at once hung out his shingle on Superior street. Not many years elapsed before he became one of the leading lawyers of the town.

He married Marianne Beers of Salisbury, Conn., in 1824. They lived at 150 Superior St., a two-story brick house east of the Square and later on Euclid Ave. where the Andrews mansion now stands. That part of a new avenue north of Euclid when laid out ran through John M. Sterling's property, 300 acres, and it was named for him. It is now E. 30th St.

John M. Sterling, Sr., and Marianne Sterling had 11 children, of whom none survive. They were:

Dr. Elisha Sterling, b. 1825; married Mary Hilliard, daughter of the early merchant Richard Hilliard.

Charlotte Beers Sterling, b. 1827; m. Albert G. Lawrence, 28 years of age, of Delphi, N. Y. He died in Belvidere, Ill., she in New York City.

Marianne Sterling, married Thomas P. Rossiter. He was an artist, and one of his paintings hangs in the capitol at Washington, D. C.

Susan Fitch Sterling, was drowned in a cistern in 1844, aged 14.

John M. Sterling, Jr., born 1832; m. Louise Roberts, who died in 1894. They had no children.

Harriet Canfield Sterling, b. 1834; married George Brickham of New York City, and died in Atlanta, Ga., in 1896. No issue.

Theodore Weld Sterling, b. 1836; married Susan E. Price. They resided in Paris, France, where he died in 1893.

James Andrews Sterling, b. 1838; died unmarried in Boulder, Col., in 1863, 25 years old.

Laura Willey Sterling, b. 1842; died unmarried in Rye, N. Y., 28 years of age.

Dr. Elisha Sterling received his medical education in France. He practised medicine and surgery in Cleveland many years, and died 66 years of age. He was a striking looking man with a long, heavy, blonde

beard. He had an interesting family, mostly daughters, none of whom now reside in the city.

In his earlier days John M. Sterling, Jr., was engaged in the crockery business on old Water Street. He also was police commissioner of the city. He died in 1908 in Saegertown, Pa., where he had been residing for six months for his health. He had previously retired from active life for some years.

Frederick Sterling, son of Gen. Sterling, and an older brother of Elisha and John M., came to the city in 1849. Frederick Sterling of the firm of Sterling & Co., Dr. Theodore Sterling of Gambier College, and Mrs. Rufus Choate, wife of the New York statesman, are children of the latter.

Three unmarried granddaughters of yet another brother reside in the city, one of them, Miss Alice Sterling, is the principal of Sibley Public School.

1825

SMELLIE

In the winter of 1825 a young Scotchman came to Cleveland with a horse and sleigh. He had driven from Buffalo, N. Y., and must have entered town on a road north of the Public Square, for he drove down to the river, crossed it on the ice, and inquired of some person he met on the West Side, "Which way must I take to reach Cleveland?" and was much astonished by the answer, "You have passed through it."

Gaven Smellie was born in Baillierton, Scotland, in 1801. The date of his arrival in this country has not been preserved. He was a mason by trade, and probably at once found many opportunities for work as soon as he reached here. The following year he married Amanda Norris. Her parents were Abram and Abigail McIlrath Norris, an East Cleveland family.

Mr. and Mrs. Smellie lived at 198 St. Clair Street. But some time in the early '40s, he purchased and removed to a farm of 100 acres at the corner of Superior and East Madison Ave., now East 79th Street, where he lived until his death in 1879.

Mr. Smellie gave five sons to his adopted country during the Civil War, two of whom were killed in action, and he much regretted that advanced age prevented his own enlistment.

The children of Gaven and Amanda Norris Smellie:

John Smellie, b. 1829; m. Lida Whitaker.

Susan Smellie, b. 1831; m. Henry G. Pearse.

Gaven Smellie, b. 1833; m. Julia Whitaker.

Charles Smellie, b. 1841. Fell wounded in Battle of Belmont, Mo., 1861, in Civil War.

1825

HAYWARD

Amanda Norris Smellie died in 1841. Mr. Smellie married 2nd, Calista Richmond, daughter of William and Betsey Lamson Richmond, November, 1842.

The children of Gaven and Calista Smellie:

Emerson Smellie, b. 1845. Killed at Mission Ridge 1863, in Civil War.
William Smellie, b. 1846; m. Arietta Hickox. Her grandfather, David Hickox, served three years in the Revolutionary Army.

1825

HAYWARD

Lebanon, Conn., furnished to the little village of Cleveland, in 1825, three brothers who became very prominent citizens, taking an active part in everything that pertained to the welfare of the community.

They were Joseph, John, and Nelson Hayward, and although they came here from Connecticut, probably were of Massachusetts stock, the progenitors of which were William and Marjory Thayer Hayward of Braintree. Joseph and John were married in Lebanon a few years before their removal to Cleveland.

Nelson Hayward remained a bachelor all his life. In 1843 he was elected mayor of the city. Joseph Hayward was a burr millstone manufacturer doing business on Merwin Street. His wife was a Miss Ann Loomis. Their first residence was on Water street, and later on Bond street.

Their only child was a son, George Loomis Hayward, who served his country during the Civil War.

John Hayward was one of the pioneer printers of the city. He married Maria Whedon, daughter of John Whedon of Rhode Island, in which state she was born in 1802. Their first home was on the west side of Bank street, and finally on the north side of Superior, between Seneca and Bank.

Nearly all the residences on Superior street, in those days, were connected with business. Usually the store would be in front and the residence in the rear, with a side entrance, the second story also being used by the family, which was the arrangement in this case.

Mr. Hayward died, leaving one child, a son, and Mrs. Maria Hayward married secondly, Gen. Alfred S. Sandford, who was born in Connecticut 1805, and came to Ohio in 1829. It is said that his courtship of the widow Hayward was noted with much interest and amusement by neighbors and friends. He was very boyish in his addresses, often passing and repassing the house in order to catch a glimpse of his innamorata by an upper window.

His parents were Elijah and Mabel Sandford, and the latter moved in 1832 from Connecticut with her three sons and two daughters to New-

ark, Ohio. They were Alfred S., George, Charles, Harriet who married Jacob Mitchell, and Nancy who married Francis Taylor and moved to Indiana. All of these children either lived for a short time or visited the city frequently.

Gen. Alfred S. Sandford belonged to the voluntary fire department. He was commander of the Cleveland Grays at one time, which was the oldest military organization in the city after the War of 1812. His printing business under the name of Sandford & Lott, and Sandford & Hayward, was carried on through his life, and it printed the first city directory in 1837. He was a fine-looking man, and a popular one. He died in 1888. His only child was Julius Sandford.

William Henry Hayward, son of John and Marie Hayward, born in Lebanon, Conn., was but two years of age when his parents brought him to Cleveland, and lived here the remainder of his life, until 1904. He learned the printing business through his step-father A. S. Sandford, and in time became a partner with him under the name of Sandford & Hayward. He became a member of the Cleveland Grays when only 15 years of age, and when he died was one of the last of the original company.

He served through the Civil War, and commanded the 115th regiment. In 1846, he married Miss Jane E. Willis.

Their children were:

Maria Hayward, m. Col. Clarence Burke.
Kate Hayward, m. James E. Adams.
Georgiana Hayward, m. W. F. Roeder.
William Hayward, m. Helen Loomis.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayward celebrated their golden wedding in 1896.

Col. Hayward was a prominent figure in all military parades taking place in the city for nearly half a century, and in that time one of the best known men in the community.

His wife came to this city with her mother, Mrs. S. A. Willis, from her birthplace, Cherry Valley, N. Y. She died in her 79th year, at 2917 Prospect Street, which had been her home for 42 years.

1825

HART

William Hart was a prominent citizen of Cleveland for half a century. He came here as early as 1825, when only 14 years of age.

His parents were Judah and Abigail Belden Hart of New Britain and Norwich, Conn., who removed in 1822 to Brownhelm, Lorain Co., Ohio. They died within a few days apart in July, 1824, leaving 8 children, the youngest but 6 years old. The mother on her dying bed repeated

the promise of the Lord, "Leave thy fatherless children and I will preserve them."

Twenty years afterward, the brothers and sisters were all living, and all stanch members of orthodox churches. The year following his parents' death, William started out to make his own fortune. He came to Cleveland, and learned the trade of cabinet-making of Ashel Abel. In 1834, he was able to establish himself in business at 49 Water Street, where he made and sold furniture. His marriage occurred the same year.

His bride was Elisabeth Kirk, daughter of John Kirk of Cleveland. They began housekeeping at 27 Bank Street, but removed later to St. Clair Street.

Years passed, and he became wealthy. His large wholesale and retail furniture store on Water Street was known all over the state for its great assortment of beautiful furniture.

Mr. Hart was a bluff, warm-hearted man, full of kindness for every one, and his wife much resembled him in charateristic good deeds. They had no children of their own, but Mr. Hart had a number of nephews and nieces living in Lorain County in a rural district, and three of these he brought into his home and legally adopted.

Two of them were twin-brothers, Edward and Edwin Hart, and the third a niece, Emma Hart. Later, he adopted another little girl, who, it is said, was not a relative. All of these children were tenderly cared for, and given the liberal education and business opportunities that the Harts' own children would have had.

The boys were duly taken into the furniture establishment. Emma Hart married Hezekiah Malone, and he also became a partner, and the firm name was changed to "Hart & Malone."

Mr. Hart was a man of deep feeling, and when his sensibilities were aroused, he often showed great tenacity of purpose. Of this a characteristic story is told.

His youngest adopted daughter, a pretty girl, attended a private school. Some of her classmates, perhaps knowing that she was not an own child of the Harts, together with the fact that the family lived very simply, snubbed her upon several occasions. After leaving school, one of them married, and her wedding invitations were sent to all the members of her class save Miss Hart.

Her father was furious over the slight, and vowed that when her own wedding occurred, it would be the largest and finest that ever took place in Cleveland. He built a palatial home for his family on Euclid Ave. about half-way between Case and Willson Avenues, now E. 40th and E. 55th Streets, and furnished it in keeping with the exterior, and when the daughter married, he remembered his promise and kept it. But, alas! before the beautiful costly trosseau had time to tarnish or fade, the bride returned to her father's home. Her husband had proven unworthy of her love and trust.

Mr. Hart was induced to invest largely in oil and mining stock after he had retired from business, which turned out worthless. It is claimed that in this matter he was betrayed in the house of his friends, that they unloaded upon him to save their own pocket-books. However that may

be, he lost the larger part of his big fortune, was forced to give up the beautiful home, and the family went to live in what had been their coachman's house.

The Euclid Ave. home was sold to Zenas King, who in time resold to L. M. Coe, whose widow still occupies it.

1825

ELLET

Rufus Ellet and his wife Mary Tift Ellet lived north of Euclid Road on a lane which afterward was widened into a street, and named Willson Avenue. The north side of Euclid Road at that point was a sandy hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellet had a son Rufus, Jr., who removed to Akron. Previous to that he married Ruth Hudson.

The Ellets also had a daughter Delia. There may have been other children, but the above were all that could be recalled by the "oldest inhabitant."

James Douglas, a cabinet-maker, had a shop in a frame-building at the foot of Superior street, and facing that thoroughfare. His shop was in the west end of the building and on the second floor.

In the spring of 1826, he removed to a lot on the north side of Superior street, and owend by Capt. Levi Johnson. His name is not found in the first city directory, eleven years later, and, meanwhile he probably left town, as there is no trace here of his family.

1825

ANDREWS

John Andrews, a prominent physician of Wallingford, Conn., furnished to the village of Cleveland in 1825, a well-educated, unusually talented son, and a few years later, an intelligent, accomplished daughter.

Sherlock J. Andrews was 25 years old, and but recently graduated from Union College, with a supplementary course of legal study, when at the end of his journey from the east he found himself in the small Ohio town upon which, in after years, he was to make such a definite personal impress.

From many sources regarding him, it is gathered that while gifted in a high degree, and remarkably self-reliant for one so young, he was exceedingly modest and unassuming. Ready to face any difficulty, and to assume any legal responsibility required of him, yet, when playtime permitted, boyishly full of fun and frolic.

Mrs. Mary Long Severance, in an interview with the writer, said that

in the vernacular of that day, he was a "cut-up" and the life of the small social gatherings where the successful event of the evening would be his rendition of "Old Grimes is dead," accompanied by various original and mirth-provoking gestures and grimaces. It is related of him by one of his classmates that while preparing for college, he was so full of pranks that it looked as if his love for fun might preclude earnest efforts. However, his long life of fine achievement in the law, in congress, and on the judicial bench suggests that a keen sense of humor may be essential to such a degree of success. He was a Christian gentleman of the highest type, loyal to his friends and his beliefs.

Ursula McCurdy Allen, a young woman made an orphan through the recent death of her mother, naturally longed to join her brother John W. Allen in Cleveland, as soon as circumstances would permit. Within three years this was accomplished. Mr. Allen married Miss Perkins of Warren, and soon thereafter Ursula took the long journey from Litchfield, Conn., and was welcomed by her beloved brother at his own fireside. The arrival of a young lady endowed with various mental and personal attractions, and fresh from the social advantages of a far eastern town, received immediate attention from the coterie of professional and unattached young men of the western one. To Mr. Allen's great delight, Sherlock J. Andrews, his cherished friend, proved to be the favored suitor, and he had the gratification of giving his sister's hand in marriage to one he so much esteemed.

Mrs. Andrews was the noble, life-long companion of the young man whose fortunes she joined in her youth. She was his helpmate in her home, in society, and in the church with which they were affiliated.

A story characteristic of Mrs. Andrews' quick sympathies and resolute activities is herein given publicity for the first time. In 1879, the writer, while on the staff of the old *Cleveland Daily Herald,* was assigned the subject of women's employment in the city, especially that of making garments for the wholesale clothing establishments. The result was a reptition of the "Song of the Shirt" in dismal prose. Conditions were found to be unutterably sad, and the first article of the series on the subject was received with much public comment and commiseration.

By ten o'clock of the morning the article appeared, Mrs. Andrews' carriage stood in front of the *Herald* office, and she was within pleading to be introduced to the young man responsible for the article, and was much astonished to learn that one of her own sex was engaged in that line of work. And naturally so, for the writer was the second, and at that time the only newspaper woman in the city. When seated and fully launched upon her mission, Mrs. Andrews' bonnet-strings trembled with her excitement. She was eager to assist in the particular cases of poverty and over-work, so much so that only immediate pecuniary help could relieve the tensity of her feelings. Several women who were most in need of her ministrations she tenderly guided into more lucrative lines of work, and ministered to their necessities as occasion offered.

The first home of the Andrews family was on Water street, now West 9th St., near where the light-house stands. Dr. and Mrs. Long were their close neighbors, and the Kelleys not far away on the same side of the street. Later they removed to a small house on the Public

1825

BARNETT

Square two doors west of the Stone Church, and here two of their children were born. In 1837, they were living on Euclid Ave., opposite the Opera House. Here their neighbors in time were the Ashbel Barneys, and later the Benedicts.

Judge and Mrs. Andrews died in a stately residence on the avenue nearly to Willson, now E. 55th Street, and were laid away in Woodland Cemetery.

Their children were eleven in all, several dying young:

Sarah Andrews, yet living.
Ursula Andrews, m. Gamaliel Herrick of a Wellington, O., family.
William Andrews, m. Miss Gertrude Beardsley.
Harriet Andrews, m. Elisha Whittlesey. Lived in New York City.
Cornelia Andrews, unmarried; died recently.

Miss Anna Rodman, a relative from the east, visited the family at an early day, and died here. She was buried in Erie Street Cemetery.

1825

BARNETT

Amenia, Duchess County, N. Y., a small farming district so close to the state line that Sharon, Conn., used to distribute most of its mail, is a spot interesting to many native Clevelanders, as it was the birthplace of several pioneers of our city. Among them was Melancthon Barnett, who figured so prominently in our early history, and who also was the father of General James Barnett whom we lovingly and admiringly term "Our First Citizen."

Melancthon Barnett was the son of James and Martha Barnett, and was born in May, 1789. In the first decade of the last century, he joined the army of young men who, seeing nothing to be gained by remaining on New England's rocky and worn-out soil, poured over into central and western New York. He chose as the site of his future home Cherry Valley, a beautiful spot which also furnished to early Cleveland many noble men and women.

Here, in 1815, when 25 years of age, he married Mary Clark, also of New England birth, and daughter of Capt. Jerome and Annie Clark. Captain Clark was a Revolutionary hero, and fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

In 1825, Mr. Barnett began to receive letters from a boyhood friend of Amenia, and later of Cherry Valley, who had bought a dry-goods store in the little village of Cleveland. He was Thomas P. May, the well-known pioneer merchant of the city. He depicted in glowing terms the future prospects of the place, and urged Mr. Barnett to join him in his new venture.

So, in that same year, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett left Cherry Valley and settled in Cleveland. He clerked for Mr. May for a time, but was soon taken into partnership which continued long after they relinquished that branch of business for the more certain and lucrative one of real estate. "May and Barnett" was as much a household word with the feminine element of the town as are some of the immense department stores of today. But one had to go down Superior Street below Seneca to reach it, and a little later the store was in the Commercial Building, near the foot of the street.

Mr. Barnett was also a director of the City Bank, and for seven years was country treasurer. It is said that he was the most capable and scrupulously honest treasurer the county ever had.

The family residence was on Bank street, corner of Lake street. Mrs. Barnett was a delicate woman, and for several years was a semi-invalid. She died in 1840, of consumption, that early scourge that robbed the town of its best men and its most useful women.

Mrs. Barnett was born in New Lebanon, Conn., October, 1793, and first met her future husband in Cherry Valley, whither her parents had moved. She belonged to that type of New England womanhood that found its complete expression in the management of her household, in the self-forgetfulness of service rendered to those she loved best, and in the spiritual training of the children God had given her. What was mortal of her rests in Erie Street Cemetery.

Augustus Barnett, the eldest son, married Martha Carleton. He removed to Wisconsin, and afterward to California, where he engaged in the leather business.

Gen. James Barnett married Maria Underhill, adopted daughter of Dr. Samuel Underhill, a pioneer physician. For over half a century, Mrs. James Barnett was the faithful, congenial companion of the husband of her youth, and only within a few years passed away.

The children of Gen. James and Maria Underhill Barnett were:

Mary Barnett, m. Thomas Goodwille.
Laura Barnett, m. Charles Sheffield.
Caroline Maria Barnett, m. Alexander E. Brown.

Gen. James Barnett lived to an advanced age in his home, 2435 Euclid Ave. From boyhood, when he joined the voluntary fire department, until his death, he gave steadily to the city loyal and honest effort. He probably filled more offices and positions of trust than any other citizen of this commonwealth, and his record as a soldier of the Civil War, and his military services rendered to the city are part of its local history, of which it is justly proud.

A nephew of Melancthon Barnett, Martin L., son of Samuel Barnett, lived in the city at 76 Bank Street, in 1837. He was a book-keeper for Ross and Lemen.

1825

DUTY

Daniel and Andrew Duty were the sons of Ebenezer and Abigail Warren Duty of Ackworth, N. H., who settled in New York State, and again removed, that time in 1808, to Ashtabula Harbor, O., and 11 years later went to Painesville. Here soon afterward Mrs. Duty died, leaving a family of young children. The hardships and deprivation of pioneer life had proven too severe, for this was as early as 1820. She was a sister of Moses Warren of Warrensville, O.

Daniel Duty learned the cabinet-making trade of Milo Harris of Painesville, and after serving his four years' apprenticeship came to Cleveland at the age of 21 and hired to Ashael Abel as a journeyman. Abel made and sold furniture on Water Street. Soon after he took young Duty into partnership, one that continued several years. Trade was exceedingly slow in those days, sales far apart.

One day a stranger entered the shop and bought a hundred dollars' worth of the best furniture in stock, and paid for it in cash. Messrs. Abel & Duty were amazed at this astonishing piece of good fortune. They feared that the money could not be genuine, and Mr. Abel rushed out to satisfy himself regarding it.

Mr. Abel finally sold out his share in the business and moved out of town. Elisha Gardner became a member of the firm.

Mr. Duty's residence and shop was at 59 and 63 Water Street. The dwelling was north of the shop and the wide space between them was used by Mrs. Duty as a flower-garden where flourished and flaunted all the old-fashioned flowers so dear to our grandmothers.

Mrs. Duty's maiden name was Emmeline Mason. She had been early left an orphan and came with relatives to Ohio from New York State. She was never strong and during the latter part of her life was a semi-invalid. But she possessed indomitable spirit, and was very ambitious for her children's education. Her daughters attended an eastern school and one of them taught many years.

The children of Daniel and Emmeline Mason Duty:

William Duty, unmarried.
John Duty, unmarried.
Andrew Duty, m. Julia Stock of England.
Charlotte Duty.
Frances Jennie Duty, a well-known temperance worker.
Mary E. Duty, the oldest daughter, m. Platt R. Spencer.

The family burial lot was in Erie Street Cemetery.

1830

DUTY

Andrew Duty, Sr., came to this city five years later than his brother Daniel, and settled in the East End on a farm afterward known as the "Streator" farm. He ran a large brickyard for many years. His wife was Miss Elisabeth Havens of Oneida Co., N. Y.

1825

ALLEN

This Duty family consisted of three sons:

Edwin Duty, b. 1830. He married Naomi Meeker, daughter of Stephen Meeker. She died in 1860, leaving two young children. He married 2nd, Elisabeth Salter, daughter of Richard Salter of Columbus. His widow and daughter reside on Knowles St.

Daniel Duty, m. Sarah Cozad, of the pioneer family of that name.

Andrew Duty, Jr., m. Elisabeth Salter, niece of Mr. Edwin Duty.

Data of the Andrew Duty, Sr., family was only partially secured.

1825

ALLEN

John W. Allen came to the village from Litchfield, Conn., in 1825. His father, also John Allen, was a lawyer, poet, and a Connecticut congressman. On account of his height, and perhaps to differentiate him from other Allens of the same family, he was designated as "Long John Allen." He died at 42 years of age, and when his son John was but a lad of ten years. His wife was Ursula McCurdy, and related by blood and connection with many noted New England families. Her death followed closely that of her husband, so that John was an orphan at the age of seventeen.

The fame of Judge Samuel Cowles as a jurist must have reached Connecticut, for John W. Allen chose to come to Cleveland and study law under him than acquire the same knowledge nearer home. Upon finishing the study previous to the examination, he became a member of the Cleveland bar, and within five years was president of the village council, and the last one to hold that position. In turn he was Mayor and postmaster of the city, state senator, congressional representative, banker, railroad director, and filled other positions of civic and commercial trust. With it all, he was ever the city's most unselfish champion and promoter.

A fine portrait of him is in the possession of his only daughter, Mrs. Louise Allen Fuller. The face is a noble one, full of refinement and dignity. Like most men of good family, he was simple-mannered, and no one, even the humblest stranger, left his presence with a sense of unmerited humiliation.

Soon after entering the bar, he rode away, one day, to Warren, Ohio, and returned with a bride, Anna Maria, the young daughter of Gen. Simeon Perkins. His domestic happiness, however, was of short duration, for she died within three months'time.

He married secondly, Harriet E. Mather, the 18-year-old daughter of James Mather of Lyme, Conn. She was his cousin, once removed, a descendant of Rev. Cotton Mather, and a relative of the late Samuel L. Mather of this city.

1825

ALLEN

The Allen residence faced the north-east section of the Public Square and stood on the site of the present chamber of commerce. The lot took in the alley now opened for a passage-way, and extended through to St. Clair Street. There were but four houses on that part of the Square. Charles M. Giddings' stone residence, afterward occupied by N. E. Crittenden, now the site of the Citizens' Savings Bank, was on one corner, the Allen home on the other, and between them were the residences of James F. Clark and John Irwin.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen were of the earliest members of Trinity Church. Their children were:

James Allen, unmarried.
William Allen, m. Miss Clara Gale. Was in the Civil War, and died soon after in Washington, D. C. His son Clarence Gale Allen lives in that city.
Louise Allen, m. Dr. George Wood, U. S. A.; 2nd, S. A. Fuller.

Mrs. Fuller is an accomplished musician, and for many years she has been the organist of Euclid Ave. Presbyterian Church.

John W. Allen lived much in Washington, D. C., in the latter years of his life. Mrs. Allen died in 1887, and four weeks after he followed her to the Better Land.

1826

The county commissioners voted to build a new courthouse of brick, two stories high, with a cupola and a bell, costing $8000. George G. Hills, a well-known carpenter and contractor of the village, was the builder. It stood on the south-west corner of the Square.

Upon the front steps of this public edifice stood many an orator of national or local fame, haranguing the crowds that gathered on the Public Square; for this spot became a favorite place for holding political meetings, and many a debate was held here.

Euclid Avenue was too wet and muddy beyond Willson for ordinary travel. It led through a swamp. A corduroy road had to be built in order that teams might drive through there.

PASTORS OF OLD STONE CHURCH

Rev. William McLane, 1822 to 1828.

"Married—March, 1821, Rev. Wm. McLane of Newburgh, O., and Abigail Clark."

Rev. Stephen Ingalls Bradstreet, 1828 to 1830.

Rev. Samuel Hutchings, 1830 to 1833.

Rev. John Keep, 1833 to 1835.

1826

CRITTENDEN

Rev. Samuel C. Aiken, 1835.

The Rev. William McLane came from Meadville, Pa. He was a friend of the first Judge Samuel Williamson, who secured him as teacher in the old Academy on St. Clair street. Whenever a thunder-storm was raging, he is said to have secured perfect quiet in the school-room by raising his hands, and, in a voice of awful solemnity, exclaiming,

"Silence! This is the voice of God."

The subsequent history of this first pastor of the Old Stone Church has not been secured. This is regrettable, as the lives of all succeeding ones will be found in this historical work.

1826

CRITTENDEN

The once well-known and prominent Crittenden families of Cleveland were of Dutch ancestry, the first one coming to this country being Abraham Crittenden, born in Holland. The Cleveland posterity, Newton E. and Joseph H., were the sons of Chester and Azuba Abbott Crittenden of Conway, Mass., who were married in that town in 1801. They had six sons and two daughters, namely: Newton E., Joseph H., Charles C., Allen K., Nash A., Adelia A., Feleria A., and Franklin C. Crittenden. The father of this family died in 1825. The mother, who was a daughter of Joshua Abbott of Conway, Mass., died in Pittsfield, Mich., aged ninety years, having outlived her husband about half a century.

There had been no lack of a certain style of jewelry among the early settlers of Cleveland. Indian brooches, for instance, could be bought for a song. They were large, flat ornaments with an outer rim of silver, or what passed for such, which the government furnished its primitive wards along with the blankets distributed annually, and both of these were exchanged with settlers and traders for some more coveted article, usually whiskey; and occasionally the pack of some peddler from Pittsburgh way would contain articles of cheap jewelry more or less in demand.

But in the fall of 1826, a young man appeared quietly upon the scene, secured a little building on the north side of Superior street near Water, and spread before the eyes of the small community such a display of watches, chains, breastpins and finger-rings as to dazzle the eyes of all beholders. In six months the stock, costing $500 and obtained on credit, was all sold out, and the enterprising young man started back east for more goods and a promised bride.

Newton E. Crittenden was born in Conway, Mass., and was twenty-two years old when he made his Cleveland venture. According to the custom of those days, he was bound out to a jeweler in Geneva, N. Y., and when released with a trade, he took a clerkship in Albany. There he met Miss Maria Ogden, a dark-eyed, dark-haired lady, daughter of

Nathaniel Ogden, who had been an officer on General Washington's staff and was said to have sacrificed much of his private fortune for the patriotic cause. His wife was a member of a well-known Knickerbocker family of Albany.

N. E. Crittenden's young bride turned her back on all the comforts and social pleasures of the old Dutch city, and bravely set out to travel by canal-boat and stage-coach to share her husband's fortunes in the little western town. Unfortunately, she reached here in one of the most depressing years of its history, the one following the opening of the canal, when nearly every member of the community was ill and there were scarcely enough well people to care for the sick and to bury the dead. Out of a population of five hundred there were seventeen deaths within two months, and it must have tested her courage to the uttermost to begin her newly married life in a strange town under such circumstances.

Mr. Crittenden did not have to depend for business upon the local patronage. There was scarcely a day that Superior street was not filled with big wagons, drawn by two, four, or six horses, that had come from the interior of the state, filled with grain to be shipped at this port, and that brought many strangers to the town who usually had money in their pockets, and with part of it bore away to wife or sweetheart some pretty trifle from the jewelry store.

Seven years after their arrival, Mr. Crittenden was able to build a combined store and dwelling at 29 Superior street. The store part had a big window filling nearly the front, which was much admired. More than that, Mrs. Crittenden had on her front door, not a knocker to call her attention to your presence there, but a knob which you pulled gently out, not too far nor too quickly, lest it break, and, should you listen closely, you might hear the far-away tinkle of a bell. Doubtless, Mrs. Crittenden had an unusual number of callers while CLEVELAND'S FIRST DOOR-BELL continued to be a wonder and a curiosity.

The disastrous panic of 1837 caught Mr. Crittenden with a big stock of goods impossible to dispose of. They had been bought mostly on credit, and for years he staggered under the load of this debt. But at last every dollar of it was paid. This established his commercial standing, enabled him to secure unlimited credit, and to give Cleveland the finest jewelry store west of New York. For nearly sixty years "CRITTENDEN'S" seemed as firmly located as Superior street itself. But in 1872 its founder died, and Mrs. Crittenden ably continued the business until her own death ten years later.

She was one of the best-known women in the city, having spent the most of her life here, and having an intimate friendship and acquaintance with the first settlers, and probably in the first years of her sojourn in Cleveland having known every adult in town and most of the children. The family removed from Superior street to the renowned Giddings house on the corner of Rockwell and Ontario streets. It was a substantial stone residence facing the Public Square, and when built was considered a fine mansion and a great adjunct to the dignity of the Square.

Children of Newton E. and Maria Crittenden:

Helen Ogden Crittenden, married Allan Richmond.

Ogden Crittenden, married Virginia Morse, and 2nd, Fanny Morse, daughters of T. W. and Sarah Paff Morse of this city.

Alice Crittenden, married Edward Main.

Newton Crittenden, married Kate Webber of Nashville, Tenn. He died in 1878, aged thirty-eight.

Helen Crittenden was a lovely woman, and possessed a brilliant intellect. She was an invalid for many years and died only recently, the last member of her father's family. Alice Crittenden was left a widow. She had been living east for some years. Soon after her return, and while residing at a fashionable boarding-house on Superior street near Erie she was found, one morning, dead in bed. She left no children.

Gurdon Fitch of Lebanon, Conn., son of James Fitch, married Hannah B. Peck of Franklin, Conn., about 1815, and after their first child was born, they removed to Cherry Valley, N. Y.

Gurdon, the Christian name of Mr. Fitch, would indicate a New London, or a Norwich, Conn., ancestry, as Gurdon Saltonstall, a governor of Connecticut, was responsible for the naming of many boys born in that vicinity in the latter part of the 18th century.

The Rev. James Fitch was one of the founders of Norwich, and the first minister of the gospel in that town, and his son, Rev. James Fitch, Jr., was one of the founders of Yale College, and donated to it 637 acres of land.

In 1826, Gurdon Fitch, aged 40, with his wife and five children removed to Cleveland, and lived for many years on the corner of Water and St. Clair streets, where Mr. Fitch kept a village tavern. He was a valuable member of the community, a justice of the peace, and active in the organization of Cleveland as a city in 1836.

Mrs. Fitch was the daughter of Darius and Hannah Warner Peck of Franklin, Conn. She was a typical New England woman of that day, strong, self-reliant, and always a helpmate for her husband in his business, and a wise, conscientious mother to her family of unusually bright children. She probably was responsible for the exceptional advantages of education given to them, and she lived to see her two sons rank high in their chosen profession, and one of her daughters occupy a unique position in the philanthropic work of the city.

The family moved from the Water street tavern before 1836 to the east side of Ontario, corner of Hamilton Street, where Mr. Fitch died of consumption in 1830, aged 54 years. It continued to be the home of his

widow until her death in 1874 at the advanced age of 87. Silas Belden was appointed administrator of the Gurdon Fitch estate in 1841.

Children of Gurdon and Hannah Peck Fitch:

Abby Mason Fitch, b. 1817; m. Francis Babbit.
Sarah Fitch, b. 1819; died 1893.
James Fitch, b. 1821; m. Elisabeth Sanburn.
Jabez Warner Fitch, b. 1823; m. Mary J. Dolman.
Jane Fitch, b. 1827; died 1873.

Abby, a maiden sister of Gurdon Fitch, resided with the family and died here very aged.

Sarah Elisabeth Fitch was a prominent and beloved figure in the religious and philanthropic element of Cleveland for many long years. Perhaps no other woman of the city ever filled just the niche she occupied. Remaining unmarried she had freedom to give her time and services to every cause that demanded them, and her whole life was spent in maturing plans of benevolence and in seeing them executed.

From 1840 to 1856 she taught in the private school held in the Huron Street Academy. Upon the pupils of which her sincere, loving character made life-long impressions. As womanhood developed she gave more and more of herself to personal ministrations among the poor. She was especially tender to those who had sinned, and it was mainly through her efforts that the "Retreat" for erring women was established. She assisted in the formation of the Woman's Christian Association, and was its first president, continuing in that office until her death. For some years of her later life she was the recognized pastor's assistant of the Old Stone Church.

"Cast in a grand mould her image is set up in many a heart a perpetual type of lofty womanhood."

James Fitch was educated in the Cleveland Public schools, Colchester, Conn., Academy, and in Yale University, from which he graduated in 1847. For two years he studied law in Philadelphia, and then returned to Cleveland and became associated with the prominent firm of Hitchcock, Wilson & Wade; afterward he was in partnership with Leonard Case. He was a man of upright character, one who could be completely trusted by his clients, and led a quiet, blameless life. He had a family of seven children. His residence during his later years was on East Madison Ave., now East 79th street, where he died in 1903, aged 82 years.

Mrs. James Fitch was the niece of the second Mrs. P. M. Weddell. She was a woman who had made her home dear to her family through personal and loving ministrations. Gentle and lady-like in her deportment, no one could imagine Mrs. James Fitch saying an unkind word or doing an unkind act. She resided before her marriage with her aunt, Mrs. Weddell, and her personality was quite like that dear lady in many respects.

Gen. Jabez Fitch was also a lawyer, but acquired his legal lore as a student with Kelly & Bolton.

The brothers were quite unlike; James led a quiet, office life, while

Jabez was always active in military affairs and in politics. The latter was a chief of one of the old, volunteer fire companies, United States marshal in 1848, city solicitor, and a citizen to whom the public turned in any emergency for assistance or advice. He made a patriotic speech at the great mass-meeting held immediately after President Lincoln's first call for troops. He was an honored member of "The Ark," and one of those to whom Mr. Case left it and its contents. He was the first state president of the Humane Society, which indicates his kind heart, and in 1875 he was lieutenant-governor of the State of Ohio, with Governor Bishop.

He accumulated considerable property through transactions in real-estate, to which he gave his attention in later life.

Mrs. Jabez Fitch died in 1874, leaving no children, and Mr. Fitch remained a widower until his own death ten years later.

The Fitch family was buried in Erie Street Cemetery.

In 1834 a Miss Emma Maria Fitch was married in Trinity Church to Geo. C. Woods.

About this time, either together or following each other at short intervals, came the Dockstader brothers, Nicholas, Richard, and Butler, and until after the close of that century, the name was familiar in business marts and social circles of the city. They, and their children, married into families of long-established repute, and no one with any knowledge at that time of the people involved, could dream that the day would come, and not a far distant one at that, when the names of Dockstader, Starkweather, May, Norton, Parsons, etc., would be only a remembrance.

The Dockstaders were of Dutch ancestry, and born in Albany, New York. They were the sons of Jacob and Angelica Hanson Dockstader, who had a family of four sons and an equal number of daughters. Two of the latter, Mary and Katharine, lived here or made frequent visits to the city. Angelica Dockstader, the mother, died in Cleveland in 1840, aged 69, and was buried in Erie St. Cemetery.

Nicholas Dockstader was born in 1802, and came to Cleveland when he was but 24 years of age. He started a small hat and cap store, and in 1837 his stand was at number 13 Superior Street. He also dealt in furs, a valuable business in that early day. The Indians were yet numerous in the vicinity, and one could scarcely look out of door or window on Superior street without seeing them passing laden with skins or animals they had trapped, and on their way to some Cleveland merchant to barter for merchandise. And as Nicholas Dockstader made a specialty of buying furs, he probably had a goodly share of the business.

It is said that he was a man of sterling character, strict business principles, and clean, personal habits. He was mayor of the city in 1840, retired from business in 1858, and died in 1871, 69 years of age. He met Miss Harriet Judd, who was visiting her sister, Mrs. T. P. May of this city, and it resulted in the marriage of the young people. They probably lived at first in the building Mr. Dockstader used as a store. Business and household were usually under one roof in the '20s. But in later years their home was on the north side of St. Clair street, number 97.

Here they raised their family of children, and here for many years they welcomed relatives and friends.

The children of Nicholas and Harriet Judd Dockstader:

William Dockstader, m. Helen Lee. He lived and died in Washington, D. C. His widow remarried.

Richard Dockstader, m. Eleanor Wooley. He was a soldier of the Civil War.

Charles Dockstader, in late life, m. Emma Paddock. Died in Los Angeles, California.

Julia Dockstader, m. James B. Carruch of Auburn, N. Y.

Elisabeth Dockstader, never married, and outlived all her family. She was much esteemed by a large circle of old family friends, and won the regard of later acquaintances by her sterling qualities. Her untiring energies used for the church of her faith, the Second Presbyterian, did not cease until her death which was somewhat sudden. Her brother Charles also was affiliated with this church many years. He was an early member of its choir. His long life was spent in one of the city banks as cashier or teller.

RICHARD DOCKSTADER

Richard Dockstader, brother of Nicholas, was also a hatter and fur-dealer. He married Miss Mary Comer, an English girl of aristocratic lineage. She was related to Sir Joshua Reynolds the famous artist. With her sisters she had traveled extensively, and had many unusual opportunities in the way of education and culture. Her life in Cleveland, after her marriage, must have been severe for one so delicately nurtured, and she died early, leaving her three children motherless.

Children of Richard and Mary Dockstader:

Charles Richard Dockstader, who was a wanderer, very musical and the founder of the "Dockstader Negro Minstrels," which became very popular all over the country. He died, and his partner continued the business for himself under the same name for many years afterward, thereby reaping a rich harvest, which was not shared with the Dockstader orphans.

Annie Dockstader lived with her aunt, Leah Comer Mitchell, after her mother's death.

Mary Katharine Dockstader, or "Kittie," as she was called, found a home with Mr. and Mrs. George Burwell, who cared for her as tenderly as if their own child.

GIDDINGS

Richard Dockstader's place of business was at 21 Superior street, and he was in partnership with Andrew Tomlinson, an uncle of Mrs. George Burwell. Mr. Dockstader lived, at one time, on St. Clair street near Erie, and again at number 118 Ontario street, which must have been south of the Public Square.

All branches of the Dockstader family were musical.

W. BUTLER DOCKSTADER

W. Butler Dockstader's name may have been Walter Butler, and if so, it would appear that the family had been Tories during the Revolution. The celebrated Tory of that name had many admirers among those who sympathized with the mother country during our struggle for freedom, and numerous children were named for him. Considering his dreadful record for cruelties practised upon helpless women and children in the Wyoming Valley, and in western New York, it seems passing strange that even an adherent of the other side of the conflict could saddle their child with such a name. Surely, it should bring anything but good luck to its possessor.

Butler Dockstader married Harriet Norton, daughter of Elisha and Margaret Clark Norton, and granddaughter of David and Margaret Clark. Her father had been dead many years, and her mother died in 1843. There were two children born to Butler and Harriet Dockstader that lived, *George* and *Fanny Dockstader*. Butler died, and Harriet Norton Dockstader married 2nd, Edward Wetmore.

Mary Dockstader, sister of Nicholas, Richard and Butler Dockstader, married Samuel Potts of Ontario, Canada, and her daughter became the wife of Miller M. Spangler of Cleveland. Another sister, Katherine Dockstader, became a widow three times through successive marriages.

GIDDINGS

The index of any history of a city is usually crowded with references to men in no wise worthy of the prominence given their names; men who always militated against the best interests of the community for their own selfish purposes. On the other hand, broad-minded, public-spirited citizens of their day, and deserving of the highest encomiums, receive mere mention or none at all. This tendency to dwell upon the services of the former class of men and ignore those of the latter is noticeable in all histories of early Cleveland. But that is natural and inevitable. Men who accumulated property usually became connected with banking, mercantile, and railroad interests which constantly brought their names before the eyes of the public.

An illustration of the above-mentioned injustice, doubtless quite un-

intentional, is that of C. M. Giddings, a pioneer merchant and long a prominent and very popular citizen of Cleveland, who became identified with it when its population was less than 500. Giddings is derived from Gideon, and in Hebrew signifies "A brave soldier." Charles Mattoon Giddings was of the eighth generation in descent from George and Jane Tuttle Giddings of England, who in 1635 settled in the town of Ipswich, Mass., about 25 miles from Boston. His father was Sereno Giddings of Lenox, Mass., formerly of Lyme, Conn. His mother was Esther Mattoon Giddings. Charles was the first-born of his parents, and the only other child of the family was a daughter who became Mrs. Myra Gleason of Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Giddings was in Cleveland at the formal opening of the Ohio Canal, and in the festivities of that occasion was one of the floor managers at the ball given in the Mansion House, which stood at the foot of Superior street. That same year, 1827, he married Eliza Smyth, daughter of Richard and Prudence Smyth of Detroit, Mich. She was a sister of William Smyth of "Smyth and Clary," produce merchants, of Mrs. Noble Merwin, and of Mrs. Wilson, wife of Judge Hiram Wilson. The widowed mother of this brother and three sisters died in this town and was buried in Erie Street Cemetery.

Mr. Giddings was connected in business with Norman C. Baldwin under the firm name of "Giddings and Baldwin," merchants. He served the city in many ways, not as an office-holder on a salary and many perquisites, but as a private citizen, loyal to the home of his adoption. He assisted in laying out many new streets, and his advice or counsel on important municipal affairs was often sought and freely given.

Some time in the '30s, he built a large stone residence on the corner of Ontario street and the Public Square, the first stone house erected in this locality. The Society for Savings now occupies the site. James F. Clark built a home close by to the east of the Giddings residence, and beyond that lived John W. Allen. The charming and accomplished wife of Mr. Giddings presided in the new stone residence with liberal hospitality. She entertained not only the social element of the city, but guests from all over northern Ohio, and often from eastern cities. In front of this house Mr. Giddings presented to the Cleveland Grays its first color standard.

In one of the financial panics that swept the city Mr. Giddings lost heavily. He retired to a farm on Euclid Ave. outside the town limits. There was much sympathy expressed for him in his business troubles, and considerable indignation over the advantage taken of them. His beautiful home was sold at a ruinous sacrifice in order to propitiate an exacting creditor.

Giddings Ave. was the once familiar name of an East End street, but now numbered East 71st. The man for whom it was named died in 1853, at the age of 56, after a residence in the city of 27 years. Mrs. Giddings died in 1886.

Sereno and Esther Giddings, parents of C. M. Giddings, spent the last years of their lives with their son, and are both buried beside him in Erie Street Cemetery. The family name on the stone erected over the grave is spelled with only one "d"—"Gidings."

1826

ADAMS

Joshua Adams, his wife, and three little sons, the youngest an infant, left their home in West Tilsbury, Martha's Vineyard, in time to reach Cleveland in September, 1826. Mr. Adams was the son of James and Dinah Allen Adams. The latter was descended from George Allen who settled in Sandwich, Mass., in 1635, and the former was in direct line from Gov. Mayhew of Massachusetts, as well as from Henry Adams of Braintree, Mass., 1632.

Joshua Adams bought a farm on Aetna street, known as the "Baldwin property." It was about four miles from the Public Square, and on it was a good log-house and an abundance of fruit-trees, apple, peach, and quince. Tradition held that its former occupant was a bachelor from the east who built the house and set out the trees previous to the arrival of the Baldwins. Six years after their arrival in Newburgh, in 1832, Mr. Adams died of cholera, and his wife was left with a family of little children, four more having been born in Newburgh.

Mrs. Joshua Adams, Adeline Athearn, was the daughter of George and Hepsibah Hussey Athearn. She was born in 1799, and had she lived but six years more would have been 100 years old at the time of her death. She was an intelligent woman, a constant reader until blindness prevented. She was of a cheerful disposition, and like all pioneer wives and mothers, with few exceptions, she was self-sacrificing to a degree. In 1836, she married Moses Jewett of Cleveland and Newburgh, a prominent citizen whose wife Eunice Andrews Jewett had died leaving him with seven children. These, together with the Adams children of the same number, must have made a family that was no small task to care for. She had two Jewett children of her own, *Avis Jewett*, born in 1837, and *Emily Jewett*, in 1839, but both died young.

The children of Joshua and Adeline Adams:

George A. Adams, b. 1821; m. 1st, Emily Higgins; 2nd, Miss Dosting.
James Adams, b. 1823; m. Catherine Simmons.
Joshua Adams, b. 1826; unmarried.
Adeline Adams, b. 1827; m. Charles P. Jewett, her step-brother.
Cyrus Adams, b. 1829; m. 1st, Elisabeth Burgess; 2nd, Clara Burgess.
Frank Adams, b. 1830; m. Maria Spear.
Allen Mayhew Adams, b. 1832; m. Elisabeth B. Jones.

1826

SAYLE

The Rev. John Sayle was a distinguished clergyman who was famous throughout the Isle of Man for his eloquence and scholarship. He translated much of the Bible into the Manx language. When nearing his seventieth year of life he came with his wife, Catherine Kinley Sayle, to Ohio. They were of a party of emigrants from, or near Douglas, Isle of

Man, who settled in Newburgh on Union street, or in Warrensville, just over the Newburgh line.

The Rev. John Sayle lived but six years after his arrival here. He fell a victim to the cholera epidemic of 1832. His wife survived him 26 years, and died at the advanced age of 98.

Children of John and Catherine Sayle:

Ann Sayle, m. William Watterson.
John Sayle, d. unmarried.
Thomas Sayle, removed to Northfield, O.

1826

WATTERSON

William Watterson and Ann Sayle, daughter of Rev. John and Catherine Kinley Sayle, were married in Douglas, Isle of Man, and immediately after the ceremony accompanied a party of Manx men who, in 1826, emigrated to Newburgh and Warrensville. With them came Mrs. Watterson's aged parents. The journey was often delayed and very tedious, taking nearly three months to accomplish.

Mr. Watterson settled on a farm of 80 acres. His first son was the second child born in the Manx settlement. The Watterson family numbered ten sons and a daughter. Three of the former served throughout the Civil War, one losing his life in action, the other two badly wounded. Three of the family graduated at Western Reserve College, one of them at the head of his class.

The record of these sons not only indicates the high mentality of the parents, but also heroic self-sacrifice, without which the liberal education of their children could not have been accomplished.

Mrs. Watterson was an ideal mother. M. G. Watterson, the sole survivor of the family, says that without exception she was the tenderest-hearted woman he ever knew; tender, not only to her own children, but to all who needed affection and sympathy.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Watterson died within a few weeks of their eightieth birthdays, and only eight days apart. They rest in Woodland Cemetery.

Children of William and Ann Watterson:

John J. Watterson, m. Margaret Crennell.
William J. Watterson, m. Sarah Ruggles.
Sarah Watterson, m. Perry Payne.
Harrison Dunton Watterson, m. Elisabeth Akers of England.
Moses G. Watterson, m. Helen Farrand. The latter was a graduate of Western Reserve College; was county treasurer for six years, and president of the Board of Education, four years. In the latter part of his business life he was president of a bank.

Henry Watterson, died of typhoid fever when about 30 years of age, a graduate of Western Reserve College.

Edward Watterson, m. Mary Prentice (dau. of Squire Prentice), a graduate of Western Reserve College.

Julius C. Watterson, killed at New Hope Place in an engagement of the Civil War. His body was never recovered.

Robert Watterson, m. Caroline Norton, sister of David Z. Norton, the Cleveland banker. He was wounded at the Battle of Stone River in the Civil War.

Charles Watterson, died in his '20s, a fine fellow whose loss left his family inconsolable.

1826

FREEMAN

Much local interest centers in the Rev. Silas C. Freeman for several reasons. First, he was virtually the first rector of Old Trinity Church, 1826-1830. The Rev. Roger Searl had officiated at long intervals as a missionary clergyman, his charges were scattered over northern Ohio, and seldom could he get back to Cleveland and visit the little church society of less than 20 communicants.

Second.—For nearly five years all the services of the church, mostly conducted by lay-readers, had been held in the private residences of Phineas Shepard and Josiah Barber across the river in Ohio City, West Side. Simultaneously with the arrival of an established rector, the services were henceforth held in the small courthouse on the north-west corner of the Public Square.

Third.—It was through the efforts of the Rev. S. C. Freeman that Old Trinity's first edifice was erected.

Fourth.—During the four years' residence of this Protestant Episcopal clergyman in the village of Cleveland, he officiated at the weddings of many of its pioneer sons and daughters.

The annals of Old Trinity in its early years are very meager. They furnish nothing of the previous history of the Rev. S. C. Freeman nor of his subsequent career. Of the former there has been but one clue—he came to Cleveland from Virginia.

Right Rev. Bishop Gibson of Virginia has graciously supplied partial data, and but for the lingering illness of the Secretary of the Diocese of Pennsylvania at this time, complete records might be secured.

In July, 1823, the Rev. Silas C. Freeman was made rector of Lexington Parish, Amherst County, Virginia. Where and when he was ordained are not on the records of that society. His work in that field seemed to have been effective, especially in reviving the church there. He remained until in the summer of 1826, when he closed his connection with Lexington Parish, and in November of that year began his ministry in Old Trinity at a salary of $500 a year, or rather at that rate, as he was to give part of his time to St. Paul's, Norwalk, 60 miles west of here, and what-

ever he received from his ministrations there was to be deducted from the $500.

It is open to suspicion that his salary was not easily raised nor promptly paid, for we find him teaching a private school in the old Academy on St. Clair Street, and again he is conducting one at Chagrin Falls. In 1827, Mr. Freeman was sent east to solicit funds for the erection of a church edifice. He was successful, and Old Trinity's first church building was the result. It cost $3070. It stood on the corner of St. Clair and Seneca streets, and facing the latter. It had a square, two-story tower, which formed the entrance. It was lighted by four windows on each side and two in front, all screened with green blinds. The lot upon which the church stood was enclosed by low posts connected by a railing.

The wardens and vestry men were Josiah Barber, Phineas Shepard, Charles Taylor, Henry L. Noble, Reuben Champion, James S. Clarke, Sherlock J. Andrews, Levi Sargeant, and John W. Allen. The first three lived on the West Side.

The missionary spirit that probably caused Rev. S. C. Freeman to sever his connection with a flourishing parish in an old settled state and come to Cleveland to a struggling, homeless one, led him, in turn, to leave the latter when well housed and in a growing condition, and to strike out for a point farther west; therefore, in 1830, we find him rector of St. John's in Detroit, where he remained about the same length of time as in Cleveland. From there he returned east as far as Philadelphia, where records of him cease, or are not at present secured.

1826

CONGER

John Conger, who settled in Woodbridge, N. J., in 1667, was the ancestor of nearly all the native-born Congers in the country. He had two wives and a large family of children. From that day there has been a steady stream of Davids, Johns, and Josephs in succeeding generations of the family, most bewildering to one member of it, Mr. Charles L. Conger of McIntosh, Minn., who is patiently compiling a Conger Genealogy.

Very little has been preserved of the Cleveland life of James Lockwood Conger, a lawyer residing in the city between 1826 and 1840, save through a package of old letters written by Mrs. Conger to her only sister, Mrs. Erwina Miner of Centerville, Fairfield Co., Ohio. James L. Conger, b. in Trenton, N. J., was the son of David and Hannah Lockwood Conger, who later lived in Phelps, N. Y. He received his general education in that locality and studied la wwith Judge Ewing of Ohio.

In December, 1824, he married in Lancaster, O., Miss Paulina Belvedere Clark, daughter of Dr. Ezra and Sarah Clark, pioneers of that county and formerly of Middletown, Vt. James Conger was only nineteen years old and the bride but eighteen. The youth of the couple and the fact

that they remained in Lancaster two years, suggests that he may have pursued his law studies after the marriage. A little boy named *Seneca* was born to them in Lancaster, who died young.

In April, 1826, they started for New York State to visit Mr. Conger's parents and perhaps with a view of settling near them. An acknowledgment of money received by the couple at that time is here given because of its phraseology:

"Received, Lancaster, O., April 25, 1826, of our revered father, Dr. Ezra Clark, three hundred and fifty dollars towards our portion.

J. L. CONGER.
PAULINA B. CONGER."

They drove a span of horses all the way to eastern New York and return, as far as Cleveland, which they reached September 6th of the same year. And in this month begins the series of letters previously mentioned, a half-dozen only, but covering several years of the Congers' residence in Cleveland. These letters are unusual for that day and generation. The penmanship is beautiful, the composition correct in every particular. The writer must have been a woman of charming personality; a brave woman possessing great fortitude, but shy and sensitive, sweetly grateful for every kindness shown to her.

The depth of her affection is revealed in the messages to her aged father whom she seems to have idolized and whom, so far as the letters reveal, she never met again in this life. On her trip to New York she met Mr. Conger's family for the first time. Of these new relatives she writes:

"I frequently think of the remark you made when we were last together, 'Do not be too sanguine in your expectations of James' parents,' and I was cautious not to be so. But my own could not do more for me. James' sisters were all equally kind, each striving to be most so. I was almost afraid to mention anything I wanted for fear one of them would get it for me, and they seemed to think they could not give me enough. I really think the whole family would have liked to come on to Cleveland with me, they were so truly attached.

"Father Conger and James went to New York City, returning before July 5th. They purchased about three hundred and fifty dollars' worth of books and other things. Father brought me a beautiful figured silk dress and other smaller presents."

The young couple drove back to Cleveland, but various and sundry household furnishings donated by the elder Congers were shipped by canal and Lake Erie. One barrel when opened was found to contain everything necessary for the laundry, while mop and dish-cloths had been tucked into another one. Nothing necessary or convenient in that line had been omitted or forgotten. And, just as the team was about to start on the long western journey, father Conger had placed a bill in his young daughter-in-law's hand, to be used by her for any personal need on the way.

When they reached Cleveland they found Mrs. Reuben Wood, wife of the future governor of the state, preparing for a visit to her former east-

ern home. Her sister was to accompany her, and they intended to remain until spring. Evidently the Conger and Wood families were previously acquainted. The latter at once turned over the house they occupied, with all the heavier furniture to Mr. Conger, at a rental of $80 for the eight months' use of it. This sum also included the kitchen garden well stocked with a variety of vegetables and five bushels of peaches yet ungathered.

The departure of Mrs. Wood and her sister is told in one of the letters. "They started on Sunday, September 10th. We went out on a lighter about a mile from shore to the steamboat with them. The waves were very high and I became seasick on the way. Notwithstanding, on the whole I had a pleasant ride."

The young wife seems to have been very lonely in the new strange town, her only acquaintance in it having been Mrs. Wood whose return she pathetically anticipates. Meanwhile, Mr. Conger had purchased a lot on the south-east side of the Public Square. The east corner of the May Co.'s big department store now covers the site, and upon this he began the erection of a small frame-house, which, four years later, was considerably enlarged.

Mrs. Conger dwells upon the delights of its possession; speaks with pride of the sodding of her "door yard," and of her planting in it a rose, a lilac, and a snowball bush; of the high board fence surrounding three sides of the lot, and a little later of the arbor covered with five kinds of grapes, and of the square of English strawberries each side of the arbor, from which she picked sixteen quarts of fruit.

Stand, if you will, in front of the towering Cushing Building and imagine the little home, the lilac, and the snowball bush!

The furnishing of their house progressed slowly.

"I believe all the furniture we have, so far, are *fees.* James has sent to Pittsburgh, by a man who owes him, for a carpet for the front chamber and hall, and I have just finished a pretty rag-carpet for the back room."

The second summer after the house on the Square was occupied Mr. Conger's sisters, Hannah and Phebe, both mentioned as "beautiful young girls," make the family a long visit. We can imagine how pleasant those months must have been when we are told that "there are numerous young men in town, but *very few* young women." And in connection with this who can not read romance in the opportunities afforded in the statement, "There are many beautiful walks and rambles on this delightful lake. Every Sunday, after meeting, James and I take a walk by the lake, and often through the week we stroll through the Square and Ontario street to it and spend the twilight hours there." This was written August, 1827.

James Conger must have given evidence of unusual ability in his profession for one so young, or he never would have found himself associated with Thomas Bolton, one of Cleveland's most able jurists. "Bolton & Conger, Attornies and Counsellors, Hancock Block, No. 93 and 95 Superior Street," they announce professionally.

Some time after the panic of 1837, that was the cause of scattering many of the numerous Cleveland lawyers and doctors to all points of the compass, James L. Conger removed to Belvedere, Mich., where in 1847,

after four years of battling with tuberculosis, Mrs. Conger died, aged forty-one. Mr. Conger married again, but there is no record furnished of this union. He became a prominent man of that community and at one time represented it in the lower house of Congress in Washington. He died in St. Clair, Mich., in 1876, aged seventy-one, and was buried in Columbus, O.

Children of James L. and Paulina Clark Conger:

Seneca Conger, b. 1825; died in infancy.
Helen Edwina Conger, b. Jan., 1827; m. Thomas Lough.
William James Conger, b. 1829; m. Abby Louise Meckler. He died in Columbus, O., 1882.
Three younger children died in infancy.

Helen Edwina Conger was born four months after her parents arrived in Cleveland, and often returned in after years to her native town, even since it became "Greater Cleveland." She was welcomed each time in the homes of our oldest families as a loved and honored guest, for she was an unusually bright, attractive woman. She died but recently, leaving two daughters.

Mrs. W. B. Waggoner, one of them, resides in the city.

When James L. Conger removed to Michigan, he sold his Cleveland residence property to Dr. Erastus Cushing. He may have received less than $1000 for it. Today the lot is worth $8000 a foot front; a traffic tally recently taken showed that in the business hours of the day an average of 5134 persons pass this spot hourly.

Jewett Prime succeeded Ziba Willes as editor and publisher of the *Cleveland Herald* in 1826. He was a young married man who died within two years, leaving a widow who soon followed him to the grave.

They are buried in Erie Street Cemetery and Mrs. Prime's headstone is inscribed: "Fanny, relict of Jewett Prime, died 1832, aged 31 years."

The Jewett and Prime families of New England frequently intermarried, and probably Mr. Prime received his Christian name through such a family connection, but the writer has been unable to trace it. He may have been related to Moses Jewett, an early pioneer.

An Aaron Prime, carpenter and joiner, resided on Lake Street in 1836. He is interred in Erie Street Cemetery, but so far from the lot in which lie Mr. and Mrs. Jewett Prime that it would suggest no near relationship.

KELLY-KNEAN-TEARE

Early in the year 1826, two sisters and a brother with their families bid a final farewell to the Isle of Man and set sail for America. In May of this year, these people, thirteen in number, weary from weeks of travel and anxious for some place they could once more call home, settled in Newburgh in a locality now known as Broadway and Stafford Place. Had a roll been called of the little colony, the following would have responded:

William Kelly and wife Ellen Kneen Kelly, and their son *John Kelly.*

Patrick Teare and wife Ann Kneen Teare, and their daughter *Mary Ann Teare.*

William Kneen, brother of Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Teare, his wife Mary Kenyon Kneen, and their children *William, Mary, John* and *Jane Kneen.*

Patrick Teare died soon after his arrival here, and in time his widow married again, a Mr. Kelly, and removed to Warrensville, Ohio. Nothing has been furnished the writer concerning the above pioneers save a brief sketch of Mrs. Teare-Kelly. She is depicted as a remarkably active and ambitious woman, the life of any gathering with her quick wit and jokes. When past 60 years of age, she visited friends in a neighboring town and upon going to the depot to return to her home, found her train already pulling out. She ran, and with a squirrel's leap, landed upon the platform of the last car, and was borne away amid the loud applause of bystanders.

It is said that she would carry her butter and eggs from Warrensville to Cleveland, a distance of nine miles, walking both ways, and returning the same day. She endured many hardships, but through them all was noted for her gentleness and patience.

Her daughter Mary Ann Teare married John Radcliffe. He died leaving her with three small children. She was a woman of rare excellence, industrious, economical, generous, and kind-hearted. She lived in Cleveland on Cedar Ave., and was a member of the Euclid Ave. Baptist Church. She died in 1890. Her surviving children are *William* and *Eliza Radcliffe.*

William Kneen and his wife grew tired of their "huckleberry patch," as they called it, in Newburgh, and removed to Carroll County, O., where Mrs. Kneen died at the age of 91. Their daughter *Mary Kneen* married Rev. Hugh Gibson, and died in Los Angeles, Cal.

Jane Kneen, youngest daughter of William and Mary Kenyon Kneen, became the only survivor of the party of thirteen from the Isle of Man in 1826. She was proud to relate that her mother frequently entertained John Wesley at her home. She, Mary Kenyon, was one of the first, if not *the* first woman convert to Methodism on the Isle of Man. She had a remarkable voice and led the singing at all the Wesley religious meetings.

Jane Kneen married Elijah Shepherd, and after his death she left Carroll County, and returned to Cleveland, where she resided on Eglendale Avenue with her daughter *Mary Shepherd,* and her son *Frank Shepherd* of the HOLMES, SHEPHERD LUMBER CO.

1826

CANNELL

In 1826, several families from the Isle of Man came to the north-east part of Newburgh and settled on land on what is now Union street and south of Kinsman Road. It was a small colony of not more than half a dozen families. Some of them settled in Warrensville. Those who formed what was long known as the Manx village were, Mr. and Mrs. William Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Quiggin, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Cannell, and three families of Corletts. They were industrious, frugal, moral, and religious people. In 1831, they built a log-cabin school-house on the corner of what is now known as Union and Rice avenues. The Stewarts and Saxtons from Connecticut joined in this educational enterprise.

John N. Cannell was born in 1800. His wife Jane Quiggin was born the same year. Mr. Cannell's father Patrick Cannell accompanied his son to Newburgh. He was then 72 years of age. Patrick Cannell established the first Sunday School opened in Newburgh. His daughters and his sons' wives were teachers in it. His wife, Margaret Quayle Cannell had died ten years previously.

Children of John N. and Jane Quiggin Cannell:

John W. Cannell, b. 1823; drowned in Shaker Lake, 1842.
Thomas Cannell, b. 1825; m. Mariett Farr.
Jane J. Cannell, b. 1828; m. Sayles A. June.
Elisabeth J. Cannell, b. 1831; m. William Kelley.
Emily A. Cannell, b. 1833; m. John Watson.
Charles Cannell, b. 1836; m. Elisabeth Eldridge.
Louise Cannell, b. 1838; m. 1st, Andrew Stone, 2nd, James Jenkins.
Henry A. Cannell, b. 1841; unmarried.
Eli W. Cannell, b. 1844; m. Margaret E. Corlett.

The youngest child of the family, E. W. Cannell, 4129 E. 93rd St., and Mrs. Thomas Cannell, living in Iowa, are the only surviving members of it.

1827

This year marked the town's highest degree of exaltation and its lowest depth of depression.

The opening of the Ohio Canal was celebrated with all the ceremony the limited resources of the village made possible. Distinguished guests, including the governor of the state, were entertained with simple but dignified hospitality. The festivities closed with a dance at Merwin's Tavern, then managed by James Belden, and renamed the "Mansion House." It is said that in order to fill out the quadrilles, then the only dance in vogue, every adult in the community had to be present and assist. Even children were pressed into the service.

But, alas! scarcely had the happy event ceased to be the theme of

1827

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH ORGANIZED

every tongue, ere the village was prostrated by a fatal epidemic of typhoid fever, causing much suffering and seventeen deaths. It lasted over two months and those who escaped the disease were worn out, from constant ministrations to the sick and the dying.

Newburgh and East Cleveland were also grievously afflicted. Whole households were ill at one and the same time, and often, three or four deaths occurred in a family. The home of Amihaaz Sherwin, living on the present site of the Euclid Ave. Congregational Church, was a sad scene of suffering and death. Martha Dickerson, wife of Peter Dickerson of East Cleveland, and her two children were buried within a few days of each other.

1827

The Connecticut Land Company gave the hamlet of Cleveland in 1808, 10¼ acres of land for a cemetery on what is now E. 9th St. In 1827 it was platted and called Erie Street Cemetery. While this was being done, Judge Spaulding rode by in a stage-coach bound for Warren, and he wondered why a site for a burying-ground should be selected so far out of town. In September of this year, an infant daughter of Deacon Moses White was interred—the first grave dug in the cemetery. The children of the bereaved family cried bitterly because they had put little Minerva "way out in the woods." The records of the cemetery for the first 13 years were destroyed by fire, and its books reopen in 1840.

The Cuyahoga River, as it neared Lake Erie, suddenly swerved to the left and entered the lake from what is now the West Side. In this year the Government straightened this bend in the river by cutting an artificial channel out into the lake several rods east of the old original one. Steamers and vessels were now enabled to enter the harbor.

Wolves still troublesome on farms near town. Sheep and hogs attacked by them.

1827

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH ORGANIZED

Previous to this year came the Rev. Joel Sizer of New York, accompanied by his sister Abigail, and set up housekeeping on St. Clair street, corner of what is now "Court Place." The brother and sister were fervent Methodists. Joel had been made a local preacher in his eastern home, and within a year's time of his arrival here, he had gathered together the few Methodists in town, and formed a class, the Rev. John Crawford, a pioneer preacher, assisting.

The members of this class were:

Rev. Joel Sizer; Abigail Sizer; Grace O'Kane Johnson, widow of

William; Mrs. Lucy Knowlton; Elisabeth Belden, afterward the wife of Eubulus Southworth; Eliza Tomlinson, wife of Andrew Worley; Andrew Tomlinson, Mrs. Worley's brother. Seven in all. Not long after, Elijah Peet of Newburgh and his wife, Martha Williams Peet, joined the class, and four years later took up their residence at 36 Bank Street, where they lived the remainder of their days.

Nothing can be learned of the subsequent lives of Joel* Sizer or his sister, nor that of Lucy Knowlton. She is said to have been a widow with sons.

The society worshiped in the little log school-house standing on the south-east corner of St. Clair and Bank streets; sometimes, when the weather permitted, in one of the many groves near the heart of town; and one winter the Old Stone Church faternally opened wide its basement doors to the homeless brethren of another denomination.

1827

McLANE

John McLane or McLean—it has been spelled both ways—became a Methodist minister, consequently, had no permanent abiding-place, as, by the rules of that denomination, clergy were shifted about every two years. In 1833, he was a preacher on the Cleveland Circuit, and held a very animated series of revival meetings in this town. He was residing in Canfield, O., in 1884, and nearly 80 years of age.

1827

BAIRD-McLANE

"Married—In September, by the Rev. Bradstreet, John McLane and Eliza Baird."

The bride was a daughter of Henry and Ann Baird. It is said to have been a run-away wedding. Mr. Baird was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian of the strictest kind. He was the man who once arose from his pew and marched out of church because a bass viol was brought into the choir to accompany the singing. Mr. and Mrs. Baird were both charter members of the Stone Church. Mrs. Baird was full of old-world ideas of what was her "Christian duty."

Eliza Baird taught in the little red school-house which stood on or near the south-east corner of St. Clair and Bank streets, the site of the Kennard House. Loretta Wood, daughter of Gov. Wood, was one of her

* He is said to have been a high degree Mason of that fraternity.

pupils, and she called Miss Baird her first cultured teacher. Caroline Scovil, daughter of Philo, was another of her scholars. The little girls used to play keeping house among the stumps surrounding the little building. Girl pupils were taught to knit and to sew.

Miss Baird graduated into the dignity of an "Academy" teacher when that building was erected, and remained there until her marriage in 1827.

1827

SHORT

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Short stood on the sand beach at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River one early summer day in 1827. They had just been landed by small boats from a vessel, for the river was too shallow for large craft to enter. Their young children stood with them, and piled about were the household goods brought all the way from Derby, Conn. The family came the whole journey by water. First, a little schooner took them down the Housatonic River and Long Island Sound to New York City. Another boat conveyed them up the Hudson River to Albany. A canal-boat carried them to Buffalo and finally they were brought on Lake Erie to Cleveland.

With so many changes it would not have been surprising if some of their belongings had spilled out or been lost overboard on the way. So Mrs. Short had good reason to exclaim:

"Thank goodness! Here we are at last, and everything belonging to us, save the warming-pan!"

But wintry nights and cold sheets were months ahead, and the articles yet at hand were more necessary or comforting just then than the bed-warmer. The family found temporary shelter in a log-house on Lake Street, probably the one built and occupied years previously by the Thorpes. 1827 was a year of great sickness and many deaths in the village, and the Shorts took refuge on Woodland Hills. Four years later, Mr. Short bought a farm on Woodland Ave., corner of Case, and extending back to the ravine.

The log-house on it was occupied for a time, but soon a new frame one took its place and, for 70 years was the family homestead.

Peter Short, born in 1773, was the son of Joseph and Abigail Short, who had ten children. Mrs. Peter Short was Minerva Mallory of Milford, Conn. She was a daughter of Moses Mallory, a Revolutionary soldier, of whom mention will be made later. Mr. and Mrs. Short had 13 children, only seven of whom accompanied or followed their parents to Cleveland. Charles Short, one of the older children, remained in Connecticut, married there and died in 1878. His grandchildren still reside in Bethel, Conn., and in Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHORT

Children of Peter and Minerva Mallory Short:

Almira Short, m. Starr B. Riggs.
Minerva Short, m. Thomas Davis.
Lewis Short, b. 1811; m. Helen Woodman.
Lucy Short, b. 1813; m. Zachariah Eddy.
Maryette Short, b. 1815; unmarried.
David Short, b. 1818; unmarried.
Maria Short, m. 1st, ——— Edwards; 2nd, ——— Harvey.

Almira Short and Mr. Riggs were married in 1824 in Derby, Conn. They came to Cleveland in 1828, and remained in or near this place for about 10 years, then removed to Indiana. Mr. Riggs was a founder of the Congregationalist church in Boonville, Ind. His children, nine in number, settled in Indiana and in Iowa. Mr. Riggs survived his wife 18 years.

Minerva Short married Mr. Davis, the pioneer, in December of the same year she came to Cleveland, and remained here the rest of her life. See Thomas Davis family sketch.

Lewis Short lived on Woodland Ave. near the old homestead. He worked on his farm and later had a shoe-shop. In 1882, he moved to Detroit street in what is now Lakewood and, ten years later, died aged 81 years. He was of a very religious nature and held original interpretations of the Bible, which he much reverenced, and loved to expound. Unlike the type of religious enthusiast, he was liberal-minded, gentle, genial, and loth to take offense. His wife, Helen Woodman Short, was born in Exeter, N. H., and was of the same age as her husband, 23 years, when married.

Children of Lewis and Helen Short:

Caroline Short, m. Mr. Kidney.
Henry L. Short, m. Mrs. Cowles. Lives in Colorado.
George W. Short, m. Adalaide Munhall.
Frank Short, married and lived in Lakewood.
Frederick Short, lived in Syracuse, N. Y., and married there.

George W. Short was a well-known business and club man of the city. He was a senior partner of the firm of Short & Forman, publishers. His wife and two pretty daughters were prominent in Cleveland society until after the death of Mr. Short. They live or spend most of the year in New York City.

Lucy Short was but 16 years of age when she married Mr. Eddy and, in 1879, they celebrated their golden wedding as a house-warming in the third and last home of the Short family on Woodland Ave. This house was built in front of the old homestead which also had taken the place of the early log-cabin. Mr. Eddy was a builder of row-boats and back of his house had a large shop in which he worked on them.

Mr. Edwards, the first husband of Maria Short, was drowned on the Great Lakes shortly after the birth of their first child, Sarah L. Edwards. Sarah was adopted and reared by Maryette and David Short. She re-

ceived her education in Cleveland, and was married in the old homestead to Dr. Henry Slosson, son of Dr. Franklin Slosson, for many years a leading dentist. Maria Short Edwards was married a second time to Mr. Harvey, and lived in Toledo, Ohio, where she died.

Maryette Short possessed peculiar strength of mind and character. Through the years of her youth, the pioneer years, when the mother was always an invalid, it was Maryette who bore the burden of the home-making. She helped in the evenings after the day's work in the house was over (and it was a long day's work of baking and cooking and churning and caring for the needs of farm and family) ; she would go out into the fields and help father and brother build the fires under many stumps to clear the fields for the new crops. In middle life still she was the strong rock of support upon which her immediate household and a very large circle of relatives, in their many vicissitudes and emergencies, leaned heavily.

Although without children of her own, she saw playing about her feet three generations of little children whom she loved most tenderly and cared for with great and unselfish service, she was a woman sometimes to be feared, always to be loved, trusted, and leaned upon. The years of her life were many, and when at last she was alone, the only one of the once large household left in the empty house, she met this also with the same unflinching courage, the same keen intelligence that had ever dominated her.

On her 80th birthday, she sent to all of her family a dainty missive which read:

"On Thursday afternoon at four,
Miss Short will meet you at her door.
For on that day and at that hour,
She doth you all invite
To come and stay to tea,
At early candle light."

"756 Woodland Ave."

David Short also remained single, and the brother and sister lived together and carried on the farm. Near the close of his life, he engaged in the oil business under the firm name of Short, Judd & Co. He was a member of the Cleveland Grays. His death occurred in 1894, when 76 years of age.

All descendants of the Cleveland pioneer Peter Short and of his children have reason to be proud of their forebears. Honesty, piety, simplicity, and industry were some of the many virtues of the Peter Short families. No one was ever made poorer in order to increase their gains. Every dollar brought into their households was honestly earned at the shoemaker's bench or in the field. They were just and considerate in their dealings, held out helping hands to their neighbors, and were sympathetic with all who were in sorrow or in financial distress.

When, in research, we chance upon some record of an early Cleveland man that reveals how wealth was sometimes acquired within the limits of a law, but far short of its spirit, the lives of Peter Short and his chil-

dren shine brightly in contrast, and prove how nearly one may follow in the footsteps of the Master.

Moses Mallory, the Revolutionary soldier and the father of Mrs. Peter Short, was distinctly remembered by the older children of her family. He sat in a corner by the huge fire-place in the old Milford, Conn., home and delighted his grandchildren with stories of the Revolution, and often of events of which he was an eye-witness.

At one period of his service in the army he was ill and was given a furlough. He had to make a way to his home far north and leading through a tract of country occupied by the British. He found it extremely difficult to obtain food and often suffered the pangs of hunger. One day, when almost famished, he approached a modest home near the edge of the woods in which he was hiding, and entered into conversation with the woman of the house. He did not ask for food, but presently inquired if she ever made stone soup. At her amazed negative, he assured her that she missed much in not knowing how to make a very delicious dish. But the stones must be of a particlar kind having peculiar qualities. If he could find some of these rare stones would she like to have him show her how the soup was prepared?

She surely would. He went to the brook, gathered three or four large pebbles, and bringing them back to the house deposited them in a kettle of water, and set it over the fire. After it had boiled a few minutes, he called for salt, and presently for some cornmeal to thicken the soup. The result was a nourishing porridge of which he partook ravenously, and which the woman shared with him without once suspecting the trick.

1827

STARKWEATHER

Samuel Starkweather was the son of Hon. Oliver Starkweather. His grandfather, Hon. Ephraim Starkweather, was a soldier of the American Revolution, and it naturally followed that a boy of such forebears would not be content to settle down on the small farm where he was born and raised, but filled with ambition, worked hard for all the education he could obtain in his native town of Pawtucket, Mass., and then sought a higher one at Brown University.

He came to Cleveland in 1827, and soon made his presence felt in the small village. He was a born orator, and was called upon to make speeches upon many occasions—patriotic speeches, or speeches of welcome, and his opinions were called for in any public gathering where oratory was in demand. He was collector of customs for the port of Cleveland. He studied law, and became a judge, and for five years was mayor of the city.

His office was 39 Superior street, and his family-residence for many years at the south-east corner of Water and Lake streets. Later years

the family removed to Euclid Ave. near Erie and just east of the Cleveland Trust Company.

Mrs. Julia Judd Starkweather, sister of Mrs. T. P. May and Mrs. Nicholas Dockstader, was born 1810 in New Britton, Conn. For nearly seventy years she was identified with the religious and social interests of the city. From the time there were but 500 men and women and children all told in the little village of 1825, until it became the great city of 1894, she lived always within half a mile of the same spot. For some years previous to her death she bore the honor of being the oldest surviving member of the Stone Church, and she was much beloved by all affiliated with that religious society.

As wife of the mayor of the city, she carried herself with tact and dignity through all the public and social functions entailed upon her husband during his terms of office, and won the admiration and respect of visiting celebrities and officials of neighboring cities.

The children of Samuel and Julia Judd Starkweather:

William Starkweather, m. Olivia Sims, daughter of Capt. Sims.

Samuel Starkweather, Jr.

Sarah Starkweather, married at her parents' residence on Water street, Richard Parsons, Huron Co., O., a young lawyer of fine presence and eloquent speech. For a few years he was editor of the *Cleveland Herald,* keeping that newspaper up to a high standard. With him was associated Col. W. P. Fogg. (Both men died some years since.)

One of the editors of the *Herald* at that time was J. H. A. Bone, a literary and dramatic critic of fine ability.

The book-keeper of the establishment was Elbert H. Baker, then slender and youthful, whose sympathetic manner and kindly dealings made him most popular with the reportorial staff. For many years past he has been business-manager of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer,* and through rare foresight and untiring energy has made a phenomenal success of that newspaper, sending great packages of its daily and Sunday editions into every town and village of northern Ohio.

1827

STODDARD

John Stoddard of Massachusetts was an early resident of Cleveland, but the year in which he came west with his family cannot be determined. They were very cultured, refined people. Mrs. Stoddard, before her marriage, was Miss Mary W. Billings of Conway, Mass., and a relative of Mrs. Edmund Clark, who was Anna Maria Billings of the same town.

John Stoddard was the son of John, and a graduate of Yale College in 1787. He married Miss Billings in 1800, and removed to Albany,

N. Y., where they lived for some years before coming to Cleveland. As he was born in 1767, he must have been at an advanced age when he made the last change of residence. Probably about 60 years old.

The family lived first on Euclid Ave. near the Public Square; afterward they removed to No. 9 Ontario street back of the Old Stone Church. At that time, there were but three houses standing on that side of Ontario street between the Square and Lake street.

The children of John and Mary Stoddard:

Esther Williams Stoddard, b. 1803.
Mary Ann Stoddard, m. Thurston.
John D. Stoddard, b. 1810.
William Stoddard, b. 1818.
Solomon Stoddard, b. 1823.

Esther Williams Stoddard was an early member of the Old Stone Church.

An Amos Stoddard was living on Prospect street in 1856.

1827

MILLS

As the second mayor of Cleveland, the antecedents of Joshua Mills are of special interest. But spite of long and patient research, nothing can be found concerning his parentage, birth-place, or of his movements prior to 1827, the year he came to Cleveland village. The family records, which might throw light upon the subject, are at present stored in the effects of an army officer stationed on the Pacific coast and are unattainable.

Dr. Mills was accompanied to Cleveland by his wife and three children, two of whom were Mrs. Mills' children through a former marriage. He opened a drug-store and took up his residence in one of the Champion houses north side of Superior street just east of Seneca.

He began to make himself useful at once, aside from his practice of medicine. In the cholera season of 1832, he was made a member of the Board of Health, and gave faithful and fearless service during the prevalence of that frightful epidemic, both in that year and two years later when the scourge returned with virulence.

Dr. Mills lived in Cleveland but 15 years, yet each one of them found him holding some public position bestowed upon him by a community that that respected and trusted him. He was an alderman, president of the council, and lastly mayor of the city for three years.

Mrs. Mills was born Phebe Stafford Higby, daughter of Dexter and Rosanna Ellsworth Higby of Castleton, Vt. Her parents removed to Chillicothe, O., when she was 14 years old. In 1820, she married Sylvester Norton, and went to live in Granville, N. Y. Within a few years Mr. Norton died, and she returned with her two children, Sylvester and

Minerva Norton, to her parents' home in Chillicothe. Here, about 1826, she married Joshua Mills. Whether he was practising medicine in that locality, or, had previously met her in Granville, is not ascertained.

In 1829, Laura Higby, Mrs. Mills' only sister, five years younger than herself, married John W. Willey, first mayor of the city of Cleveland, whom she had met in her frequent visits to town. The wedding was celebrated in the Mills residence on Superior street. Soon after, the young couple began housekeeping in an adjacent dwelling also owned by Reuben Champion.

There is a discrepancy in the testimony of old settlers regarding the time the two families resided here. Mrs. Juliana Walworth Keyes is said to have owned two small frame-houses on the opposite side of the street just below Seneca, that were occupied by Dr. Mills and John Willey previous to their removal to beyond the Public Square. There is little doubt that they lived at different times on both sides of Superior street, but which was Dr. Mills' first residence is in doubt.

After the death of O. B. Skinner in the summer of 1835, Dr. Mills rented the Skinner cottage on Commercial street, corner of Ontario, where his family lived many years afterward. That same year brought great grief to Dr. and Mrs. Mills, and doubtless to the childless home of the Willeys as well. Their little Harriet, eight years of age, and John Willey Mills, the idolized son, two years old, both died of scarlet fever within a few days' time.

Meanwhile Sylvester Norton and his sister Minerva were growing to manhood and womanhood. The former became a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy. He was a fine, handsome lad, beloved by his parents and relatives, and gave promise of a brilliant future. He was lost off the Steamer Atlantic in Long Island Sound in 1846. He was 25 years old at the time of his death.

Minerva Norton was a beautiful girl and famous belle. She had many admirers, but her choice fell upon Lieut.—afterwards Colonel—Larabee, U. S. A. The match was not favored by Mr. Mills—no reason is given—and when her daughter died in California in 1873 at the age of 50 years, Mrs. Mills erected a stone in Erie street cemetery upon which is inscribed, "Sacred to the memory of Minerva Norton, adopted daughter of the late Dr. Joshua Mills."

Mrs. Larabee left one child, Minnie Larabee, who married Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, U. S. A.

Before Dr. Mills' last term of mayoralty had expired, he was seized with symptoms of tuberculosis, of which disease John W. Willey had recently died, and he succumbed to its ravages in 1843, aged 46 years. The *Cleveland Herald* in an eulogy on his life, said:

"His eminence as a physician, his usefulness as a citizen, his character as a man, have secured to him an enviable reputation, while the frankness, the generosity, the nobleness of his heart, have won the lasting love of all who knew him."

After the death of her husband, the tragic loss of her son, and the marriage of her daughter, Mrs. Mills was left alone in the city. She

spent much of her time thenceforth at the beautiful home of a brother in a suburb of Chillicothe called "Higby Station," but frequently visited her many society friends in Cleveland. She was a charming, high-bred woman whom every one loved to meet. She died at an advanced age, and was buried in Woodland cemetery.

In her will, dated 1882, at Cleveland, she mentions her brother Sylvester Higby, and her great-granddaughter Minerva Norton Burton, daughter of George H. and Minnie Burton of the U. S. Army.

Mrs. Mills joined the Old Stone Church in 1827, her sister Mrs. John Willey in 1829.

1827

BEARDSLEY

David Hamlin Beardsley was one of the unique characters of Cleveland, and for 23 years perhaps the best known man in the city, for his public position as Collector of the Ohio Canal brought him into daily contact not only with the merchants of the town but with business men the whole length of the state. He was the son of Squire and Hannah Hamlin Beardsley of New Preston, Conn., and was 37 years old when he came here in 1826.

School-teaching, his first occupation, took him to Baltimore, Md., where he assumed charge of a select school and incidentally met Miss Cassandra Hersh, sister of David Hersh, who became a Cleveland pioneer. The following year, 1817, they were married.

His next venture was at Sandusky, Ohio, where he bought 315 acres of land, became an associate judge, and was elected a state senator. To become auditor and recorder of Cuyahoga County would seem like a retrograde of honors, but probably Mr. Beardsley had other things to take into consideration when he accepted the office. He worked in the old log-courthouse on the Public Square, and his beautiful penmanship is preserved in the early records of the city. When the Ohio canal was opened as far as Akron, his integrity and accuracy were recognized, and he was made collector of it, and for 23 years, through all administrations, he held his position, beginning at a salary of $300, and ending with one of $1200. He was a man of simple tastes and sterling qualities, and best known for scrupulous honesty even to the value of a cent. It is claimed that in all the years he served as collector of the canal, during which time he had handled over a million dollars, he could account to a cent of all money passing through his hands. Many amusing stories have been told of his exactness regarding small change. Judge James Cleveland quaintly refers to this trait in an address before the Old Settlers' Association in 1896:

"The canal collector, D. H. Beardsley, regarded the statutes and canal regulations as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and sometimes reminded a canal-boat master that he owed the state of Ohio a half cent on tolls, and should remember it at the next settlement. Whereupon the

canal-captain would, with great anger and profanity, chop a copper cent in two with the cook's axe, on the canal-lock scale, and tender it to the old collector. Then the captain would be fined $5 for his violation of the law which forbade the axe on the state's property, and he didn't think the joke was much on the collector when he saw his face darken like the face of Jove, and knew that fine must be paid before he or his canal-boat could leave the port.

"Collector Beardsley was the very type of integrity, honesty, and honor, and under his official mask there dwelt a gentle and scholarly nature that loved his fellow-men and was loved by all who esteem purity, justice, and the gentle ways of wisdom and peace."

Mr. Beardsley died at the age of 82, and was buried in Erie street cemetery.

Mrs. David Beardsley was an invalid for many years. She had three sisters, all charming women who resided near her, on the south side of St. Clair street between Seneca and Ontario, and their mother, a dear old lady, always quaintly and beautifully dressed, lived with them. They were all born house and home-keepers, and though they lived simply and in small houses, as all Cleveland people did in that day, they were very popular, and their society much sought for by the cultured element of the town. Their brother, John Hersh, was then a bachelor. In after years he removed to Chillicothe. Sarah Hersh was the second wife of Thomas Brown. He was the editor of the *Ohio Farmer*. Julia Hersh married Mr. Bolles. All three sisters were fine-looking, had dark eyes and dark brown hair.

Mrs. Beardsley died when her children were young. They were:

Elisabeth Beardsley, m. William Bingham.

Mary Hamlin Beardsley, m. Aaron Clark. She died aged 24 .

Sarah Beardsley, m. Thomas Brown, widower of her aunt Sarah Hersh.

John Beardsley. Remained a bachelor.

Mary Beardsley Clark died, and her husband, Aaron Clark, married Caroline Bingham, sister of Edward and William Bingham, who came to Cleveland from Andover, Conn.

Thomas Brown removed to New York, and died there, leaving three young sons, and his widow Sarah Beardsley returned to Ohio and settled in Gambier, O., in order to educate them.

The Beardsleys, Clarks, and part of the Bingham family lie in Erie street cemeterv.

1827

GRAVES

Dickson Graves, born 1805, was the son of Erastus Graves. He married Lydia E. Ripley and removed to Newburgh, the year not ascertained. Here he died in 1831 in his 27th year. In 1835 his administrator, Seth Henderson, advertised his land in Newburgh for sale, because

the personal property was insufficient to pay the debts. He describes the land as "next to Allen Gaylord's and east of Moses Jewett's."

The children of Dickson and Lydia Graves:

Horatio, Rufus, Matilda, Martha, and *Edwin* Graves.

The family returned east and Mrs. Graves died there in 1848.

1828

CATHER

Robert Cather's native town was near Philadelphia, Pa. In 1828 he was living in Cleveland, and was married by the Rev. Mr. Bradstreet, the Presbyterian clergyman of the town, to Lucy Norton, daughter of Elisha and Margaret Clark Norton. The wedding was solemnized at the residence of the widow Norton, 42 Bank street, now W. 6th. This site was afterward the one upon which stood the old *Academy of Music,* the first local theater. The young couple settled in a dwelling north of and adjacent to Mrs. Norton's town-lot.

Robert Cather's business-advertisement reads:

"TIN, SHEET IRON, AND COPPER SMITH, 91 SUPERIOR ST."

according to the tax-duplicate of 1841. Mr. Cather also owned 60 feet front on Water street, lot 203. After the sale of his Bank street property, the family lived on the corner of St. Clair and Seneca streets. In later years Mr. Cather bought or built a house on the south side of Euclid Ave. near Dodge street, and Benj. Harrington moved into their St. Clair street house.

Although so early a pioneer, and so long a prominent citizen of Cleveland, nothing can be secured regarding the personality of Robert Cather.

Mrs. Lucy Norton Cather was a bright, capable woman. She died in 1855 of consumption while on a visit to her sister Mrs. Wetmore, who was living in Cincinnati. The family burial lot is in Erie street cemetery.

The children of Robert and Lucy Cather:

Robert H and *Margaret E.,* died young.

Solon Cather, unmarried. Lived in Galveston, Texas.

Martha Clark Cather, m. Bollivar Butts.

Lucy Cather, m. ——— Gregory of Galveston, Texas.

Josephine Cather. At the death of her parents, was legally adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Bollivar Butts. She is still a resident of the city, and the only surviving member of the family.

CAMP

Charles L. Camp was the son of Isaac and Elisabeth Nash Camp of Norwalk, Conn. He was one of the earliest dry-goods merchants in the city. His store was number 115 Superior street, and associated with him in business was a relative, Albert Clark. "Camp & Clark" was a firm long familiar to old residents.

In 1830 Mr. Camp married Clarissa Blakeslee, daughter of Gad and Anna Latin Blakeslee of Hartford, Conn., who were pioneers of Medina, O. In 1818 Gad Blakeslee, who had several young sons, became anxious to get them out of a city and on to a farm. At the same time he caught the western emigration fever and took a trip to Ohio to look about for a suitable place in which to settle.

Upon reaching Cleveland he was so pleased with its beautiful location that he began to negotiate for a small farm on what is now Lake street, below East 9th. But before closing the bargain he visited relatives for a week or two in Ashtabula Co. Upon his return the agent for the property met him with congratulations upon his choice of location.

"You were wise in settling upon this town and this particular spot for a future home," he exclaimed. "A party of eastern men have been here for several days, and they predict that Cleveland will be a city within twenty years, and perhaps a sea-port."

"Then this bargain is all off," replied Mr. Blakeslee. "I have no desire to move from one city into another one. I want to bring up my boys on a farm in the country."

And thus Medina, O., gained a valuable pioneer. Mrs. Blakeslee thought a Connecticut farm good enough for the purpose, but her husband had had some experience on one in that state and declared that he was tired of knocking his shins against stones. After Mrs. Blakeslee was well settled in Medina, she retorted with the remark that evidently he was bound to have his shins knocked, this time on stumps, which covered the ground in every direction.

Susannah Camp, wife of James Kellogg, Jr., was the sister of C. L. Camp, and he had several other relatives and family connections living in the city.

The home of the latter was on Lake street, and almost in a direct line back of the old Academy, now Engine House No. 1, and here he died, and was buried in Erie street cemetery. Later the family removed to Prospect Ave., now number 2515.

The children of C. L. and Clarissa Camp:

Elisabeth Ann Camp, b. 1834; died unmarried in 1892.

Mary Ella Camp, b. 1836; unmarried.

Emily Catherine Camp, m. John F. Hutchinson of Oswego, N. Y. Resided in this city.

Eliza Jane Camp, m. E. N. Thompson.

Harriet Loretta Camp, m. David P. Foster.

Two aged daughters of this family, Mary and Harriet, are living on Guthrie Ave., West Side.

Mr. and Mrs. Camp adopted a niece, Mary Palmer Camp of Wayne,

O. She married Col. William Avery and removed to Woodstock, Ill. This niece was associated indirectly with a terrible lake disaster that occurred in 1841. At the death of her mother in Wayne, O., little Mary Camp was brought to the home of her uncle, C. L. Camp. Meanwhile, another uncle, David Camp of New York state, sent word to the Ohio relatives that he wished to adopt the child and would come for her at once.

He took passage at Buffalo on the steamer Erie, which burned a few hours later, and David Camp was one of the one hundred passengers who lost their lives. The city of Cleveland was vitally affected by this disaster, as many of its citizens had relatives or friends on the ill-fated steamer. Occurring as it did, so early in the history of Lake Erie navigation, it seems fitting to give the sad event more than mere mention. Through the courtesy of Captain Alfred Mitchell, well known in the marine circles of the city, it has been possible to do so.

"The most appalling calamity occurring during the season of 1841 was the burning of the steamboat 'Erie' on the night of August 9, off Silver Creek, Lake Erie, and in the same waters where the steamer 'Washington 2nd' had burned in 1838. The 'Erie' had come out in that year, was of 497 tons burden, and was commanded by Captain T. J. Titus up to the time of her loss. She had been in ordinary at Buffalo for a few days to receive fresh painting, and started out about four o'clock in the evening for Chicago; although the wind was blowing fresh, everything promised a pleasant and prosperous voyage. When about 33 miles from Buffalo, off Silver Creek, a slight explosion was heard, and almost immediately the whole vessel was enveloped in flames. Some cans of turpentine, it was conjectured, had ignited.

Captain Titus, who was in command, rushed from the upper deck to the cabin where the life-preservers were kept, but flames hindered his progress, and he quickly gave orders to the engineer to stop the boat. The passengers, driven by the flames, madly plunged into the water, catching at anything which might lend assistance in floating. Many went down immediately and were seen no more.

The steamer 'Dewitt Clinton,' 20 miles astern, discovered the fire and came up, reaching the 'Erie' at about 10 p. m. She was instrumental in saving many lives, but in spite of all efforts over one hundred persons were drowned.

The steamer 'Lady' from Dunkirk, and the steamer 'Chautauqua' also came up soon after, and together they towed the burned hull of the 'Erie' to within four miles of the shore where she sank in eleven fathoms of water.

The loss of property was heavy. She had on board the first large invoice of merchandise of the season, amounting to 30 tons, worth at least $20,000. Immigrants on board had about $180,000 of specie, and the boat cost over $75,000; making in all a loss of nearly $300,000. The 'Erie' was owned by C. M. Reed of Erie, and was one of the finest steamers afloat on the northern lakes."

1828

SKINNER

Orville Bird Skinner was an early merchant of the village, and auditor of the county for several years. He married Martha St. John of Buffalo, a daughter of Madam St. John and sister of Dr. Orson, and John R. St. John, who became well known residents of this city.

Orville B. Skinner was a man of fine mind. He possessed a large library for those days, and was a close student. But he was frail physically, and suffered from a nervous affliction, and one July day of insufferable heat in 1834, the town was shocked to hear that in a moment of mental stress he had ended his life.

He was universally admired and respected, and his sudden death was widely mourned. He was but 36 years of age, and left a young widow and three children. His estate, at first, was deemed insolvent, probably one cause of his melancholy, but John R. St. John, with characteristic energy, gave it his time and close attention. Everything was settled satisfactorily, so that a fine property was secured for the family.

Previous to his death, the family occupied a roomy brick cottage on the south-west corner of Ontario and Champlain streets. It faced the north. But in her widowhood, Mrs. Skinner removed to another house on Champlain street, and rented the larger one to Dr. Joshua Mills who occupied it until his death. Mrs. Skinner was laid beside her husband in Erie street cemetery in 1850, aged 47 years.

Children of Orville and Martha St. John Skinner:

Frances Skinner, m. Rev. Alexander Rogers. She died after the birth of her first child.

Orville Bird Skinner, m. Helen Campbell of Ravenna, Ohio.

Orson St. John Skinner, born after his father's death; m. Ellen Allee.

The sons, O. B. and O. S. Skinner, were life-long citizens of Cleveland. They inherited the St. John business ability, their father's love for books, and the brains of both families. They were both connected with railroad interests, and members of Trinity church. Orville B. was a 32nd degree Mason. Orson S. traveled extensively after his retirement from business, and died in Nice, France, in 1905. His widow, a most interesting woman, survived him but four years. Each of the brothers left two sons and a daughter. Those of the elder were O. C., Helen C., and John D. Skinner. The children of the younger brother were Orville B., Orson S., and Cornelia Skinner.

1828

COIT

Col. Henry H. Coit was the son of Daniel Lathrop Coit of Norwich, Conn., who invested in several thousands of acres of land in the Western Reserve, part of which was located in East Cleveland.

In 1828, when about thirty-six years of age, Col. Henry Coit settled on this land, where he lived many years. He cleared off a large farm

and by his love of trees and flowers and his taste in growing them made it the admiration of the surrounding country. He also made himself a benefactor of the community by introducing and raising the best fruits and vegetables of all kinds.

His wife was a Miss Mary Breed, and it is said of her that she was a woman of rare intelligence, warm-hearted and devoted to her family and her friends. She was a Christian, and the members of the church to which she belonged cherished her memory, after her death, with grateful affection.

She lived in her charming home on the Coit Road until 1856, when, at the age of sixty, she left her husband and children for "the better land."

Col. Coit died in 1870, aged eighty.

The children of Col. and Mary Coit:

Charles Breed Coit.
William H. Coit, married Harriet Fairfield.
Elisabeth Coit, married Samuel H. Kirby.
Maria Coit, married Samuel H. Kirby.
Mary Coit, married Rufus C. Holmes of Connecticut.

Charles and William were educated in Norwich, Conn.

1828

LUCAS

William B. and Abigail Reed Lucas came in 1828 from New York state. The name was one well known in New England, and this branch of the family probably originated there.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucas settled in East Cleveland. They brought with them four little daughters, and three more girls and a son were added to the family in the course of time.

The children of William and Abigail Lucas:

Sarah Lucas, m. Peter Thorp.
Elisabeth Lucas, m. Asa Scoville.
Abigail Lucas, m. Henry Hayes.
Mary Lucas, m. Wells Judson.
Adeline Lucas, b. 1830; m. Gilbert Stone.
Beulah Lucas, b. 1832.
Harriet Lucas, b. 1834; m. May ———; removed to Detroit, Mich.
Harrison Lucas, b. 1834; m. Dolly A. Plum.

Jabez Kelley died this year aged 52 and was buried at the west end of the Daniel Kelley lot in Erie street cemetery, and probably was a relative of that family.

1828

TINKER

Jabez Kelley has been described as a small man of active temperament, and quite eccentric in manner.

1828

TINKER

Not every Cleveland pioneer resided continuously in town following his arrival here. Several of its best known citizens, Elisha Taylor, for instance, only remained a few years, sold out their local business and returned east only to remove again to Cleveland to spend the remainder of their days.

John Tinker was identified with the village in its infancy, but lived here intermittently, leaving when business dictated, yet always returning later on.

He had several occupations, each one of which seems to have been lucrative. He was a farmer, first of all, then a hotel-keeper, and sometimes a merchant. The first glimpse of him, and only a glimpse, is in 1828, at which time he was in the salt business. Years later he was landlord of the *Burnett House,* and afterward of the *Prospect House* on Ontario street.

Naturally, his town residence was frequently changed through these various flittings. We find the family living on Cheshire, Granger, and lastly on Eagle street.

Mr. Tinker owned a large town-lot in Bedford, O., upon which he resided at intervals, also a farm outside of that village. While located there, he was a justice of the peace. All these various activities made him well known in Cuyahoga County as well as in Cleveland.

Mr. Tinker bore the Christian name of his American ancestor, John Tinker of Boston, Mass., 1635. His parents were Almerin and Leafa Stowell Tinker of Guilford, Vt. His grandfather, Nehemiah Tinker of Windham, Conn., was a Revolutionary soldier who had married into the famous Huntington family of Connecticut.

This branch of the Tinker family acquired the pioneer habit. At the close of the Revolutionary War it removed from Connecticut to Vermont, and the next generation was prompt in joining the exodus from the latter state to the wilds of western New York.

Almerin Tinker and his family settled in Columbus, Chenango County. To this place John Tinker returned in 1828, a Cleveland, O., pioneer, to claim his bride, Marilla Holt, daughter of Elijah, and granddaughter of Jeremiah Holt, both soldiers of the Revolution. Her maternal grandfather, James Dickey, was also a veteran of that war.

The wives of tavern-keepers were closely identified in those early days with their husbands' business, and, doubtless, Marilla Holt Tinker, like Mrs. Spangler, Mrs. Scovil, Mrs. Harrington, and other well-known Cleveland women, was more responsible for the efficiency and popularity of the Tnker hotels and taverns than was John Tinker himself.

Little else can be secured concerning her save that her "crown of glory" was an abundance of beautiful brown hair, and that she was a skillful and generous cook. She died while the family were living in Bedford.

John Tinker was tall and dark. In the late years of his life he wore always a high silk hat, and, as the two usually went together, he probably carried a cane. He was a money-maker, and a money-spender. While engaged in active business he gave his family of children unusual opportunities for education. The sons attended private schools and academies; the daughters were sent away to boarding-schools. In his old age, Mr. Tinker lavished affection upon his grandchildren. On one occasion, while on a trip to New York, he shipped an Indian pony and a basket-phaeton to a little granddaughter, now Mrs. May C. Whitaker of this city.

He died on Prospect street at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John D. Sholes, aged 69 years.

Children of John and Marilla Holt Tinker:

Mary H. Tinker, b. 1829; m. Leverett Tarbell of Bedford, O.
Herbert Tinker, m. Mrs. Eliza Topping.
Edson A. Tinker, m. Mercy Hepburn.
Adelia J. Tinker, m. John D. Sholes of Cleveland.
Wilford H. Tinker, m. Fanny ———.
Edgar Coe Tinker, unmarried.
Volney D. Tinker, unmarried.
Fred D. Tinker, m. Morath.

Leverett Tarbell was long a prominent citizen of Cuyahoga County. One of his sons was for many years an East End merchant and yet resides in that locality. His only daughter, formerly a member of the Cleveland Board of Education, is a prominent club woman of this city and a writer.

Children of Leverett and Mary Tinker Tarbell:

Linn Parke Tarbell, m. S. Jenny Roy.
May Tarbell, m. 1st, Grove G. Cannon; 2nd, Alfred Whitaker.
John Dwight Tarbell.

1828

RUGGLES

Cyrenus Ruggles and his wife came to Newburgh in 1828. They were well along in years, and brought with them eleven children. There was yet another one married and living in Milford, their former Connecticut home. Mrs. Ruggles, before her marriage, was Anna Stilson, daughter of Philo and Anna Bennet Stilson. When her youngest child was but eight years old, Mr. Ruggles died, and she was left to struggle along on

a partly cleared farm, and to raise her seven sons and four daughters. That indicates the story of her life in succeeding years. She was a wonderful woman. Only the period in which she lived could produce her type.

One of her children, Dr. Philo Ruggles, became a physician. He was about the only one in Newburgh for many years, and therefore made himself a blessing to the community. His fee for services was a secondary consideration with him. He was far from strong himself, but went about year after year, carrying help and hope to poor patients who had nothing to return save love and blessings.

Children of Cyrenus and Anna Stilson Ruggles:

Danforth Ruggles, m. Elmira Jewett.
Mary Ruggles, m. Hiram Ruggles, her cousin.
Caroline Ruggles, m. Nathan Robinson.
Laura Ruggles, m. Amasa Scoville; removed to Michigan.
Dr. Philo Ruggles, m. Abigail Andrews.
Cyrenus Ruggles, m. Eunice Ross.
Octavia Ruggles, m. Samuel Pease.
Cyrus and *Seymour Ruggles,* died unmarried.
Jarius Ruggles, m. Lydia Alvord Kellogg.
Rufus Ruggles, m. Eliza Ingersoll.
Henry Ruggles, m. Minerva Rathbun.

1828

CORLETT

William B. Corlett and his wife, Jane Cannell Corlett, arrived in Newburgh, in 1828, from the Isle of Man. Accompanying them were their daughters, Margaret and Jane Corlett.

The party traveled by canal-boat from Albany to Buffalo and from thence to Cleveland on a vessel. The captain of the latter would stop at every port, get drunk, and remain long enough to sober up, then start his craft on its way again. Consequently, it was six weeks on the trip.

The Corletts purchased a farm in Newburgh of Mr. Ellsworth, the original land-owner. They built a log-house and lived seven years in it *without* a *door* or *window.* When the ground was covered with snow, the deer would congregate about the cabin at night, huddling against it to keep warm.

Mrs. Corlett was a charitable, industrious woman. She spun and wove every yard of flannel used in her family from the time of her marriage until her death.

William B. Corlett was a blacksmith as well as a farmer.

1828

KELLEY

Children of William B. and Jane Corlett (not in order of age):

Margaret Corlett, m. John Collister, D. S. P.
Christian Corlett, m. 1st, DeWitt Saxton; 2nd, William Thare.
William Corlett, unmarried.
Mary Corlett, m. John Quayle.
Charlotte Corlett, unmarried.
James E. Corlett, m. Mary Day.
Charles C. Corlett, m. Isabelle Corlett.

Of the above only Mrs. Mary Corlett and Mrs. Isabelle Corlett are living in 1913.

1828

KELLEY

Capt. John Kelley of Virginia, born 1760, served in the Revolutionary War. He married in 1780 Mary Manning, who died 1840. One of their family of 13 children was Dr. James Manning Kelley, born 1787. He served as a surgeon in the War of 1812.

He married in 1807, Laura Howe, 19 years of age, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Mabel Dudley Howe. After the death of her husband in 1834, Mrs. Kelley resided with her daughter Mrs. Joseph Crittenden of this city until her death in 1844.

There are several Cleveland women yet living who were personally acquainted with Mrs. Kelly, and she is remembered by them as a lovely, refined woman. She was interred in Erie street cemetery.

The children of James M. and Laura Howe Kelly were prominent in the business and social life of early Cleveland. They were:

Dulcina Kelly, b. 1811; m. Henry L. Sexton.
Eliza Ariadne Kelly, b. 1814; m. Joseph H. Crittenden.
James Howe Kelley, b. 1815; m. 1st, Emily Hussey, daughter of Richard, by whom he had 12 children. He m. 2nd, Mrs. Emily E. Carr, and 4 more children were added to the family. He lived in Cleveland from 1828 to 1856, then removed to Racine, Wis. He died 1905.
Madison Kelly, m. 1st, Elisabeth Phelps of Painesville, O. He came to Cleveland from Canandaigua, N. Y., about 1828, and was a prominent citizen, taking part in all municipal proceedings of weight. He died in Cleveland, in 1879.

The children of Madison and Elisabeth Phelps Kelley:

Daniel Phelps Kelley, d. 1854.
John M. Kelley.
Elisabeth Phelps Kelley, m. John M. Brayton.
Charlotte A. Kelley, m. Jerome T. Perkins. (one child, John Ford Perkins).

1829

OMMICK

The second wife of Madison Kelley was Julia A. Barlow.

Children of Madison and Julia A. Barlow Kelley:

Grace E. Kelley, m. George E. Jewett.
James M. Kelley, m. Parmeley Gray Barten (?).
Robert John Kelley, m. Mary C. Calvin.

The family was living in 1856 at 186 Kinsman street. The burial lot was in Erie street cemetery, but changed recently for one in Warrensville.

1828

OMMICK

John Ommick was a well-known blacksmith of the East End. He came to Cleveland from New Jersey. His wife, Eliza Rockefeller, was a very superior woman. She was raised in a New Jersey home in easy circumstances, and much refinement. Her marriage to Mr. Ommick gave her family great offense, and from thenceforth she was completely estranged from it. Mr. Ommick was a good, industrious man, whose life and character were above reproach.

Children of John and Eliza Rockefeller Ommick:

Eliza Ommick, m. J. F. Hill.
Marian Ommick, died unmarried.
John Ommick, m. Mrs. Warner.
Mary Ommick, m. Louis Dibble.
Charles Ommick, removed west.

In one of the city directories the name is spelled Ammock.

1829

SANDFORD

Although a pioneer printer and publisher doing business on Superior street near Water street, and senior member of the firm of Sandford and Lott, old residents associate Alfred S. Sandford with local military affairs rather than with business interests. He was a first-class man in both respects, though had circumstances permitted in his youth, he would have found West Point and a subsequent army life more to his taste than the job-printing and book-binding to which fate had assigned him.

He was born in Milford, Conn., in 1805, the son of a sea-captain who had a large family to support, and Alfred was obliged early to strike out

for himself. He went to Albany in search of work and from there to Rochester, N. Y., where he learned the shoe-trade. Incidentally, he became a member of the crack military company of the town—the Rochester Grays.

He was 24 years old when he came to Cleveland and five years later, 1834, he founded the firm of *Sanford & Lott,* succeeded in recent years by *Short & Forman.*

The first city directory of 1837 was printed by Mr. Sanford. That little book has been invaluable to the writer of this history, enabling her to secure the names of families living in Cleveland previous to 1840, and where residing at that time. This work could not have been accomplished had Sandford & Lott failed to publish that directory, for the next one was not issued until 1845.

Alfred S. Sandford married Mrs. Maria Hayward in 1833. She was a widow and had one child, W. H. Hayward. In after years at the retirement of Mr. Lott, Mr. Sandford's step-son was taken into the business, and the firm became "Sandford & Hayward."

But the Civil War broke out, and Col. Hayward enlisted in the service, leaving Mr. Sandford to conduct the business as sole proprietor.

He was one of the veterans of the volunteer fire department, and was the second captain of the Cleveland Grays. As the head of the state militia, he acquired the title of "General," by which he was designated for many years of his life.

Mrs. Maria Hayward Sandford was a handsome, vivacious woman, greatly admired in her day. Her son, Col. William H. Hayward, inherited her good looks. He also was connected with local military affairs. Nelson Hayward, one time mayor of the city, was his uncle.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Sandford had one child, *Julius R. Sandford,* who lived all his life in the city and died past middle age.

Col. Sandford lived to be 83 years old. He died in 1888, Mrs. Sandford in 1890.

Elijah Sandford, brother of Gen. Alfred S. Sandford, was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1812. He came to Cleveland at an early age and clerked for Sandford & Lott at 87 Superior street. He made his home in those years with his brother's family.

Some time subsequent to 1840, Elijah Sandford left Cleveland, remaining away some years. He went into business for himself in Newark, O., and in New Orleans, returning in 1863 to become the partner of Col. W. H. Hayward by the purchase of his brother Alfred's interest in the business.

Elijah Sandford's patriotism was of rare degree. When the Civil War broke out he was proven exempt from service, but he paid bounty to a substitute and sent him to the front.

Mr. Sandford was a member of the Cleveland Grays, but never took a leading part in military matters as his older brother. He was considered a fine business man of unswerving integrity.

He remained a bachelor until nearly 50 years of age, and then married Miss Elisabeth Hughes, daughter of William Hughes of Cincinnati, an estimable woman who at once won the friendship of all Mr. Sandford's relatives and associates. She is an active worker in Trinity Church.

1829

TIEBOUT

George Tiebout was originally from Greenpoint, Long Island, but had been living in Rochester, N. Y., previous to 1829, the year he came to Cleveland. He was then 30 years of age. He engaged in business as a vessel agent and in coal-mining and shipping; afterward he was corresponding secretary for the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Co.

He married 1st, Elisabeth Fitzpatrick who died in Cleveland about 1829, the year they arrived here. He married 2nd, Martha Wilson, daughter of John and Anna Aram Wilson. She was ten years of age when left an orphan by the death of her parents. The Tiebouts lived at No. 59 Ontario street at the time the first directory of the city was issued in 1837. Later they resided on the West Side. They were a very refined family, and th members of it were much respected and admired.

Children of George and Martha Wilson Tiebout:

Margaret Tiebout, m. Willet Ranney.

Martha Tiebout, m. 1st, George Willis; 2nd, Charles B. Randolph.

Frances Tiebout, m. Charles F. Linscott.

1829

JONES

Herefordshire, England, on the banks of the little river Wye, furnished two families to the village of Cleveland, the members of which became useful citizens, several, indeed, honoring the city of their adoption by national reputations. John P. was U. S. senator of Nevada.

Thomas and John Jones had no money to spare when they left their English homes, but they possessed what was of more lasting value, talent, industry, self-respect, and ambition. The older of the brothers had also a wife and several children.

Thomas Jones, Sr., was a mason and marble-cutter, and he found plenty of work when he reached here in 1831. He established marble works on the corner of Prospect and Sheriff streets, which were carried on by his sons long after he had gone to the Better Land.

The family residence was on Erie, now East 9th street, directly back of the Hickox building, north-west corner of Euclid Ave. and East 9th street. That corner was a big vacant lot, where played the large family of Jones children and nearly every other boy in town to keep them company. Between the Jones homestead and Superior street was a grove of trees, and the south side of Euclid Ave. several rods below Erie was covered with oaks, as was also the site of the Cleveland Trust Co.

Children of Thomas and Mary Powell Jones:

Thomas Jones, Jr., m. Mary Ann Freeman.

U. S. Senator John P. Jones, m. a California lady.

JONES

Judge James M. Jones, m. Erminie Burrows, daughter of Harman and Leonora Burrows of Chagrin Falls, Ohio.
William Jones, m. Helen Root.
Henry Jones, unmarried.
Mary Jones, died young.
Cornelia Jones, m. Edward Gorham.
Frederick Jones, m. Mary Murray.
Caroline Jones, m. George Lester.
Frances Jones, m. Alonzo Hamilton.
Samuel and *Edward Jones,* unmarried.

John Jones, brother of Thomas Jones, Sr., came to Cleveland in 1829. He was but a lad of 17 years when he arrived nearly penniless, and a total stranger. But pluck and energy won out, and before life ended he had become financially independent. He conducted a livery and transfer business. His home was on Huron street at its junction with Erie, now East 9th. The site is now occupied by the Cafe Bismarck.

Mrs. John Jones—Mary Mason—was a woman of fine physique, and attractive manners. Her children inherited her good looks to even a greater degree. Her only daughter after her marriage to Judge Hamilton, lived beside her parents on Huron street until her own children were well grown, when the family removed to an elegant stone residence on East 89th street.

Children of John and Mary Mason Jones:

William S. Jones, m. Mattie Clark.
Mary Jones, m. Judge Edwin Hamilton.
Orville Jones, m. Maria Swain.

William S. Jones was a civil engineer by profession, but engaged in other lines of work. He was city auditor for seven years, and president of the Citizens and Savings association. Both of John Jones' sons were men of honest, moral lives, and much honored and appreciated.

1830

Population—1075.
Postmaster—Daniel Worley.
President of Trustees—Richard Hilliard.
Town Trustees—N. C. Crittenden, Thomas May, Edmund Clark.
Recorder—James L. Conger.
Treasurer—Daniel Worley.
Marshal—Silas Belden.

1830

Euclid Ave., corner of Muirson street, sold for $100 an acre.

Henry Still and wife died and were interred in Erie street cemetery.

Married. "John C. Granger of Painesville, Ohio, to Sarah Maria Phelps of Cleveland." (*Herald.*)

1830

ST. JOHN

Died. Lucintha, wife of James S. Clarke. (Erie street cemetery.)

Married. Russell Bratt and Olive Chapman. (*Herald.*)

Died. Zibbe Willes, aged 33 years. (Erie street cemetery.)

Euclid Ave. is yet but a narrow road scarcely more than a wagon-track with trees and bushes crowding its sides beyond Erie street, and the houses on it mostly poor and dilapidated.

1830

TO WHOM DID IT BELONG?

(*From The Cleveland Advertiser*)

"Found, On the morning of August 12, 1831, a portable trunk, which on examination in the presence of witnesses, was found to contain female wearing apparel, very rich, and of much value.

Said trunk was found between the wagon-tracks, upon the Brooklyn end of the bridge crossing from Cleveland to Brooklyn. The owner may recover same by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN D. HEACOCKS, Brooklyn."

1830

ST. JOHN

When, in the War of 1812, the British and Indians burned the hamlet of Buffalo, N. Y., one house, on Main street, was left standing unharmed among the ruins. It belonged to Mrs. Margaret Kinsman Marsh, widow of Gamaliel St. John, formerly of Norwalk, Conn., who had been drowned in Niagara river a few years previous. Moreover, a large store-house belonging to her was also left unmolested through her tact and powers of persuasion. She was a woman of remarkably strong character, and that this trait was transmitted in a marked degree was evidenced by the lives of her children and grandchildren who were pioneers of our sister city and also of our own.

The Cleveland Herald in 1820 records the marriage of her daughter Sarah St. John to Samuel Wilkinson "all of Buffalo, N. Y." This daughter and her sisters Aurelia St. John—Mrs. Asaph Bemis—and Caroline St. John—Mrs. Jonathan Sibley—passed their long and prosperous lives in Buffalo universally recognized as the city's society leaders. The two younger sisters removed to this place as brides. They were Maria St. John, who married Asaph Fiske, and Martha St. John, who became Mrs. Orville Bird Skinner.

As girls, the St. John sisters were fine-looking women who always dressed in the height of fashion. Their mother was prosperous in business investments, and liberal and indulgent with her children. Previous

to their marriages Maria and Martha St. John often visited in Cleveland, and their arrival settled all questions of style either in clothes or manners.

Madame Severance recalls the sensation they created, one fall, by appearing in church and upon the streets in long velvet capes lined with red or blue satin.

"Quite such elegance was overwhelming to our small frontier town," remarked Mrs. Severance.

The eldest son of the St. John family was John R. St. John, born 1805, who made Cleveland his home some years before it was incorporated as a city; when, upon that event, he became councilman from the first ward. In 1839, he was chosen chief of the volunteer fire department. He was at that time a dashing young man, handsome, alert, fiery of speech, irresistible in persuasion, who could sway a crowd at will by his impetuosity and his eloquence. He married late in life Susan Amelia Harley of Rockport, N. Y. He was living in New York City in 1857, one of the firm of Houghtaling & Co. He died in 1868.

Orson St. John, M. D., was the youngest son of Madame St. John of Buffalo. He was living in Cleveland as early as 1832, for he was one of the three physicians appointed by the city council to constitute a board of health to cope with the threatened menace of Asiatic cholera.

Dr. St. John stood high in his profession, which he followed in this locality and in Willoughby through all his life. He married Louise M. Card of the latter place, and afterwards made his home in that town, though keeping in touch with the medical profession in Cleveland. Dr. St. John's residence in the city was on Erie street near Euclid. The Lenox building covers the site of his home. His only daughter Margaret St. John was a beautiful woman in person and in character.

Children of Orson and Louise Card St. John:

Thomas St. John, b. 1842; died 19 years of age.

Margaret St. John, b. 1846; m. Wallace C. Andrews of Cleveland.

Gamaliel St. John, b. 1848; m. Georgia Boyden.

Orson St. John, Jr., b. 1852.

Wallace C. Andrews, who married Margaret St. John, was a wealthy Standard Oil man, and removing to New York, lived there in a beautiful home in a fashionable part of the city. One day, April 7, 1899, while the wife and three children of Mrs. Andrews' brother, Gamaliel St. John, were there on a visit, a terrible gas explosion wrecked the house, killing Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Gamaliel St. John, all three of the St. John children, and two servants.

The homestead in Willoughby and two million dollars were left by will to found an industrial school for girls in Willoughby. No use was made of the bequest for many years, but finally, in 1911, the school was started on a small scale. Gamaliel St. John married again, and died in New York.

Mary Bemis, a daughter of Mrs. Aurelia St. John Bemis of Buffalo, married Frank Thompson, a young lawyer, and came to Cleveland as a

bride in January, 1835. They lived in a house on Champlain street belonging to the Skinners. The following September, Mrs. Thompson sent for her younger sister Catherine Bemis, who remained with her until spring. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson removed to Flint, Mich., where the latter died in 1836. The recollections of that visit, its happenings, and adventures, the personalities of the people she met, etc., remained with Catherine Bemis through a long life that terminated in this city in the 7th year of the present century. She married John Bartow of Flint, Mich., and was the mother of the late Capt. John Bartow, Jr., of this city, and Mrs. Joseph Card of Brookline, Mass. She made her home with her son during her declining years. In her old age, she belonged to literary societies, often spent more than half the night in reading, and kept herself well posted in Congressional proceedings. She assisted the writer in many instances by her reminiscences.

She told that the winter of 1835 was a lively one in the little village; parties, dances, sleighrides, etc., followed closely one upon the other. There was a furore over chess that winter, and every one who could play the game skillfully was in demand. It superseded every other quiet amusement or game. Those who excelled in it, and therefore warmly welcomed at the fireside, were John E. Lyon, Eben Ward, Judah Colt, and George Merwin. (Judah Colt married a sister of Morris and Tower Jackson of Cleveland.)

Madam Bartow spoke enthusiastically of the general culture and refinement that existed in the small town; its hospitality and good breeding were proverbial. She mentioned many well-known names in this particular, among them that of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Hicks, most delightful people who lived on Water street in a fine home, either in the Whitaker house or one next to it, where they entertained often.

Mr. and Mrs. Asaph Fisk lived for a time on Huron street. His health failing, they removed to Kentucky, trusting that the climate of that state might prove beneficial. But it was unavailing; he died, and his widow, Maria St. John Fisk, returned to Cleveland. While in Kentucky, and in the midst of her uneasiness and anxiety regarding her husband's illness, Mrs. Fisk underwent one of the severest tests of womanly courage and strength. Her little Hiram, four years of age, strayed away from home, and was never found. Joining her efforts with others who were unceasing in their search for her child, she walked miles day after day, climbing, wading, suffering all kinds of exposure and fatigue. There were yet wild animals in that region, and at last she concluded that the little fellow perished because of them. Her other son, John St. John Fiske, in after years lived and died in Colorado. Her only daughter, Calista Fiske, married 1st, Orson Phelps, a prominent hotel man of Buffalo; 2nd, Dr. Talbot.

SEAMAN

John Seaman was the son of John and Elisabeth Seaman, whose home was near Saratoga, N. Y. His father died when he was a mere lad, and he was brought up in the family of Orin Sage of Rochester, N. Y., and by him taught the trade of shoemaking. The relation between employer and apprentice was often a pleasant one, followed by life-time friendships.

Mrs. Seaman was Cleora Augusta Stevens, daughter of Levi and Lucy Boynton Stevens of Middlebury, Vt. They removed to Rochester, N. Y., when she was a child. At seventeen years of age she was married and started on a wedding trip to the village of Cleveland at the period when the wedding-bonnet was a green calash, and the long journey made by canal-boat and stage-coach. Her parents in after years followed her to Cleveland and died here. Mrs. Lucy Boynton Stevens is said to have been a lovely woman.

The population of Cleveland when the Seamans arrived was about 1000. With W. T. Smith, under the firm name of "Seaman and Smith," Mr. Seaman started a boot, shoe, and leather-store at 41 Superior street. The Seaman homestead was at 117 Seneca street, and the family were charter-members of the First Baptist church, which, in those days, met in a little upper room of the St. Clair street school-house corner of Academy Lane, now headquarters of the fire department. So poor and struggling was the village life, that the oil-lamps the society used for evening services were seized for debt. The elegant and costly structure corner of Prospect and Kennard streets is the child of the small society of 1832.

Mrs. Seaman sang in the choir, and was a leader in all its social and religious affairs. Three of her younger children died, and her health became affected. She was sent to Philadelphia to recuperate, and while there to pass away the time, she attended medical lectures in the Women's Medical College of that city. She always had had a taste in that direction, had a large library of books on hygiene, etc., and had studied the subject. Upon her return to Cleveland, she longed to add to the medical knowledge she had gained while away, so Mr. Seaman fitted up a comfortable arm-chair in the little gallery of the small Homeopathic college in Cleveland that she might continue hearing lectures, as it seemed an excellent way to take her mind off the loss of her children, and keep her well.

She entered the examinations in competition with the men, and stood third or fourth from the top. Her success encouraged other women to follow her example, and the college, taking alarm, closed its doors to women. Backed by sympathetic friends, Mrs. Seaman started a medical college for her sex, which existed until the larger one was again willing to receive students of both sexes.

She began practising medicine in a quiet way, but never pushed herself, never hung out a sign, or went out of her home, but was very successful in helping women who, from the nature of their illness, could not or would not go to men physicians.

Her husband's income was sufficient for all her needs, and she began by making no charge for her advice or treatment until she found herself imposed upon; after which she exacted a small fee from those able to pay it, and used that money to assist the poor and unfortunate.

One room in her house was called the "Lord's room," and sufferers beyond help and given up by the doctors were cared for there. Her daughter remembers a helpless, bed-ridden woman with her limbs drawn up through the agony of pain, being lifted from the alley in which she lived and carried into this room where she remained several years, and so helped was she by the kindness and skill there received that she was able to walk with the aid of a cane, and leaning upon it, she was one of the sincerest mourners at Mrs. Seaman's funeral which occurred in 1869. The latter died while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Lucy Bainbridge, in Providence, R. I.

Children of John and Cleora Seaman:

Henry Seaman, m. Louise Barr of Buffalo.
Lucy Stevens Seaman, m. William F. Bainbridge of Elmira, N. Y.
Charles Seaman, m. Carrie Athon of Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. John Seaman rest in Woodland cemetery.

1830

WALL

Edward Wall, 27 years old, a boot and shoe-maker, left Wales in 1830, and crossed the sea to try new fortunes in the small village on Lake Erie. Mrs. Wall accompanied him, not willing to wait until he had become established here, and then travel alone to join him. They were a happy young couple when Edward had started his shop at 114 Superior street, and the household furnishings had been arranged to advantage at 69 Seneca street.

Mrs. Wall—Eliza Lord—found many congenial neighbors in town, the beginning or resuming of life-long friendships. The Jones families, the Robert Baileys, the McMillens, the Josiah Harris family were all bound by cords of mutual affection and respect. What affected one family was of interest and concern to them all.

The Walls lived, for a time, on the south-west corner of Ontario street and the Square. For many years a frame-building stood on that site, now occupied by a drug-store. It was made a landmark by the figures "61" in very large size placed on its front gable.

From this the Walls moved to Huron street south of Erie, where the parents died, Mr. Wall aged 67 years, and Mrs. Wall 59 years.

Children of Edward and Eliza Wall:

Eliza and *Edward Wall,* died young.
Fanny Wall, m. Milton Rider.
Mary A. Wall, m. Frank Bruce.
Martha Wall, m. Brougham Harris, son of Josiah A. Harris. (See Harris sketch.)

1830

LEWIS

Mrs. Brougham Harris, a childless widow, resides in Lakewood. Two grandchildren are in her care on whom she lavishes a wealth of affection. Mrs. Harris is an unusual woman in many ways. Advancing age does not prevent her from keeping abreast of great movements, local or national. She is intensely interested in life as she finds it, and most optimistic in her predictions for the world's betterment. Withal she loves to dwell upon the pioneer days of neighborly kindness and good will, while she continues to exemplify them in herself.

1830

LEWIS

William Goodwin Lewis was a dry-goods merchant of the city as early as 1830, at which time he married and came west from New Britain, Conn. His wife was Eliza L. Southworth, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Shipman Southworth of Paris, N. Y.

Mr. Lewis's store was on the north side of Superior near Water street, and just east of J. H. Crittenden's leather and shoe-store. The family resided on the opposite side of the street between Bank and Seneca, now West 6th and 3rd streets. J. C. Fairchild of the firm of Fairchild and Champion, either shared the house with them or boarded with them, as his address was the same.

Mr. Lewis was hard hit by the panic of 1837, and within a year or two following it he returned east, settling in Philadelphia. There he entered the hardware business in which he was successful. For many years he was a member of the Walnut street Presbyterian church of that city.

Children of William G. and Eliza Southworth Lewis:

Henry Martyn Lewis, b. 1831; m. Frances A. Smith of Litchfield, Conn. (He was in partnership with his father, and an elder in the Presbyterian church in Philadelphia.)

Mary Justia Lewis, b. 1833.

William Goodwin Lewis.

1830

HOADLEY

The arrival of the Hoadleys and Woolseys from New Haven, Conn., in 1830, added much to the social element of the town, and in after years to its renown, as one of the party became governor of Ohio. These families were people of considerable note in their eastern home, and were closely related to several scholars of national reputation, and had been

accustomed to many niceties of living that hitherto our little western town had been too poor or too busy to adopt.

Mr. Hoadley and Mrs. Woolsey were brother and sister. On the other hand, Mrs. Woolsey was a sister of Sherlock J. Andrews who had been established here for nearly five years, and *his* wife was a sister of John W. Allen. So it will be seen that the new arrivals, combined with relatives who had preceded them, formed a delightful family group which for many years enjoyed mutual intimacy, affection, and respect.

Hon. George Hoadley, or "Squire Hoadley," as he was best known, was the son of Capt. Timothy Hoadley of Northford, Conn., who earned his military title through the command of a company of militia in the American Revolution, was with Gen. Schuyler at Burgoyne's surrender, and a man of distinction in his native town.

His son, at the early age of 20, was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1801, and among other well-earned honors previous to his removal to Cleveland, at the age of 50, had been mayor of New Haven, Conn.

Upon his arrival here, he advertised for legal business in the *Herald,* stating his experience, etc. His office was located at 45 Superior street. His ability was soon recognized by the town, and he was made a justice of the peace, and it is stated that during the 15 years he served as a magistrate, he decided 20,000 legal cases.

The late Judge James D. Cleveland, in a keen but kindly criticism of early men and events, said:

"George Hoadley was one of the most remarkable men of the day and the town. He was thoroughly educated, an encyclopedia of legal learning, a fountain of intelligence on equity, history, biography, and horticulture.

"He displayed the kindest heart to every one who came into his court, and was known to every man and boy as one who administered his office with integrity, firmness, and consideration for all, without respect of persons, and his judgments were regarded as irreversible and final."

Squire Hoadley was mayor of the city in 1846, and soon afterward retired to private life, devoting himself to his books and his flowers, for which he possessed intimate knowledge and exquisite taste. He was hale and hearty to within a few days of his death which occurred in 1857, from the effects of a sudden cold. His grave is in Erie street cemetery at the left of the main drive going east.

Mrs. Hoadley was a lady of the old-fashioned school, and one of the finest characters who lived in Cleveland at that day. She was Mary Woolsey, daughter of William Walton and Mary Dwight Woolsey, and was born in New York City in 1793. She was a niece of Timothy Dwight, president of Yale college, granddaughter of Jonathan Edwards, president of Princeton college, sister of Theodore D. Woolsey, also president of Yale, and an aunt of Theodore Winthrop.

She married, 1st, Jared Scarborough, who died, leaving her with a young son, William Scarborough.

In 1819, she married George Hoadley in New Haven. She brought with her to Cleveland her son William and three Hoadley children, the oldest ten years, and the youngest but a year old. To these were added, four years later, another daughter. These children she partly educated

herself, and besides book-knowledge, inculcated in them her own simple manners, New England conscience, high ideals, and moderate thrift. Her daughters matured into exceptionally fine women, and her son became governor of Ohio.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Hoadley removed to Cincinnati to make her home with one of her children. She died 14 years later and was laid at rest beside her husband in Erie street cemetery.

Children of George and Mary Woolsey Hoadley:

Mary Ann Hoadley, b. 1820; m. Thomas F. Pomeroy of Utica, N. Y.

Elisabeth Dwight Hoadley, b. 1822; m. Gen. Joshua H. Bates of Cincinnati.

George Hoadley, b. 1826; m. Mary B. Perry. He became governor of Ohio.

Laura Hoadley, b. 1834, in Cleveland. Died unmarried at the age of 19 years.

1830

HAYDN

Anson Haydn was a young merchant of Hartford, Conn., went to New York City in 1823 to establish an importing business, and seven years later at the age of 44 came to Cleveland and dealt in real-estate.

He was the son of Levi and Margaret Strong Haydn of "Haydn's," near Windsor, Conn. In 1817, when 31 years of age, he married Mary Lloyd, the 18-year-old daughter of Thomas and Mary Bradley Lloyd. Bishop Chase, who performed the ceremony, once said of her:

"The sweetest flower that bloomed in the state of Connecticut is Mary Lloyd."

Her family were of considerable local distinction in Hartford, Conn. Her father was a member of the Connecticut Land Co., and owned large tracts of land near Warren, Ohio. The first Cleveland home of the Haydns was on the west side of the Public Square, the present site of the American Trust Co.'s building. The house was painted white, had green blinds, and stood in a garden that ran back to Seneca, now West 3rd, st. Here Mrs. Haydn died six weeks after the birth of her only son. He was the eighth child, seven little daughters having preceded him. Her funeral services were held in Trinity church when it stood on the corner of St. Clair and Seneca streets.

Jane, the eldest daughter, took charge of the family, and for a year was assisted by her aunt Delia Lloyd, who gave up a European trip in order to be with the stricken household. As Mr. Haydn was a real-estate dealer, it naturally followed that the family changed their place of residence two or three times, but when he opened and allotted Summit street, he built a picturesque one-storied brick cottage there on the corner of Ontario street, which soon became embedded in trees, shrubs, and many

flowers. For nearly half a century it was the center of hospitality and good cheer. The family were ardent Episcopalians, and each member of it a faithful worker and attendant of either Trinity or Grace church. Here the unmarried sisters, Jane, Caroline, Margaret, and Sarah Haydn, lived, some of them long years after the death of their father and of their brother. They were gentle, refined ladies of the old school of manners, and beloved by all who knew them. The march of events swept away the old homestead to make room for some new city buildings, and the two remaining sisters, all that were left of the once large household, removed to the East End to spend the rest of their days.

The children of Anson and Mary Lloyd Haydn:

Jane Haydn, b. at Hartford, Conn.; died in 1876, unmarried.
Mary Haydn, m. Thomas Miller of Lexington, Ky.
Caroline Haydn, d. 1877, unmarried.
Rosella Haydn, b. 1822; m. Dr. Augustus Barlow of Fort Scott, Kas. She died young.
Ann Haydn, b. in New York; unmarried.
Margaret Haydn, unmarried.
Sarah Haydn, unmarried.
Thomas Lloyd Haydn, b. 1835. This son of the family also never married. He was a graduate of Trinity College, N. Y., and a colonel in the staff of Gen. Wright during the Civil War, and was wounded while carrying dispatches the night of Sheridan's ride. He died when 46 years of age. Anson Haydn, the father, died the same year, aged 85.

1830

HARRIS

Josiah Albert Harris, for nearly 40 years editor and publisher of the *Cleveland Daily Herald,* came here from Amherst, Ohio.

He was the son of Judge Josiah Harris, a pioneer of that place who removed to it in 1818 from Becket, Mass. The wife of Judge Harris was Charity Messenger, daughter of Hiram and Ann Shapley Messenger. She was a delicate woman, and died in 1837 leaving four children. Judge Harris was a power in his community. He was the town's first postmaster and its sheriff. His chief characteristic was a generosity of human sympathy, which made him the confidant of people whose private affairs were tangled and peace of mind jeopardized thereby, and he was the first one to whom a neighbor in financial distress turned for help or comfort. His son Josiah H. Harris was 21 years of age when, in 1830, he married Miss Esther Race and came directly to Cleveland with his young bride, one year his junior. Her mother was Viana Joice Race, a pioneer of Ridgeville, Ohio, who came there from Egermont, Mass.

The first Harris home was a small frame-house on the south-west corner of Ontario street and the Public Square. Later, it was on Bank

street, No. 72, and finally the family occupied one of a brick block of residences that Mr. Harris erected on Seneca street north of St. Clair.

The Cleveland Herald was founded in 1819 by Eben Howe and Zibba Willes, and for 16 years thereafter led a precarious position as a weekly newspaper. In 1837, Mr. Harris assumed its publication, having bought and consolidated it with *The Cleveland Gazette,* formerly owned and edited by Charles Whittlesey. At this stage of its growth, the *Herald* was yet a poor and struggling venture, requiring all of Mr. Harris' energies to keep it afloat. To add to the responsibility, he started a daily issue, turning the older one into a weekly resume of the news. And thus, *The Cleveland Herald* might be said to have been "born again" as *The Cleveland Daily Herald.*

Mr. Harris was a man of extraordinary industry. Mr. Edwin Cowles, long years editor of *The Cleveland Leader,* learned the printer's trade of him, and facetiously claims that Mr. Harris was at one and the same time editor-in-chief, and his own city editor, financial editor, commercial editor, mailing clerk, and book-keeper. Had each of these been a separate personality, Mr. Harris could have divided his stock of sterling qualities, simple goodness, and unbounded generosity, making of them better men than the average. He was mayor of the city in 1847.

He died in 1876 aged 67 years, and was buried in old Erie street cemetery.

Mrs. Harris was a fair sample of the noble pioneer women of the past. If Mr. Harris was a tireless, energetic worker, in no less degree was his wife. It was in the days of apprenticeship, and when boys learning their trade were members of their employer's household all through their period of service. Mr. Harris always had several of these young students of the printer's trade at his establishment, and many a testimony has been preserved and furnished of the uniform interest and motherly kindness ever shown by Mrs. Harris to "her boys," as she continued to call them long after they had reached manhood.

She had several young children of her own, and these with the apprentices made a large household to care for. The three hearty meals to be cooked each day and served to ever-hungry men and boys was but a fraction of the unceasing labor and planning involved in the management of the household.

It is amazing that Mrs. Harris found a moment's time for anything outside of it. But from the first days of her life in Cleveland to the last, over 70 years, she showed a personal interest in every philanthropic and patriotic work in which women could lend a helping hand, and was one of the founders of several of the city's oldest and loveliest charities. The Protestant Orphan Asylum and the Dorcas Society, organized to care for aged women and crippled children, were among these. When the Civil War broke out she became, at once, a most energetic and efficient member of the Sanitary Commission, and every day found her in its storeroom superintending or helping to pack boxes of clothing and dainties for sick and wounded soldiers at the front. A bas-relief of Mrs. Harris on a bronze panel can be seen in the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument on the Public Square, placed there in honor of her memory.

She was long a valuable member of the Early Settlers' Association, an

organization that showed her every respect it was possible to bestow. At its annual meetings, she sat at the president's right hand and was often referred to in terms of sincere affection. The death of Mrs. Harris at the age of 93, after but three days' illness, followed immediately after the annual dinner of the Dorcas Society in 1903, at which she was present.

Children of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah A. Harris:

Byron C. Harris, b. 1832; m. Emily Chigee; 2nd, Catherine Van Ness.

Brougham E. Harris, b. 1838; m. Martha Wall, deceased. His widow resides in Lakewood.

Helen Harris, m. F. X. Byerley, deceased.

Zachariah or *"Zach" Harris,* m. Mary E. Tabor, deceased. He was an unusually handsome child, and in his young manhood retained his grace and good looks.

Another early member of the First Baptist church and identified with all its struggles and anxieties was Mrs. Jasper Griffith. She was Lettie Morris of Shefterburg, Vt., daughter of Robert and Charity Morris, and married Seth W. Stewart, aide de camp to Gen. Brooks in the battle of Plattsburg. Mr. Stewart died, and in 1829 she married Jasper Griffith, who lived but a short time.

Mrs. Griffith's residence in Cleveland was on the north-east corner of Bank and St. Clair streets, the old Blair place, and she was well known by all the old families living in that neighborhood. Her children were *John Stewart* who married Celinda Chandles, and *Susan Stewart* who married, in 1843, Charles L. Fish, a lawyer.

Mrs. Susan Stewart Fish resided in Cleveland for over 70 years, and for half a century was a member of the Baptist church her mother helped to organize. Her life was far from a happy one. Mr. Fish was a peculiar man who required much of his wife, and prosperity brought no cessation of her household affairs. She had other family sorrows, all of which she bore patiently.

They lived on Huron street near the hospital for many years, and both died corner of Prospect and Cheshire streets.

There were sons in the family, but no data concerning them can be found. They are said to have died in young manhood.

1830

DORSET

Thomas Dorset and his wife Mary East left Inton, England, in 1830, to seek a new home in America. They were led to invest in a farm in Newburgh, which was sold and another and larger one purchased with the proceeds.

Finally they moved into town and lived on the corner of Ontario and High streets, then a nice neighborhood. The nearest store was on the corner of Ontario street and the Public Square, and once when the family were complaining about the distance, Mr. Dorset remarked, "I shouldn't wonder if some day the city would grow so large that a store will be opened way out here. Who knows that perhaps this lot will be wanted to build a store on?" A surmise that seems odd enough in the present congested condition of Ontario street far beyond High street. And when one glances at the latter in passing, it does not seem possible that once well-known Cleveland people were residents of the forlorn, alley-like street in which two or three old, tumble-down houses occupied by poor negroes are still standing.

Thomas Dorset died in 1858, and his wife in 1866, aged 61 years. They both lie in Erie street cemetery, with a stone marking their graves. They had no sons or none that reached maturity, but their four daughters married and lived in the city many years.

Children of Thomas and Mary East Dorset:

Betsey Dorset, m. Wendall Wackerman.
Anna Dorset, m. Jonathan Williams.
Mary Dorset, m. Samuel Curtis.
Harriet Dorset, m. Thomas Davis.

Wendall Wackerman was a well-known pioneer baker. He also had a grocery-store.

Anna Dorset Williams died in 1859, and Jonathan Williams m. 2nd, Elisabeth ———.

1830

KELLOGG, KELLEY, CLARK, CAMP, BINGHAM

These families, all related through marriages, came to Cleveland from 1830 to 1836.

James and Polly Kellogg were the children of James Kellogg, Sr., and Lydia Nash Kellogg, and were born in Northfield, Conn.

James Kellogg, Jr., left Northfield, and engaged in the paper business in Lewistown, Pa. In 1830 he removed to Cleveland, and continued the manufacture of paper in this city. He also engaged in the business of contracting and building. His office was at 48 Superior street, and his residence at that time was 93 Bank street. He built the American House with its stores below, hotel above, and a third story in which was a large room that served as a hall, the scene of many functions quite opposite in character, but equally important to the citizens who attended them.

1830

CLEVELAND

Here the Stone church members worshiped before their own building was ready for them, in 1833, and here was the scene of many a festive gathering, terminating in a ball that lasted till the cock crew for sunrise.

Mr. Kellogg erected other buildings, and was a well known man in town for many years. He was a vestryman of Trinity church, and all the family were members of it.

He married his second cousin, Susannah K. Camp, b. 1791, in Norwalk, Conn. She died in Cleveland aged 83 years.

She was a daughter of Isaac Camp and Elisabeth Nash Camp. She had a brother living in Cleveland, Charles L. Camp, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere.

The children of James and Susannah Camp Kellogg:

Edward Turner Kellogg, b. 1823; m. in New Albany, Ind., Harriet Brainard. He died in California, aged 32.

Charles D. Kellogg, b. 1827; d. seven years of age.

Susannah Catherine Kellogg. A lifelong resident of the city and beloved of many friends. (Died recently.)

Wm. Norman Lyster Kellogg, m. Charlotte E. Kelley, daughter of James H. Kelley. He died in Racine, Wis., aged 35 years. While living in Cleveland, W. N. L. Kellogg was a member of the firm of "Freeman & Kellogg," doing a large business.

1830

CLEVELAND

There are several traces in Cleveland and Newburgh of a James Cleveland who lived at intervals in both places.

His wife was Polly George, born 1802, who died in 1871 at Fond du Lac, Wis.

James Cleveland died, 1867, in Missouri, aged 66 years.

Children of James and Polly George Cleveland:

William Cleveland, b. 1822.

Josiah Cleveland, b. 1824.

Sally Fox Cleveland, m. Porter J. Morgan.

1830

JOHNSON

The following death-notice, copied from *The Cleveland Advertiser* of January, 1830, serves a double purpose. It indicates that Mrs. Philo Johnson was a resident of the village in 1830. It also is a good specimen of the style of obituary that prevailed for many years preceding and following it.

1830

COZZINS

"In this village, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Birth Johnson, relict of Mr. Philo Johnson of Derby, Conn., aged 76 years.

"Her sickness though long and distressing made no breech in her faith that she had in Christ, but undoubtedly wrought out for her a far more and exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

"During her sickness she looked forward with great delight to the resurrection morning, saying, 'If Christ had not risen, then hope were vain,' but she blessed God that 'He was the first fruits of them that slept,' therefore she should be 'clothed with immortality and reign with Him in glory.'

"N. B. Printers in New Haven, Conn., are requested to insert this notice."

1830

COZZINS

Mathew Cozzins and his wife Susan came from England about 1812 and settled in Cazenovia, N. Y., where Alfred and Myron Cozzins, Cleveland pioneers, were born, the former in 1817.

The two brothers settled in Cleveland about 1830. They were stewards on steamboats, kept restaurants, etc. Alfred had charge for a short time of the present Forest City House. He lived in Prospect st.

In the early '30s, Alfred married Lucy Anne Burton, daughter of William and Lucy Webb Burton, pioneers of the city. She was born in 1820 in St. Albans, Vt., and died in Gastonia, N. C., in 1896.

Alfred Cozzins and family removed to Ottawa, Ont., in 1859, and from there went south, where they remained until after the death of Mrs. Cozzins.

Children of Alfred and Lucy Burton Cozzins:

Myron Ellison Cozzins, m. Mary Henderson of West Liberty, O., and lives in Chicago, Ill.

Ida Cozzens, m. J. F. W. Thomas of Chicago.

Alfred Cozzens died in 1896, at the home of his son in Chicago, only four months after the death of his wife.

Mary Anne Cozzens, sister of Alfred and Myron Cozzens, m. Benjamin Ross, with whom the former was associated for a few years as "B. Ross & Co., grocery and provision dealers," but the city directory of 1856 indicates that Mathew and his two sons were all engaged in another business on Water street.

In 1837 Myron Cozzens was keeping a livery stable on Champlain st. About 1846 he married Jane Webb, daughter of Joseph Webb, who, with his brother, John Webb, was in the grocery business on the corner of Water and Johnson streets.

Myron Cozzens was then about 35 years old, and his bride, 18 years.

They had one son:

Myron Alfred Cozzens, b. 1848; d. 1906; m. Louise Ellen Clark of Cleveland. He was a prosperous manufacturer of lard oil.

After the death of Myron Cozzens, Sr., his widow married Alexander S. Cramer, by whom she had two children, Edwin Cramer and Mary Cramer. A. S. Cramer was a Cleveland merchant. He is buried in Erie st. cemetery.

Jane Webb Cozzens Cramer died in her 76th year. The family burial-lot was in Erie st. cemetery, but has recently been removed to Lake View.

On the north-west corner of Ontario and Michigan street stood a picturesque country tavern facing the latter thoroughfare. It set back a little from the street. Its long veranda was reached by a flight of steps its entire width. In front was a watering trough sheltered by an immense, wide-spreading elm. This tavern was renamed two or three times according to the taste or ambition of its changing landlords. "Farmers' and Mechanics' Hotel" was the one by which it was known when Seth A. Abbey and his wife had charge of it.

They came to Cleveland in 1830, and with them was Peter Abbey, 61 years of age, of Enfield, Conn., the father of Seth. Mrs. Peter Abbey had died in Watertown, N. Y., in 1821. She was a Miss Hannah Alden, daughter of Col. Amos Alden of Enfield.

Seth Abbey assisted in the incorporation of the city in 1836, by serving with Edmund Clark and Richard Winslow as first judges of elections. He was also city marshal for a time, and judge of police court. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted and served in a cavalry regiment.

Mrs. Seth Abbey was a fine woman worthy of much more than life gave her through her long years of wifehood and motherhood. She was faithful and true to all the obligations laid upon her, and faced bravely all the vicissitudes of life as they came to her. She was Mercy Hunt, adopted daughter of Marinus W. Gilbert of Oneida County, N. Y., and was 31 years of age when she removed to Cleveland. She brought with her five children, and three more were born here.

Children of Judge and Mercy Hunt Abbey:

Henry Gilbert, Edwin, Charles, Hannah Ward, Harriet, Charles Hunt, and *Maria Frances* Abbey.

Henry G. Abbey was the best known of these children, and gained for himself a well-defined position of confidence and respect in the city. He was a personal friend of Leonard Case, Jr., and his confidential secretary. He was a member of the famous social and literary club called "The Ark." He married Miss Amelia Johnstone, the daughter of Dr. Robert Johnstone, and a very bright woman. She is now widowed and living abroad.

Harriet Abbey, born in Watertown, N. Y., in 1830, died in Cleveland at the age of 23 years.

Hannah Ward Abbey married John Ingersoll and is remembered as a beautiful woman. She died in 1892.

Mrs. Mercy Hunt Abbey, in her later years was an invalid. She died in 1854. The daughter of her sister married Dr. Thomas G. Cleveland, a well-known young physician of this city.

Two years after the death of Mrs. Abbey, Seth Abbey married Mary Lyon, widow of William T. Goodwin. The only child of this late marriage was *Minnie Lyon Abbey,* now Mrs. Charles A. Prentice.

William T. Goodwin was a saddler, and in 1836 was living in Orange Alley, now Johnson street. His wife was Mary Lyon, a sister of Mrs. Leonard Burgess, and daughter of one of the founders of Strongsville, Ohio. Their brother L. L. Lyon was a well-known citizen of Cleveland, whose residence was on Prospect corner of Sterling.

The Goodwins had three children:

Charles T. Goodwin, m. Miss Leek. After his death she became Mrs. John Huntington.

Wallace William Goodwin, m. Anna Pickands.

William Wallace Goodwin, m. Lucy Blair, daughter of Henry Blair.

The above brothers were twins.

William T. Goodwin died, and his widow married secondly, Judge Seth A. Abbey, and had a little daughter named Minnie Lyon Abbey, who married Charles A. Prentice. In her old age, Mrs. Mary Goodwin Abbey met with a tragical death. She was living in a fashionable boarding-house on Prospect street called the "Granger," when it took fire one day about noon under the main stairway. Mrs. Abbey was on an upper floor of the building, and at the alarm, started to escape, but, returning to secure some valuable papers, she lost her life. Judge Abbey had died several years previous. The Abbey family are buried in Woodland cemetery.

1830

BILLINGS

William Billings, or "Squire" Billings, as he was designated, came to Cleveland in late life from Conway, Mass. His wife, Polly Williams Billings, and three grown children accompanied him.

The family settled on a farm in Newburgh belonging to Edmund Clark, son-in-law to Mr. Billings. One of the daughters, whose name is not recalled, died unmarried.

Henry William Billings, their only son, was a member of the Cleveland bar in 1836. He married and removed to Alton, Ill.

Anna Maria Billings, m. Edmund Clark, the pioneer banker and merchant.

Julia Billings, the youngest child, lived with Mrs. Clark after the death of her parents.

She married George Barlow, and lived on Prospect street many years, where she died 83 years of age. She was very active in the Third Presbyterian church, of which she was long a member.

Mr. and Mrs. William Billings, the pioneers, rest in Harvard Grove cemetery. Their headstones denote that Mr. Billings died in 1864 aged 87 years, and that his wife died aged 69 years.

Beside them is the grave of Lydia McKee, born in Conway, Mass., in 1791, died aged 65 years.

1830

BARKER

Aaron Barker was the seventh postmaster of Cleveland, succeeding Daniel Worley in the office. He came from Madison, N. Y., to the city about 1830. Mrs. Barker was a Miss Mary Sizer, daughter of Major Asa B. and Elisabeth Starr Sizer. The name was originally French, and spelled De Saisure. Major Sizer was in the same regiment with Gen. Wool in the regular army. Mary Sizer was born in Rome, N. Y., but her parents moved to Madison, where she was married.

Their first home was at Doan's Corners, and afterward Mr. Barker built a house and occupied it on the south-west corner of Ontario and St. Clair street. During his first years in the city he was a man of means, but he invested in too many schemes that required much capital, and too long a time in which to realize on it. At one time he owned very valuable real-estate, which had he held, would have made his children in after years independent. One of these was the lot now occupied by the Society for Savings. When fortune ebbed he moved his family to Mentor, and they all died there and were buried in a Painesville cemetery, except a daughter, Miss Sophia L. Barker, the only living member, who resides on Kennard street. She is a most interesting, intelligent woman. In her younger days she knew all the old Cleveland residents, and recalls many valuable incidents connected with them. She visited in Buffalo often, and had an extensive acquaintance there. She has been kindly, and most useful in furnishing facts to the writer. One of her memories is

the visit of Martin Van Buren to the city. Her brother Henry Sizer Barker, a Naval officer, died aged 25, and another brother and sister died young.

1830

WHITELAW

There were single men from Scotland and those with families who came to Cleveland early, remained a year or two, and then moved on to other towns within the county or beyond it.

Mark Whitelaw and his bride Marie Nelson, who came here from New York City in 1830, were the first permanent Scotch settlers of this place. Mr. Whitelaw was but 22 years old. He was born in Haddington, Scotland, the son of John and Agnes Robertson Whitelaw. Mrs. Whitelaw was born in 1800 in Arbroath, Scotland. Her parents were William and Jane Nelson.

When they first came to Cleveland, the young couple found a home for themselves in a house on the Public Square near the old courthouse. In after years they permanently settled on Summit street, near Seneca.

Mark Whitelaw was of the firm of Whitelaw, Goodwin & Co., saddlers and harness makers, who were doing business at 62 Superior street until the death of William Goodwin, junior member of the firm. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw were members of the Old Stone church on the Public Square. At their death they were interred in Erie street cemetery, but later were removed to Lake View by their daughter Miss Mary Whitelaw.

Children of Mark and Maria Whitelaw:

John Whitelaw, b. 1831; m. Mary Arkland of Oshawa, Can.

William Whitelaw, b. 1833; died young.

Agnes Whitelaw, b. 1834; m. James Hole of Milwaukee, Wis.; she died 1886, no issue.

Mary Whitelaw, b. 1837. The only remaining member of her father's family, 1912.

John Whitelaw was city civil engineer for many years, and for more than 39 years was superintendent and engineer of Cleveland Waterworks department. He died in 1892.

The children of John and Mary Whitelaw:

James Herbert Whitelaw, m. Alice Sprecher of Cleveland. At present assistant cashier of National City Bank.

Alice Whitelaw, m. John E. Boswell of Toronto, Ont.

Edith Whitelaw, m. Dr. John F. Stephan of Cleveland.

WOOLSEY

John M. Woolsey came to Cleveland from New York City about 1830. He was a member of a distinguished family of scholars and statesmen of New Haven, Conn., and is described as a tall, fine-looking man of courtly bearing. He at once gained the respect of the leading citizens of the place, and during his 20 years or more residence in the city, his advice and judgment in civic affairs had due weight.

Soon after his arrival, Miss Jane Andrews, daughter of Dr. John Andrews of Wallingford, Conn., came west on a visit to her brother Sherlock J. Andrews, and while doing so met Mr. Woolsey.

She was a charming, high-bred young woman, and in after years was noted for her stately bearing. It is said that the Woolseys were the handsomest couple that lived in Cleveland in those early days. They had more ready money than the average citizen and maintained a finer style of living. Mrs. Woolsey possessed the first carriage brought to the city that had steps for convenience in alighting from it.

The Woolseys had a family of interesting children, one of whom became a well-known writer of children's books and stories. Mr. Woolsey was a merchant and had a store on Superior street near Water street, but he began to deal in real-estate, and finally gave his whole attention to it. He allotted all the pasture land that for so many years stood unoccupied between Mrs. Williamson's house and Erie street, and it was not long after he put it on the market before the north side of Euclid street was built up with residences. Mr. Woolsey erected one for himself, and his brother-in-law, George A. Hoadly, built on the next lot. After the city line was moved eastward from Erie street to Willson ave. the two men erected fine homes on the same side of the street just beyond where the Union Club now stands. The families lived side by side until the Woolseys left the city, returning to New Haven, Conn., about 1855. There they remained about 25 years. Mr. Woolsey died, and his widow and children bought a beautiful home in Newport, R. I. At this writing, May, 1910, the last two members of the family have passed away. William Woolsey two weeks ago, and Theodora Woolsey within a few days.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Woolsey:

Sarah Woolsey, a noted American writer, whose nom de plume was "Susan Coolidge."

Jane Woolsey, m. Rev. Dr. Henry Yardley.

Elisabeth Woolsey, m. Dr. Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University.

Theodora Woolsey, d. in Newport, R. I., May, 1910.

William Woolsey, resided in Aiken, S. C.

1830

STANLEY

George W. Stanley came to this city from Wallingford, Conn., some time in the early '30s and opened a law office. He was a man who had attained distinction in his native town where for nine years he had been Judge of Probate. He was about 60 years of age when he left New England for the west.

He was the only son of Deacon Oliver and Mary Chauncy Stanley. His father was a captain in a Connecticut regiment in 1777, who at the close of the Revolutionary War, continued conspicuous in public and church life.

In middle age, George W. Stanley married Clarissa Nichols of Newton, Conn., who died in Cleveland in 1873 at an advanced age. The family lived at 86 Ontario street during the first years of their residence in town.

Mr. Stanley was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1793. He died in 1854 aged 79 years.

Children of George W. and Clarissa Nichols Stanley:

George A. Stanley, b. 1818; m. Helen E. Foote; died 1883.

Sarah C. Stanley, b. 1827; died 1904.

George A. Stanley, the only son, was a prominent citizen of Cleveland for many years, and became a man of independent fortune. Following the example of his father, he remained a bachelor until middle age, then married a charming young lady of Detroit, Mich. She was the daughter of George A. Foot of that city, and an older sister of Mrs. James J. Tracy. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley died young.

1830

WOLVERTON

Stephen Wolverton was a Virginian who lived in Erie, Pa., for some years, serving as its sheriff from 1816 to 1820. He was county commissioner, and in 1823 chosen a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. No record of the year he came to Cleveland has been preserved. He was the light-house keeper in 1836, and lived in a house adjoining it on Water street. He also held the office of wood-inspector when the city was organized. There were two or three wood-markets where farmers' teams loaded with wood stood all day long, awaiting customers. Superior street at its intersection with Water street, now West 9th, was the principal one. An old settler has declared that he had seen ten loads standing there together and stuck in the mud so fast as to be extricated with difficulty.

The duties of an inspector were to see that a load of hickory was all it purported to be, and not partly of inferior grades, and that cords of wood were full measurement. Wood was the only fuel for the first 50

years of the city's age. By 1856 coal was fast crowding it out of the market.

The maiden name of Mrs. Wolverton has not been given.

The children of Stephen Wolverton:

Nancy Wolverton, m. E. W. Segur in 1835.

Jane S. Wolverton, m. Capt. Timothy Ingraham, 1835.

Mary Wolverton, m. an U. S. Army officer, and lived in Detroit.

George Wolverton. Nothing found regarding him.

The three young ladies of the family were pretty, stylish, and very popular, especially with the Navy and Army officers who chanced to be in town on business for the Government. The Wolverton girls also were very musical, and sang in church and at private entertainments.

In connection with this, the following card of thanks inserted in an old *Cleveland Advertiser* will be of interest:

"We, the undersigned, committee of arrangements for celebrating at Cleveland the 59th anniversary of American Independence, wishing not only to express our own feelings but the sentiments of those who participated, take the liberty, in this manner, to express to the Misses Wolverton grateful acknowledgments for their generous aid in assisting the choir in the ceremonies at the Episcopal church, 'Old Trinity,' on that occasion.

And the undersigned would further tender them their individual congratulations with assurances of respect and esteem.

Daniel Worley.	Nicholas Dockstader.	Samuel Cook.
Jonathan Williams.	John E. Lyon.	Reuben Champion.
Seth A. Abbey.	James A. Briggs.	James S. Clark.
John Barr.	William Lemen.	Alfred S. Sandford.

July 9, 1835."

The above names represented men who were all conspicuous in the professional and business affairs of the city.

Two of the sisters became brides in the fall of that year. E. M. Segur, who married Nancy Wolverton, was landlord of the Mansion House, formerly the Merwin Tavern. But a few days following the Fourth of July celebration above alluded to, a devastating fire swept the south side of Superior street from nearly opposite Bank street to Water. The thick eastern walls of the Mansion House checked the flames, and the building escaped destruction. But over-zealous firemen, or those assisting the fire department, damaged the furnishings of the hotel to an extent equal to a fire. Costly furniture was pitched into the street, beautiful curtains torn down, pictures and china smashed, in short, human nature seems to have conducted itself in the same idiotic fashion in 1835 as is sometimes shown in 1914.

The Wolverton sisters received their musical education in the East, and the Segurs went there finally to live where Mrs. Segur and subsequently her daughters, sang in New York church choirs. All the members of the family died there. Mr. Stephen Wolverton died in Detroit, where he was residing at the time with one of his children.

VINCENT

John A. Vincent and his bride Mary Graham Vincent who came west in an ox-sled from Woodville, Pa., in the winter of 1830, were one of the many newly married couples whose wedding journey over hills, down dale, and across rivers brought them at length to the little village at the mouth of the Cuyahoga where they were to found a home and a family.

The bride of those days usually was very young, but generally experienced in all household lore. Above all she knew how to prepare a tempting meal out of scanty or limited supplies. Her equipment for culinary effort too often was but an iron kettle and a big bowl. There were no double boilers, fancy roasters, and endless tools for peeling, whipping, basting, steaming, and stirring. Just the kettle and the bowl.

The pioneer bride of 1830 knew how to make her modest furniture appear to best advantage, until that day when time with prosperity had added the long needed, and long wished for chairs, tables, and bureaus, with pretty soft carpets for every room in the house.

John A. Vincent was a skilled cabinet-maker, and his young wife probably gained all these most desirable pieces of furniture much sooner than less fortunate brides. It is said that the ox-sled in which they traveled was a wedding-gift. But, after reaching Cleveland they could have no use for ox or sled, and doubtless sold or traded them to some farmer in need of both.

They found no vacant houses waiting their convenience. Every one was occupied. It seemed an appalling situation to confront them at the end of their long, wearisome journey. But on Mandrake street, just below Water street, some enterprising cooper had erected a large shop which he offered to sell them. It was clean, and odorous with the sweet smell of freshly-sawed lumber. There was a second story, well lighted, and into this John and Mary Vincent took their belongings and themselves, glad of the shelter it afforded. The lower floor was also rented for John's cabinet-shop. Here they remained for a year or more, the upper floor meanwhile having been neatly divided into three good-sized rooms. In time the household part of the establishment was removed to 34 Water street, close enough, however, to make convenient the call for dinner.

Cabinet-making proved a most profitable business. The boom of 1836 brought hundreds of eastern people to the city and county who had burned their bridges behind them—sold off all their furniture—and tables, chairs, and beds were local necessities loudly demanded. Mr. Vincent prospered, and then kept right on prospering. He took unto himself a business partner, and built or rented a large store on Water street in which to place the quantities of furniture their factory turned out.

Today "Vincent," coupled with Barstow, yet remains a familiar business name to all Clevelanders, though the senior partner of the firm passed into the higher life nearly a quarter century ago. His portrait hangs in the counting-room of the present elegant establishment of "Vincent and Barstow" on Euclid ave. It depicts a fine-looking man with a strong, self-reliant face.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Vincent had two sons and two daughters:

Elisabeth Vincent, died unmarried. *Henry Vincent.*

1830

ROUSE

John Vincent, married and died, leaving a son and daughter.

Mary Vincent, m. 1st, Capt. Theodore Reed; 2nd, Dr. T. N. Himes.

1830

ROUSE

Benjamin Rouse, son of Joseph Rouse, was left an orphan at the tender age of six years, and thenceforth made his home with his maternal grandmother. When only 17 years old he served in the war of 1812.

In the prime of life, 35 years, he came direct from the city of New York, even then the national metropolis, to the quiet little village of Cleveland numbering but a thousand people, in order to spread the gospel; not as an ordained minister or as a missionary, but as a colporteur to distribute tracts and as a salesman of good, religious books in a community sadly deficient at that time in such literature.

He came in the interests of the American Sunday School Union, which was endeavoring to establish repositories for their publications in every town in the western pioneer states.

Mr. Rouse did not begin his business life with any such occupation in view. He was a builder and contractor, and in 1824 left Boston, his native place, for New York to seek larger opportunities for his special line of work, but being a man of quick, generous sympathies and religious tendencies, he became interested in the poor districts of the big city, and his success in winning the confidence and affection of the people living in them attracted attention, and the Sunday school union recognizing him as a valuable man for their purposes, eventually persuaded him that the building of houses was as nothing compared with the building of character. Therefore, in October, 1830, accompanied by Mrs. Rouse and their three children, he arrived in Cleveland and opened up a little store on Superior street below the American House for the sale of the books selected for the occasion. Afterward it was on the north-west corner of Superior street and the Public Square (the site now occupied by Marshall's drug-store). The purchase price was $600.

As early as in 1821, Hershel Foote had kept a small stock of secular books, stationery, etc., in the same spot with what success has never been stated. He removed to the vicinity of Euclid Ave. and Noble road about the time the Rouse family arrived. It is possible that upon learning a big concern like the S. S. Union was about to open another book-store, he relinquished a business that could stand no competition.

Shoulder to shoulder with Benjamin Rouse in this new enterprise, was Rebecca Eliott Rouse his wife, 31 years of age, to whom he was married in 1825. She was born in Salem, Mass., and was the daughter of John Cromwell who died when she was a child.

Little did the idle loiterer and the curious neighbor dream as they watched, perchance, this slight young woman unpack her household effects, or arrange the books in the store with a view to their convenience

or attraction, that one day thousands of soldiers marching down Superior street and passing this spot on their way to the battle-fields of a great civil war would think of her or address her lovingly as "Mother Rouse," and that as many more thousands of soldier boys would also bless her name; and yet, before that time arrived, her energies and enthusiasms had long given promise of her greatest of all efforts when a national appeal stirred her soul to its depth.

The cause of temperance in the town early claimed her attention, and in 1842 she organized a Martha Washington society as an auxiliary to the effort of John A. Foote and other earnest citizens to check the drink habit that was fastening upon the community in an alarming degree.

She also was one of the founders of the Protestant Orphan Asylum and an active member of its management many consecutive years.

Mr. and Mrs. Rouse were charter-members of the First Baptist church organized in 1833, and of which Mr. Rouse was long a deacon.

He also drove around the country presiding at religious meetings in little churches in the absence or lack of regular pastors. For a time, just how long has not been ascertained, the family left the city temporarily and resided in Richfield, O.; doubtless the move had some connection with the S. S. Union work; meanwhile the Superior street home was early relinquished for a more quiet one on Wood street below St. Clair Ave.

The civil war brought national prominence to Mrs. Rouse through her connection with the Soldiers' Aid Society, the headquarters of which was located in Cleveland, but including in its membership all northern Ohio. She was its very efficient president, and largely responsible for its wonderful success in ameliorating the condition of federal soldiers on the field, in camp, and in the hospital during the four years of the terrific conflict.

In the latter years of his life, which closed in 1871, Mr. Rouse engaged in several lines of business greatly to his financial advantage.

Mr. Rouse lived 16 years afterward, and died at the advanced age of 88 years, having lived in the city over half a century.

The children of Benjamin and Rebecca Rouse:

Benjamin Franklin Rouse, m. Sabrina A. Rockwood of Whitehall, N. Y.

Edwin Cooleridge Rouse, m. Mary Miller, born in Cleveland.

Ellen Rebecca Rouse, m. Loren Prentiss of Cleveland.

George W. Rouse, m. Anna Grant Campbell, daughter of William Campbell.

Mrs. Loren Prentiss, the only daughter of the family, was her mother's worthy successor in church work and all benevolent activities. In turn her daughter, Mrs. Felix Hughes, preserves the family traditions through her tireless energy and enthusiasms in Cleveland's musical world. She has proven that a woman can be a successful impresario, and to her this city owes the opportunity of hearing the most famous musicians of this and other countries.

WHITAKER

Somewhere in the eastern states, from before the war of 1812 until into the '30's, Monroe, Michigan land promoters must have been busy, for during that period families were constantly coming to Cleveland that first settled in Monroe, and had remained but a year or two. Some of them had been lured from Vermont, but they were mostly from New York state.

Stephen Whitaker was one of the early Cleveland men who tried Monroe as a desirable residence. He was born in Somerset County, N. J., but removed to Michigan in 1829 from Geneva, N. Y., then to Cleveland in the fall of 1831 at the age of 47 years.

He was of the fourth generation from Jonathan Whitaker of Huntington, Long Island, and his parents were Stephen and Ruth Concklin Whitaker. His father was a revolutionary patriot, and fought in the Battle of White Plains.

Mrs. Stephen Whitaker (Mary Hall) was the daughter of John and Sarah Austin Hall of Compton, N. J., and was 43 years old when she came to Cleveland. She had two brothers—Lewis H. and Jacob Hall—living in this city.

Stephen Whitaker was a tinsmith by trade, but dealt mostly in stoves. His first hardware store was No. 17 Superior Street, and afterward he occupied one at what is now 1414 West 9th Street. He possessed a considerable degree of inventive genius which eventually brought to him prosperity, and added comfort and convenience to the whole community. There were few stoves in early Cleveland, the manufacture of which was yet in its infancy. Fireplaces for heating and cooking purposes still outnumbered any other methods for the same.

The first stoves were very crude and unsatisfactory. Heating stoves did not keep fire over night, and had to be rekindled and relighted every morning. Therefore, when Stephen Whitaker invented the famous "drum" stove, a round, sheet iron affair, light, easy to handle, would hold big chunks of wood and keep a fire indefinitely, great was the rejoicing. Fireplaces soon were boarded or plastered up and drum stoves were to be found in the parlors and sitting rooms of every household that could afford them. And today they remain popular in rural districts where wood is yet used for fuel. It has a very large tight fitting cover which when removed leaves a space that yawns wide for the knotty chunks of wood dropped into it. The only other opening is a small damper near the base that regulates the draught.

Previous to this added source of income the Whitaker family had occupied a small house on what is now the north-west corner of West 9th and Lakeside Ave. Mr. Whitaker then purchased the Taylor house, a stately, colonial residence with pillared front, standing on the east side of West 9th and the last one on that end of the street. It had been built and occupied by a man named Taylor who seemed to possess unlimited means. He was suspected of counterfeiting, and as it proved, justly, because of subsequent findings, for years, of counterfeit money concealed in partitions, fireplaces, floors, etc., whenever repairs became necessary.

The house stood on a bluff commanding a beautiful view of the lake and harbor, for half a century the most conspicious building in the city to

the traveler entering it by railroad or steamer. Through gradings of the street, approach to it as well as the fine homes south of it had to be made through steps cut into the bank.

Stephen and Mrs. Whitaker were members of the Old Stone Church, and for many years the former was its senior deacon. It is said of him that his orthodoxy was very strict, and for that reason and other characteristics he was not over-loved by the young and gay who enjoyed the "light fantastic toe." However, good Deacon Whitaker was not alone in those early days, and many following ones, in placing the letter above the spirit of the law, the perversion of Christ's teachings to theology and rigid sectarism, universal until within the last decade.

Deacon Stephen Whitaker died during the intense weeks of excitement that ushered in the Civil War of 1861. His wife survived him 18 years.

Six of their seven children were born before the family came to Cleveland. They were :

John Hall Whitaker, b. 1813, d. 1882. Married 1st, Frances E. Grosvenor, who died 1849; 2nd, Kate McDonald, who died 1866. This son removed to Toledo, O.

Charles Whitaker, b. 1817, d. 1890. Married Susan Littell, b. 1820, d. 1899. Charles lived in the homestead on E. 9th Street.

Stephen C. Whitaker died at the age of 17 years.

Mary C. Whitaker, b. 1820, d. 1902, was the only daughter to reach maturity. It is said of her that she was pretty, graceful, a trifle odd, very fond of jewelry, and possessed considerable that was unique. She remained unmarried and lived with her brother Charles until his death, when she removed to Toledo, where she passed away three years later.

William Henry Whitaker, b. 1830, d. 1892, married Mary Brady King. He also removed to Toledo.

The Pioneer Families

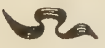
OF

CLEVELAND

1796 – 1840

By

GERTRUDE VAN RENSSELAER WICKHAM



VOL. II

Under the Auspices of

The Executive Committee of the Woman's Department of the Cleveland Centennial Commission—1896.

EVANGELICAL PUBLISHING HOUSE

1914

LATHROP

1831

Married. "In New Haven, Conn., Rev. Samuel Hutchings of this village to Elizabeth Coit Lathrop, daughter of the late Charles Lathrop of Norwich, Conn." (*Herald.*)

Died. Naomi Bostwick, wife of the late Gershom Bostwick of Newburgh. (*Herald.*)

Died. Lucy Ann, wife of Levi Beebe.

Died. Stephen B. Clement aged 28. (Erie st. cemetery.)

Died. "Sophia Allen, wife of Perry Allen, aged 37." (Perry Allen was landlord in 1836 of the City Hotel on West 3rd street, where courthouse now stands.)

The Treasurer of Cuyahoga County pays $25.50 for wolf scalps brought in this year.

Married. "In Rochester, N. Y., Alanson Penfield of this village and Lucy Ann Harrol, daughter of George Harrol." (Alanson Penfield was a commission merchant and in 1856 was living on Erie street.)

Married. "In Cambridge, this state, Mr. Henry Boller, one of the proprietors of the *Cleveland Advertiser,* to Miss Juliana Hersch, all of this village." (The bride was a sister of David Hersch, and Mrs. David H. Beardsley.)

Married. "John B. Norton and Hannah Dickson, all of Cleveland." (He died and was interred in Erie st. cemetery in 1841.)

"The annual meeting of the Union Club of Cuyahoga County, for the detection of horse-thieves will be held on the first Monday in January, next, at one o'clock, P. M., at the tavern of M. Spangler, in the village of Cleveland for the purpose of electing officers for said club, and to transact other business. C. M. GIDDINGS."

December, 1831. (*Herald.*)

1831

LATHROP

Christopher Leffingwell Lathrop, or "Deacon Lathrop," as he was known in Cleveland for 60 years, came to the city from Norwich, Conn., in 1831, at the age of 27 years. His sister, Mrs. Hutchings, was living in Cleveland, her husband Rev. Samuel Hutchings being the immediate predecessor of Dr. Aiken in the Stone Church. The latter and his wife afterward became missionaries to Ceylon, India. An older brother, the Rev. Daniel Lathrop, had previously settled in Elyria, O., as the first pastor of the Presbyterian church there and this probably was one of the inducements that led young Christopher to seek his fortune in the nearby and more prosperous village of Cleveland.

The brothers and sister were the lineal descendants of the Rev. John

Lathrop, who settled in New England in 1634. Their parents were Charles C. Lathrop of Norwich, Conn., a Yale graduate of the class of 1788, and Joanna Leffingwell, daughter of Col. Christopher and Elisabeth Coit Leffingwell.

The March following his arrival in Cleveland, Mr. Lathrop made a trip to Connecticut, and returned with a bride, Philura Leffingwell Huntington, daughter of Lucretia Leffingwell and Elijah Huntington of Bozrah, Conn. Mrs. Christopher Lathrop's brother, Dr. Winslow Tracey Huntington, came to Cleveland in 1834, and lived for a few years on Detroit street near Pearl, now West 25th.

The first home of the Lathrops was on Water street, but they moved, not long afterward to 110 St. Clair street, where they lived many years. John A. Foote lived nearby at Number 106.

Mrs. Philura Lathrop's life in Cleveland was comparatively short, for she died in 1843. But it was long enough to make her personality and presence valued and cherished afterward in memory by her associates and friends. She found time from household cares to devote herself to church work, and was one of the founders of the Women's Missionary Society, which in those days was a union organization composed of members of all denominations. It is said of her that she was a woman of sterling good sense. Her unusual and uniform piety may have been an inheritance, as she was a direct descendant of Elder Brewster of the Mayflower.

Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop had three sons who died in infancy, and a daughter:

Elisabeth H. Lathrop, m. Wm. M. Meriam in 1860.

Fannie Meriam m. Henry Noble Yates, grandson of the Cleveland pioneers Henry and Hopey Noble. They reside in Buffalo, N. Y., as does also Mrs. Elisabeth Meriam.

Two years after the death of Mrs. Philura Lathrop, Deacon Lathrop married secondly, Keziah Branch Cushman of Willoughby, Ohio. There were no children of this marriage.

Christopher Lathrop was a grocer and commission merchant.

1831

KNAPP

Nehemiah Knapp, descendant of early American ancestors, and grandson of a Revolutionary soldier, was born in Amenia, N. Y., near the Connecticut state line, a town that furnished several of Cleveland's earliest pioneers. He came here in 1831 direct from Liberty Corners, N. Y., where he had learned the trade of blacksmith. At the age of 25, he married Mary Harbaugh, daughter of Isaac and Elisabeth Harbaugh, pioneers of the city. She was a fine-appearing young lady with beautiful

dark eyes and a clear complexion. Her character, it is said, fitted her looks, for she was very sweet-tempered and loveable; a comfort and an inspiration to her husband, children, and friends. She taught her daughters the accomplishment of fine needle-work, and as they sat in their winter evenings around an old-fashioned work-stand lighted by a single tallow-candle, she enlivened the hours with stories well told, or with reminiscences of her girlhood days.

Mr. Knapp bought a home on Miles Park where the family lived many years, and where the parents died. The house is still owned by their aged daughter, Mrs. Edward L. Dean. It stands west of the Newburgh Methodist church, and not far from the Miles Park branch of the Public Library.

Mr. Knapp gradually abandoned his blacksmith shop in order to assist his son-in-law E. L. Dean in the manufacture of carriages. He died some years before his wife who remained in the old homestead until her own death.

The children of Nehemiah and Mary Knapp:

Henrietta Knapp, m. Andrew J. Spencer, proprietor of the "Spencer House," a famous country tavern in Newburgh.

Helen Knapp, m. Heman Hubbard, member of pioneer family.

Amantha Knapp, m. Edward L. Dean.

Mahala Knapp, m. William A. Creech.

1831

ASHWELL

The name of Rev. James Ashwell appears in the annals of Cleveland and Newburgh as early as 1831.

He was a Baptist minister from Birmingham, England, who must have been a middle-aged man, as previous to coming here he had a married daughter with a large family of children.

He had the reputation of being a man of sterling qualities, very devout, and a great comfort to his parishioners in their hours of trouble or bereavement. The maiden name of Mrs. Ashwell has not been ascertained, nor the names of her children save one:

Maria Ashwell, b. 1800; m. George Kimberly.

She came to America with her six children, to join her parents who had been living here about 4 years. She took passage on the "Henry Clay," which took fire on the way over but the flames were subdued. On its next trip between the two countries it burned in mid-ocean and all aboard of it perished.

MEAD

Mrs. Kimberly was a wonderful woman. Her husband never joined her here and she brought up her children unaided. One of them, David Kimberly, became one of the best known men of the city.

1831

MEAD

William F. Mead and his wife, Rhoda Smith Mead, of Hartford, Conn., lived where the Sheriff street market now stands. That locality was covered with forest-trees and bushes, at the time, and many were the game-dinners of turkey and duck that were secured through the good marksmanship of the men in the family. Sometimes they did not have to go a dozen yards from their door-step to aim at a big gobbler sitting on a stump, or at wild geese flying past within gunshot overhead.

When this game was scarce, there were the pigeons, thousands of them, roosting at night in the woods now occupied by the cemetery. They fairly darkened the air as they arrived there in late afternoon, and left early in the morning. At such times, delicious pigeon-pies were the most conspicuous part of the dinner-menu in the Mead household until they palled on the taste. Mrs. Mead was an early member and worker in the First Methodist Church.

Children of William and Rhoda S. Mead:

George Mead, m. Sarah Wilkenson.
John Mead, m. Maria Downing.
Maria Mead, died of cholera, aged 52.
Sarah Mead, m. Philetus Francis.
Chauncey Mead, m. Patience ———.
Elisabeth Mead, m. Joseph McFadden.
Mary Mead, m. Horace Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Jones lived on Doan street, now E. 105th, for several years, afterward removed to Illinois.

William and Rhoda Mead have grandchildren residing in the city.

1831

WACKERMAN

Wendall Wackerman, with his twin-brother Michael Wackerman, immigrated in 1831 from Alsace-Lorraine to New York City.

Michael remained east, but Wendall came on to Cleveland. He was but 14 years of age at the time. He was in the employ of William K. Wells, a well-known baker and confectioner whose place of business was

on Superior street below the American House. This was burned in the big fire of 1835, and Mr. Wells began another bakery on Merwin street. Meanwhile, Wendall Wackerman had started in business on his own account, for in 1845 he was established at 30 Water street. Some time in the '60s, he built a brick store and residence on Prospect street corner of Erie and carried on a very successful business in the bakery and confectionery line. There was an ice-cream parlor connected with it, and for years "Wackerman's" was a very attractive corner on hot, summer nights.

Mr. Wackerman was a faithful member of the First Baptist Church. He died in 1891. He married Betsey Dorset, dau. of Thomas Dorset, and had a small family, but the latter are dead, and no data can be found concerning the children.

Mrs. Amelia Fox Johnstone, widow of Robert Johnstone, Sr., came to Cleveland soon after the death of her husband in 1831. She was accompanied by her only son Dr. Robert Johnstone, and her four unmarried daughters. The family was of Scotch descent, but had long been established in the north of Ireland. They were people of education and refinement and were at once recognized as valuable newcomers in the little community. They located on Superior street near the Square, Mrs. Johnstone and her daughters at No. 105, and the son Dr. Robert Johnstone, Jr., with his office at No. 111 Superior street. The latter married daughter of William Taylor, and practised his profession until his death.*

His sister Anna Johnstone married Leander Ransom, and the unmarried sisters were Emily, Margaret, and Eliza Johnstone. They were gentle refined women, greatly respected in the community.

The children of Dr. Robert and Mary Taylor Johnstone, Jr.:

Amelia Johnstone, m. Henry Abbey, son of Seth A. Abbey. She died recently.
Mary Johnstone, unmarried.
Mathew Johnstone, m. Zantha ——.
Anna Johnstone, d. 17 years of age.
Arthur Johnstone, unmarried.

Mary and Arthur Johnstone are still residents of this city. The latter has retired from business life, and is an invalid to whom his sister is devoted.

* In an address before the Early Settlers' Association, Judge James D. Cleveland paid eloquent tribute to the memory of Dr. Johnstone.

HUTCHINGS

The Rev. Samuel Hutchings who became pastor of the Old Stone Church in April, 1831, was born in New York City at the corner of Chambers and Church streets, in 1806, and died in Orange, N. J., in his 89th year. His parents were Samuel and Lois Whitehead Hutchings.

His father was 15 years old when the Revolutionary War broke out. He enlisted, was taken prisoner, and confined in the Middle Dutch Church from which he attempted to escape by tunneling under Nassau street toward the Quaker meeting-house on Liberty street. He was recaptured.

The Rev. Samuel Hutchings graduated from Williams College in 1828, and then spent two years in the Princeton Theological Seminary. He was sent to Cleveland by the American Home Missionary Society, and took charge of a small congregation meeting in an upper unfinished hall of the Kellogg Block. The American House now occupies the site. In the fall of 1831, Mr. Hutchings returned to New Haven, Conn., to marry Miss Elizabeth Coit Lathrop, daughter of Charles and Joanna Leffingwell Lathrop, and sister of Christopher Lathrop, pioneer deacon of the Old Stone Church.

The young couple journeyed to Albany on a sloop, thence to Schenectady in one of the two coaches drawn by the engine DeWitt Clinton, the first locomotive in this country, and which had made its initial trip during the previous month. From Schenectady to Buffalo the route was continued in a canal-boat, and Cleveland was reached in a small sailing vessel.

Although Samuel Hutchings spent less than two years in this town, he married many of the parents of old citizens of today, and officiated at the funerals of several pioneers. In 1833, accompanied by his wife, he sailed for India to become a missionary in Ceylon, where he remained over eight years. Then with broken health he returned to America. After resting and recruiting his strength he took charge of a church in Newark, N. J., and also engaged in literary work. He wrote over a thousand articles for the "Library of Universal Knowledge," a well-known encyclopedia. In 1888 he received the degree of D. D. from his Alma Mater.

The life of Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchings was an eventful one. She followed the fortunes of her missionary husband, and bravely stood by his side through peril and privation. Meanwhile, she became the mother of ten children, some of whom were born in India. She died in 1901, in her 89th year.

Children of Rev. Samuel and Elisabeth Hutchings:

Mary J. Hutchings, m. Theodore H. Smith of Newark, N. J.
Charlotte L. Hutchings, m. Augustus L. Wilcox.
George Long Hutchings, m. Helen L. Vernidge.
Frances H. Hutchings, m. Frederic A. R. Baldwin.
Elisabeth N. Hutchings.
Charles W. Hutchings, m. Anna Green.
Walter W. Hutchings.
Cornelius Hutchings.

HILLS

No years of tedious research and of baffled inquiry awaited the writer in order to secure records of the Nathan C. Hills family, for Mrs. Sabrina Loomis Hills the pioneer mother, in her 70th year, gave to her children and grandchildren a published volume filled with personal reminiscences. It included interesting events of her childhood, her marriage, and her removal to Cleveland and of the years that followed. The narrative is written simply, but very effectively. One cannot but be impressed with the sweet womanliness of the writer, with her goodness, her kindliness, her deep spirituality.

She married in December, 1830, Nathan Cushman Hills. At that time she was 19 years old, and living with her parents Isaac and Martha Niles Loomis in Whitehall, N. Y. N. C. Hills was the son of Eliot and Nabby Cushman Hills of Bennington, Vt. His maternal grandfather, Charles Cushman, was a soldier of the American revolution, and Nathan was of the eighth generation from Robert Cushman the pilgrim of Plymouth colony. The year following his marriage, Mr. Hills caught the Ohio fever, and in spite of the warnings and misgivings of relatives and friends, the young couple started for Cleveland by the Erie Canal route, reaching here September 1st. The high rough banks, and unsightly gullies, and the difficulties of landing gave them a poor impression of the town, but after climbing the steep hill the scene changed into broad streets lined with beautiful forest-trees.

"We put up at the tavern of Mr. Spangler. It was a two-story white frame-building, occupying the ground where the Miller block now stands. Here we were thoughtfully entertained. The next morning we went over the old float-bridge to the west side, where we found the families Sargeant, Chapman, and Tisdale, all old acquaintances. They insisted upon our remaining with them a week to rest and enjoy the peach season then at its height.

"My husband found a house owned by Miss Miranda Perry, on St. Clair street opposite Richard Hilliard's. We were soon engaged in settling our new home, and selecting needed furniture of John A. Vincent and of Daniel Duty on Water street, the only cabinet-makers of the village at that time, and when all was arranged, I think truer satisfaction filled my breast than does that of the bride of Euclid ave. today.

"By this time I was all impatience to see the town, and could wait no longer, so we started out to walk first to the Public Square. It did not take long to scan the beauties of the ten acres enclosed by a rail-fence, with footpaths in all directions, and the old log-jail occupying the northwest corner. From here we went to the bank of the lake, which was a quarter of a mile further out than it is now, landslides having since been of frequent occurrence.

"The next day we took another walk over the village, and found but one church, 'Old Trinity,' built in 1828 on the corner of St. Clair and Seneca streets." Mr. Hills obtained employment at the grocery and ship-chandlery of Samuel Lemen, where he remained a year, then was appointed canal-inspector. In 1836, he entered the grocery business for himself, on the corner of Superior street and the Public Square. Marshall's drug-store now occupies the site. In an old picture of the Square,

Mr. Hills' store-sign is partially in view. By that time, the family were living close by his business, and at 17 Champlain street.

In the summer of 1823, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Loomis came on from New York to visit their daughter.

"Their first impression was, 'What a delightful spot Cleveland is!' We took a walk over the village, and up to Ontario street and the Square, which was then thought to be a long walk from our home on St. Clair near Water street. My father on looking around saw that there was a tavern on the corner of Michigan street, kept by the late Judge Seth A. Abbey. He proposed our going in and having some refreshments, to which we consented. We had a pleasant interview with Mr. Abbey and his family. My father, who was a great lover of nature, took long rambles as far as Euclid creek, Newburgh, and the west side. One day after such a walk, as we sat at the supper-table, he looked up at me and said, 'Daughter, I want to congratulate you upon your choice of a home. Cleveland is destined to be a great city, and I hope you may live to see it.'"

This was in 1833, when the population was only 1500. Mrs. Hills was living when it had reached 170,000. After the death of his wife in 1886, Mr. Loomis spent part of his time with his daughter. He died at her home and was buried in Erie street cemetery.

Early in 1833, Mrs. Hills united with the First Baptist church then numbering but 16 members who met in the old Academy on St. Clair street, now Engine House No. 1, and thenceforth her life was interwoven with the history of that religious body. A few years later Mr. Hills followed her example, and also became identified with the church. At his death in 1890, he had been a member of it for half a century, and Mrs. Hills' saintly presence at church-services until 1898 rounded out 63 years of continuous attendance.

The golden wedding of the aged couple is the climax of romance. "Fifty years of life spent by two souls in fellowship of mutual love and mutual toil! how can these be measured or represented by any words? Who can tell the story of the thoughts and emotions, the plans and aspirations, the hopes and the fears that illumined and shadowed those fifty years of wedded life and wedded love! of growth in knowledge and character, in patience and charity, of service to each other, to children, and for the most part to God?"

And when that notable event in the lives of N. C. and Sabrina Hills was celebrated in 1880, not only were relatives happily interested, but the whole Baptist denomination of the city and scores of old friends outside of that faith. The wedding festivities were held at the residence of their daughter Mrs. Joseph M. Brainard. The home was beautifully decorated with flowers and trailing vines. Suspended from the doors, windows, and chandeliers were festoons of smilax interwoven with roses and honeysuckle. The mantels were banked with moss and many-hued flowers.

A crescent of evergreens contained the names, "Hills-Loomis" and "1830-1880" with letters and figures in gold.

The Rev. Philip Maxon, at that time perhaps the most eloquent divine

in the city, made an address upon the occasion unexcelled in tender thought and beauty of expression.

It will be interesting to note how many pioneers were yet living in 1880 who were guests at the Hills' golden wedding:

John A. Foote.
John W. Allen.
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bishop.
Mr. and Mrs. William T. Smith.
Mrs. Herrick Childs.
Mr. and Mrs. William Bingham.
Mrs. Dr. Joshua Mills.
Mr. and Mrs. Caleb S. Butts.
Mr. and Mrs. William B. Castle.
Mrs. Mary Long Severance.
Mrs. Miller Spangler.
Mrs. William Lemen.
Mrs. Joseph K. Miller.
Mrs. Philo Scovill.
Mrs. Silas Brainard.
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Rouse.
Mrs. Henry L. Sexton.
Mrs. Benjamin Strickland.
Mrs. William Day.
Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Brooks.
Mr. and Mrs. George Welch.
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Mather.
Judge and Mrs. J. D. Cleveland.
Mrs. Henry Gaylord.
Mrs. E. C. Rouse.
Mrs. George L. Chapman.
Mrs. Herman A. Hurlbut.
Mrs. Matilda Burnham.

Children of Nathan Cushman and Sabrina Loomis Hills:

Maria Laura Hills, b. 1831; m. George Brainard, son of Nathan Brainard.
Henry Loomis Hills, b. 1834; m. Delephine Paulhamis.
Helen Cushman Hills, b. 1834; m. Joseph Brainard, son of Nathan Brainard.
William Darwin Hills, b. 1839; m. Laura Kelley, daughter of Irad Kelley.
Frances A. Hills, b. 1844; m. Henry Brainard, grandson of Nathan Brainard.
George Hills, b. 1846; died 23 years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Hills lost three young children. The family burial-lot is in Lake View.

1831

CARLTON

For sixty consecutive years C. C. Carlton conducted a business on Superior street. Ie began in 1831, when, as a lad of nineteen years, he came to town to clerk for Thomas and Irad Kelley, merchants, and it ended in 1893, when, past fourscore years, he retired from active life.

Christopher C. Carleton was as much of an American by birth as any one could claim to be, both his father's and mother's ancestors having come from England on vessels that closely followed the Mayflower.

His grandfather, Caleb Carlton, Sr., served in the Connecticut troops in the revolutionary war and was at the battle of White Plains.

His great-grandfather, Richard Carleton, fought at Bunker Hill and was in the Connecticut line at Valley Forge, at Monmouth, and at Stony Point.

CARLTON

Caleb Carlton, Jr., his father, who was born in Toland county, Conn., removed with his family to Ohio in 1814, passing through Cleveland to settle in Mantua, Portage county. He was highly respected in that community and at times filled several county offices, one of them that of county commissioner. He died in Mantua and his widow, Rhoda Carlton, finally came to Cleveland to live with her son. She was born in Wareham, Mass., in 1715, and was a direct descendant of Edward Bompasse, who with Miles Standish and others founded the town of Duxbury, Mass. The original pronunciation of the name was "Bump," which was revived in later years.

Mrs. Rhoda Bump Carlton, a grand type of New England womanhood enlarged and improved by pioneer life, was universally respected and beloved. The year of her arrival in Ohio, 1814, is sufficient to indicate the hardships, the toil, the self-sacrifices that, we are assured, she endured uncomplainingly.

As the Carltons were among the very first settlers of Portage county, the hospitality of their little log-cabin was often stretched to its limit in order to shelter and feed the later arrivals, who, exhausted, cold and sometimes nearly famished, were welcomed, comforted and heartened, until their own pioneer homes were erected. Many of the comforts of the early settlers and, in some cases, of their prosperity, were due to the sympathy and wise, cheerful counsel of Mrs. Carlton.

She was especially tender with orphan children, and many a forlorn little one found a home with "Aunt Rhoda," as she was affectionately termed by the whole community. Some years previous to her death she became blind. She was laid away in Erie street cemetery, when nearly 94 years of age. Her grave is near the eastern entrance.

Her son and only child, C. C. Carlton, was a refined gentleman in his social life and very successful in all his business undertakings. Within two years following his arrival in town as a clerk for Thomas and Irad Kelley, No. 1 Superior street, that firm became *"C. C. Carlton & Co.,"* with Judge Thomas Kelley as the silent partner, Irad Kelley having retired, and a few years later Judge Kelley also withdrew. In the division of the firm's property, the latter's lot on the north side of Euclid Ave. was balanced by some farming land near Elyria, O., and cuts were drawn. The Judge drew the lot, upon which he built a fine Colonial residence. His brother Irad lived farther east on the same avenue.

When the Miller Block was erected on Superior between Seneca and Bank streets, now West 3rd and 6th, Mr. Carlton moved his store into it and had an office above where he conducted an immense insurance business. He had begun this in a small way soon after coming to Cleveland, and it grew so rapidly that in the early '50s it demanded all his attention and the store was sold. His last partner in the latter was Charles Moulton, brother-in-law of General and Senator Sherman. Mr. Carlton's son-in-law, James Lee, became connected with him in the insurance business, and thenceforth it was *"Carlton & Lee."*

In 1834 Mr. Carlton married Jane Louise Stow, daughter of Samuel Stow and his second wife, Lucinda Hart Stow. Samuel Stow was a revolutionary soldier, who, at the close of the war, removed to Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y. Miss Stow was left an orphan at an early age and made

her home with her eldest sister, Mrs. John Daly, who removed to Cleveland. She was tall and slender, and, at the time of her marriage was twenty-two years old and her husband of the same age. Their home in nearly all the years that followed was at 39 Eagle street.

Previous to 1835, Erie st. cemetery was part of a forest spreading westward to the bank overlooking the river valley. Standing on the site of the old market-house one could see nothing but trees in any direction and the only building in sight was the Walworth farm-house, about where the Friendly Inn now stands. About 1836 a street was cut through these woods from Erie street, now East 9th, nearly opposite the cemetery to Ontario, and named Eagle street. Evidently Mr. Carlton had a hand in this allotment, for he was the first person to build upon the street and his home the only one on it for several years. It was all a part of the Walworth farm. At first Mrs. Carlton had no near neighbors, but within the following year or two Benjamin Strickland, who was married to one of the daughters of John Walworth the pioneer, built a home overlooking the gorge at the junction of Ontario and Broadway. And, in time, there grew to be quite a settlement, beginning at the present Old Market House and continuing out Woodland Ave. and Broadway, then called "Kinsman" and "Pittsburgh" streets, because the mail and the stage-coaches bound for those towns turned into one or the other of them.

The neighborhood that grew up in Woodland avenue near Eagle street was composed of the best social element of the town. Each year more and more residences were built until at last the beautiful tree-bordered thoroughfare was lined with attractive homes surrounded with lawns and flowering shrubs. It was an event when they reached as far as the spacious home of Dr. Long, once considered " 'way out in the country." But building activities continued eastward until at length Willson Ave. —55th st.—was reached.

Said an elderly lady recently, "I drove out Woodland Ave. the other day and it gave me a heartache. Whoever would have believed, even after I was a woman grown, that that beautiful avenue could be what it is today? And my childhood home! well, it actually made me feel ill to see the wretchedly forlorn place now tenanted by three families and a Chinese laundry!"

For a block or two east of Ontario street, Broadway was also settled by representative Cleveland families, but it never became a popular resident street. Mrs. Carlton had but two children, and, when one was eighteen years old and the other sixteen years, she lost them out of her daily life for several years, her daughter having married and gone directly to Omaha, Nebraska, and her son as a cadet to West Point. The former returned to Cleveland to live, but the latter thenceforth belonged to his country.

The mother was an invalid for some years previous to her death.

The children of Christopher C. and Jane Stow Carlton:

Rhoda Carlton, b. 1834; m. James Wright Lee, son of Hart Gray and Margaret Evertson Lee, of Ithaca, N. Y.

Brig. General Caleb H. Carlton, b. 1836; m. Sadie Pollock, of Harrisburg, Pa.

Mrs. Lee has resided in this city all her life save the four years she spent in Omaha. It has been a life of varied experience and of sudden bereavements. Her first three children, two, five, and seven years of age, died of scarlet fever within a few hours of each other; Carlton Lee, a son twenty-four years old, fresh from his college and foreign travel, met with instant death, and later Mr. Lee lost his life through an automobile accident. Two sons of this family are yet living, James and Henry Lee. The only daughter, Georgana Lee, married Otis Southworth, son of William P. Southworth.

Brigadier-General Caleb H. Carlton, at the request of the writer, furnished the family data and newspaper clippings from which this sketch was made possible; but they contained not a word nor even a hint concerning himself. Through inquiry, however, it has been learned that this only son of C. C. Carlton was but sixteen years of age when he entered West Point and one of the youngest in his class. Some of the most famous generals of the civil war were then identified with the school, either as instructors or pupils. Gen. Joe Wheeler was a classmate, Sheridan a senior, while U. S. Grant and Robert E. Lee were familiar figures on the parade-ground.

When the war broke out young Carlton was a member of the 4th U. S. Infantry, then stationed in California, but ordered back east in the first months of the conflict. He was later transferred to the Cavalry division of the regular army and served throughout the civil war. He is said to be a fine-looking man, every inch a soldier, and extremely modest regarding his long and valuable service to his country.

In his retirement he spends his days either at Washington, D. C., Old Point Comfort, or at Rye, N. Y.

1831

HARBAUGH

The Harbaughs originally came from Philadelphia, where Isaac Harbaugh married his step-sister Elisabeth Woodring. A few years later they removed to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where their first children were born. Then, in the early '30s, they removed to Cleveland, and resided on Ontario street near the lake.

They had a large family, all of whom married here. Most of them lived and died in or near the city.

Children of Isaac and Elisabeth Harbaugh:

Lydia Harbaugh, m. William Lewis. They removed to Michigan.

Mary Harbaugh, m. Nehemiah Knapp, a Cleveland pioneer.

Mahala Harbaugh, m. Benton Baker.

Dennis Harbaugh, m. Mary Ann ———.

1832

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE CHOLERA

Catherine Harbaugh, m. John Troop.
Amos Harbaugh, m. Lucy Hurlbut of the West side.
Frank Harbaugh, m. Kate Gillette.
Harriet Harbaugh, m. Harvey Rummage, an early settler.
Amzi Harbaugh, went to Rockford, Ill., to live with his sister Lydia.

Mr. Harbaugh, Senior, was a builder and constructor.
The family lot is in Erie street cemetery.

1832

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE CHOLERA

June 10, the steamer Henry Clay bound for Buffalo having many U. S. soldiers on board who were ill with cholera, landed on the west bank of the river.

The Cleveland Board of Health provided comfortable barracks not far from the steamer, and medical aid was furnished to the sufferers. Several of them died, and were buried on the west side of the river.

The bodies of the soldiers who died on board the steamer before reaching Cleveland were thrown overboard, and probably were washed on shore, and thus helped to spread the disease. Sandusky, Ohio, suffered greatly from the plague.

John W. Allen was president of the village council that year. He was energetic and fearless in his efforts to protect the town from the peril that menaced it, and in caring for the helpless victims of the disease. The citizens who composed the board of health were:

Dr. Edwin Cowles.
Dr. Orson St. John.
Dr. John Long.
Dr. Joshua Mills.
Charles Dennison.
Silas Belden.
Daniel Worley.
Dr. S. J. Weldon.

These men proved most heroic in their ministrations to the sick and dying when the terrible disease broke out in town. Every one who could, fled to adjoining villages, and to lonely farm-houses. In many cases carrying the germs of the plague with them. It raged for about a month. Perhaps 25% of those attacked recovered. About 50 people died. Months afterward, in October of the same year, the cholera broke out again, and within three days, 14 more were added to its victims.

Died. "Of cholera, John Tomlinson Ells, aged 24." (Erie st. cemetery) ; stone very black.

"Died, Mary wife of Andrew Cooper, aged 22 years."

Andrew was a gardener living at 61 Rockwell st. in 1845. In 1834 he erected a store on Superior street. The first tenant was James Sloan.

Another Andrew Cooper lived in East Cleveland.

BAUDER

The Bauder family of Cleveland is distinguished for its military and patriotic record extending over 125 years. From the days when Melgert Bauder and his brother Peter served in the Tyron Co. regiment, Col. Jacob Klock's battalion, and fought in the battle of Oriskany under Gen. Herkimer in the Revolutionary war, to the day when the late Capt. Walter S. Bauder died from disease contracted in the Spanish-American war, the Bauders have responded to the call of their country. Two brothers of Melgert and Peter were captured by Indians and carried to Canada. They lived to escape, but their sister sharing a like captivity was never restored to her family.

Lodwick Bauder, son of Melgert and father of the three brothers, who became Cleveland pioneers, was a soldier of the war of 1812.

Charles L. and Levi Bauder were the first to come to Cleveland and were followed a few years later by their brother Michael. Subsequently they were joined by their widowed mother Catherine Klock Bauder. The home of the family had been in St. Johnsville, N. Y. Charles and Levi were cabinet-makers and started a factory together at first, but afterward separated their business. Levi's establishment was on the south side of the Public Square, adjacent to the old "Blue Jug" crockery store and opposite the Court House, then on the south-west corner of the Square. He prospered, and probably would have become one of Cleveland's most substantial business men had not fire twice destroyed his plant, and in the panic of 1857 wiped out the savings of a lifetime.

About 1837, he married Miss Eliza Philips, daughter of the Rev. William and Elizabeth Prior Philips. For many years they were members of the Old Stone Church.

The children of Levi and Eliza Philips Bauder:

Levi F. Bauder, b. 1840. A veteran of the civil war. Was 1st Sergt. of Co. B in the famous Seventh Reg. O. V. I. He was county auditor from 1877 to 1883, and a justice of the peace 15 years. A valuable man to his country and to his community.

Andrew J. Bauder, b. 1842. Also a civil war veteran, in 103rd O. V. I. He died unmarried in 1880.

Silas E. Bauder, b. 1850. A patent attorney, and an inventor. Was county clerk of Erie county six years.

Martha Bauder, m. W. H. Kennedy. Lived in Euclid village.

Michael Bauder, brother of Charles and Levi, was also a wood-cutter and like Charles was an inventor.

After the advent of railroads, Michael was employed in the Lake Shore R. R. shops in finishing the interior of passenger-cars. He died in 1882. His wife was Mary Ann Bell.

Children of Michael and Mary Bauder:

Henry Bauder. He went on a whaling voyage and was never heard from afterward.

Eliza Bauder, m. Silas Langdon. Her widowed daughter Mrs. Brower lives in Lakewood.

Seymour Bauder. A Lieut. in 54th O. V. I. in the civil war, he was wounded five times in the battle of Shiloh.

Mary Bauder, m. —— Gould. Her husband was R. R. engineer.

Joseph Bauder. He was an engineer of the 20th Century limited. Died in 1909, and all business was suspended in Collinwood during the funeral.

Hattie Bauder, m. —— Gill. Mrs. Gill is the only living member of this family.

Catherine Klock Bauder, mother of the three Bauder brothers who were Cleveland pioneers, was born 1773, and died 1853.

Her husband Lodwick, and brother-in-law Rev. Peter Bauder, were soldiers of the war of 1812. Peter was grandfather of Edson B. Bauder, attorney now resident of Cleveland. Mrs. Bauder was born in Tyron Co., now Montgomery Co., N. Y. Her father Joseph Klock was a farmer and a soldier of the revolutionary war. When absent from home with his regiment, an Indian came to the farm-house very ill with a fever. Mrs. Klock took care of him and nursed him back to health. Whereupon he left, stalking out of the house without a word of thanks; but some time afterward, with his face and hands daubed with war-paint and tomahawk in his hands, he burst in upon the terrified woman and seizing her by the arm said, "Come quick!"

The frightened family followed him a long distance and to the top of a hill, where he paused and bade them look back. Their farm-buildings were all on fire, and the Indians and Tories killing the livestock. He then pointed in an opposite direction, saying, "There's the fort"—Fort Plain—"Go!"

While Fort Plain was a refuge for the settlers it was infested by the Indians and Tories, and Catherine often told her Cleveland grandchildren the sights she then witnessed as a little girl; the burning of the church and other buildings, and of hearing the warwhoops of the savages, and the shouts of the soldiers.

She was a real "Daughter of the Revolution" who was actually under fire, and is buried in the old Erie st. cemetery, in section 23.

1832

BRAYTON

Over eighty years ago, two sons and a daughter of Thomas and Ruby Johnson Brayton came to Cleveland accompanied by their mother from Welna, Jefferson Co., N. Y. They were the descendants of Francis Brayton, who was made a freeman of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1643.

The eldest son, Charles David Brayton, was a young physician who studied with the celebrated Dr. Valentine Mott of New York City, and hearing in 1832 of the ravages of the Asiatic cholera in the west, he came on to proffer medical services to the sufferers of the dread malady in this

locality, and afterward became very prominent in his profession and in society.

Meantime, he had married Miss Antoinette Gilbert, daughter of Mrs. Jane Gilbert of New York. Their first home was at 121 Seneca street, and later the fashionable part of Lake street.

Dr. Brayton's office was 27 Superior street.

Mrs. Antoinette Gilbert Brayton died, and Dr. Brayton married secondly, Mrs. Sabrina (Loomis) Clark, widow of Asahel Clark, formerly of Cooperstown, N. Y., and a brother of James F. Clark, well-known merchant of Cleveland. Asahel and Sabrina Clark had a little daughter Mary who, in later years, married Dr. Maynard, an Englishman, and died not long afterward. Mary Clark Maynard was greatly beloved by all who knew her. She was very kind and charitable, having inherited a fortune from her father. During the Civil War she was closely identified with the Women's Sanitary Commission of the city, and surrounding towns. She was a noble woman whose death caused universal sorrow. Her short married life was most unhappy, and her many friends could never be reconciled at her untimely fate.

The children of Dr. and Mrs. Sabrina Brayton:

Charles Asahel Brayton, m. Caroline Bingham, daughter of William Bingham, a very prominent business man of the city.

Antoinette Brayton, m. John Van Ness Yates of the well-known Albany family of that name. He was a grandson of John Van Ness of Albany, and Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Yates, a society woman of the city, has spent all her life in Cleveland. She is musical and artistic, and always has been much admired and loved by her family and friends.

Henry F. Brayton, brother of Dr. C. D. Brayton, at the age of twenty-five, was book-keeper for the Bank of Cleveland, and later was a pioneer of the insurance business of the city, in which he was engaged for the rest of his life. He married Charlotte Gilbert who was a sister of Mrs. C. D. Brayton. He boarded for a time with Mrs. Douglas Sloane, and afterward lived on Superior street in the residence formerly occupied by Willard Burnham, now the site of the gas-office. He died in 1888, aged 76.

The children of Henry and Charlotte Brayton:

Henry Gilbert Brayton, m. Alice Clark.

Isabelle Brayton, died unmarried at the age of 45 years.

Justine Brayton, m. William Bryon of Minneapolis, Minn.

Jean Brayton, m. Harry Smith of Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. Charlotte Brayton died in 1858, aged 45 years.

Mrs. Thomas Brayton—Ruby Johnson—was born in 1774, two years before the American Revolution. She lived in Cleveland nearly twenty years, dying at the home of her son Henry Brayton in 1853. An unmarried daughter, Mary, also lived and died with her brother H. F. Brayton.

HANDY

No history of Cleveland would be complete without mention of that pioneer banker, railroad director, and church deacon Trueman Parmalee Handy. He was the son of William and Eunice Parmalee Handy of Paris Hill, near Utica, N. Y., and he came to town in the spring of 1832 at the age of 25 years.

Seated beside him in the long journey was his bride Harriet Newcombe Hall, born in Albany, 1809, the daughter of Abram B. and Sally Hight Hall, then residing in Geneva, N. Y. The young couple were six days on this, their wedding-trip. The weather was cold and stormy, the roads in a terrible condition. Often the jolting, lumbering stage-coach would become stalled in a mud-hole, and all male passengers forced to alight and assist the driver in prying and lifting the wheels out on terra firma.

Mr. Handy was sent here by George Bancroft the historian, to serve as cashier of the old Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, the first bank in the city, which had been reorganized recently by Bancroft. When the young cashier entered or left the building that it occupied on the north-east corner of Superior and Bank street, he stepped upon the only paved walk in the city, a little strip the width of the bank; and when the sun beat down in sultry weather upon that corner, just as it does today, the bank officials would quench their frequent thirst at the only public well of the city that stood but a few feet away. To be sure, this exclusive style and convenient water privilege lost some of its dignity and value through the matronly swine that roamed the street with their squealing progeny closely following, and the flocks of geese encroaching upon the sacred mart of money-exchange. It certainly was humiliating to stumble over a big porker taking his noontide siesta at the very door of the bank, and to be hissed at for disturbing the feathered fowl of Roman lineage who loved to squat on the warm stones of the sidewalk, or bathe in the water that collected around the well.

For many years before his death, Mr. Handy was the dean of local banking interests, outranking even James J. Tracey who began four years later than Mr. Handy, as assistant teller in the old bank of Cleveland. In 1834 we find T. P. Handy joining in the first railroad venture made by Cleveland men. They were Aaron Barker afterward postmaster of the city, David H. Beardsley, collector of the Ohio canal, John W. Allen the well-known lawyer, Horace Perry, who died the following year, Lyman Kendall the dry-goods merchant, and lastly James S. Clarke the pioneer real-estate boomer, who came to grief in the panic of 1837.

The Cleveland and Newburgh R. R. began on the Public Square back of the present Forest City House and stretched its wooden rails out Euclid ave. to a stone quarry near the site of Western Reserve University. The cars, for freight only, were drawn by two horses driven tandem. For some reason the enterprise proved a failure, and its $50,000 stock became worthless. This however, did not deter Mr. Handy in 1845 from becoming a promoter and treasurer of the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati R. R., started under many difficulties, but eventually a success.

He was financially interested in the Cleveland Iron and Mining Co., a valuable enterprise that fairly coined money for all concerned in it.

1832

INGRAHAM

T. P. Handy was a deacon in the Old Stone Church as early as 1836 and he was one of the founders of the Second Presbyterian church in the '40s. He gave to it largely of his means and at his death the whole congregation felt personally bereaved.

Mr. and Mrs. Handy were very musical. They both sang in the choir of the Old Stone Church in their younger days, and Mr. Handy was chairman for many years of the musical committee of the Second Presbyterian Church. As early as 1836 he was president of the Cleveland Mozart society, a flourishing musical organization of that day. Mrs. Handy had a beautiful soprano voice and she often sang in oratorial concerts. Her only brother was Rev. Samuel H. Hall, who lived the latter part of his life in Newark, N. J. His daughter Miss Anna G. Hall, is still a resident of that place. Mrs. Handy was an invalid for several years previous to her death which occurred in 1880. Mr. Handy outlived her several years.

The family residence was on Euclid ave. near Dodge street, and the family burial-lot is in Lakeview cemetery. Trueman P. and Harriet Hall Handy had but two children—a little son who died young, and

Helen Handy, who married John S. Newbury. Their residence in winter is Detroit, Mich., and their summer home Lake Terrace, Gross Point Farms.

The memory of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Handy is preserved in the library furnishings of the Young Women's Christian Association, also by a tablet. They were presented by Mrs. Helen Handy Newbury. Mrs. Newbury died within the past year.

1832

INGRAHAM

Timothy Ingraham was the dashing young militia officer from Taunton, Mass., who, finding no local military organization in Cleveland such as he had affiliated with and commanded in his former eastern home, was shocked as well as grieved that this city should have so long overlooked the necessity for brave defenders in times of future need. With the late Alfred S. Sanford, he canvassed the list of Cleveland's young men possessed of military ambition and who had the physical appearance and social qualifications needful for a crack company of city guards.

This was accomplished in 1838, and after deciding the color of the uniforms, gray, the newly organized company was accordingly named the Cleveland Grays.

That was nearly 75 years ago, and six generations at least of Cleveland's boys and girls have gazed with wonder and awe at the huge bearskin hats and the tall drum-major, while loyal adults have smiled with civic pride as our Cleveland Grays march on Superior street or Euclid ave. upon national holidays. Not merely

has been this first, much-beloved military organization. Little did Timothy Ingraham, as first captain of the Cleveland Grays, dream that a little over twenty years later a large per cent of this new local company would be found enrolled in a terrible civil war, and that he himself would lead a Massachusetts regiment on the battle-field.

For Mr. Ingraham returned in 1845 to his native state. He was born in Taunton, Mass., but lived in New Bedford until 22 years of age, when, in 1832, he came to Cleveland. He soon became well known in other ways than as captain of the Grays. For several years he was secretary of the Ohio Canal Packet Co. and later was of the firm of Standart, Ingraham and Co., commission and forwarding merchants. The firm was composed of Needham Standart, Timothy Ingraham, and Stephen Clary. Ingraham was city treasurer in 1840.

After his return to New Bedford, he was captain of the New Bedford City Guards, taking that company out in 1861 for the three months' service. He became Colonel of the 38th Massachusetts, and served throughout the civil war, during the latter part of which he was detailed as Provost Marshal General at Washington, D. C. He died in 1876.

Timothy Ingraham married first a Miss Mith, whether in the east or after his arrival here cannot be ascertained. She died in 1834 of cholera. He married secondly in 1835, Jane S. Wolverton, one of the accomplished daughters of Stephen Wolverton of this city, and of whom more will be found in the sketch of that family.

The children of Timothy and Jane Wolverton Ingraham:

Charles W. Ingraham, b. 1836; d. 1867, unmarried.

Robert Ingraham, b. 1838; d. 1858, unmarried.

Alma Ingraham, b. 1839; d. 1863, unmarried.

William Milford Ingraham, b. 1841; m. a southern lady, and lived in New Orleans.

Timothy Ingraham, Jr., b. 1844; m. Emily Witter, dau. of the late Dr. William Witter of Windham, Conn.

Frank Ingraham, b. 1848.

Henry Ingraham, b. 1850; m. Anna McNiel, daughter of Judge McNiel.

Charles, William, and Timothy Ingraham were officers o fthe army in active service throughout the civil war. Timothy and Henry Ingraham are living in this city, and engaged in business pursuits.

Joseph Hungerford Crittenden was born in Conway, Mass., in 1804. He was the son of Chester and Azuba Abbott Crittenden of Conway. His wife was Eliza Ariadne Kelley, daughter of James M. and Laura Howe

Kelley, whom he married in Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1834, and in that year came to Cleveland.

Joseph H. Crittenden began a shoe and leather business at 9 Superior street which he continued until 1857, when he retired and went to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he died in 1874. He always kept his interests in Cleveland, his home for 25 years, and the last of his real-estate holdings was sold recently to the B. of L. Engineers.

The first home of the Joseph Crittenden family was 78 Seneca street, and afterward on the present site of the New England Bld. They were members of the Old Stone Church on the Public Square, and Mr. Crittenden was one of the donors to the building fund at its erection. Mrs. Crittenden died in Plainfield, N. J., in 1898, aged 84.

The children of Joseph and Eliza Kelley Crittenden:

Mary Beulah Crittenden, m. David B. Palmer of New York state. They had six children.

George Nash Crittenden, m. Olivia Headley; had one child.

Minnie Sarah Crittenden, unmarried; living in Plainfield, N. J.

Ella Azuba Crittenden, died in infancy.

James Manning Crittenden, died in infancy.

Josephine Abbott Crittenden, m. John Henry Carman, M. D. Living in Plainfield, N. J.

The above children were all born in Cleveland. The older ones must have been past 20 years of age when the family removed to Brooklyn, therefore well known by the young people of their day and generation. This meant life-long friendships; for the intimate companions of our youth are seldom forgotten.

1832

FENTON

Erie street cemetery is consecrated by the graves of several soldiers of the American Revolution, heroes of the struggle that made this country a nation and a republic. All that was mortal of them was laid away here, hundreds of miles from their places of nativity and the scenes of their patriotic endeavors.

Two of them were first buried in the small Ontario street cemetery and when that resting-place of the dead was condemned, their coffins were hauled up to the surface of the ground and carted over to Erie street cemetery and again buried from sight. At this writing what remains of their dust is threatened with yet another removal as commercial greed is persistently plotting to seize this "God's acre" for pecuniary profit.

There are also several soldiers of the war of 1812 yet resting in Erie street cemetery, and one of these was a Revolutionary hero as well. His name was Gamaliel Fenton.

He was born in Mansfield, Conn., January, 1763. The spring he was

17 years of age, he enlisted in the militia for nine months under Capt. Smith and Lieut. Read. He marched with his company to New London, Conn., to join the patriotic forces protecting the coast. A detachment to which he was assigned spent most of the time cutting faggots near an Indian village some miles north of New London. These were made into bundles and carried to the coast for use in the barricades of the small forts.

In November of that year, 1780, his time having expired he returned home, but not for long; again he enlisted and took part in the skirmishes at Horse Neck, and was with the army at White Plains.

In his old age Gamaliel Fenton dictated his revolutionary experiences to a grandson, and his descendants yet preserve the precious legacy.

In 1788 Mr. Fenton joined the exodus of the young men of the southern New England states to the northern ones of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. He removed to Walpole, N. H., where he remained until the breaking out of the war of 1812. For 18 months he nursed the sick and wounded in a hospital at Burlington, Vt., during which time he received nothing for his services. He was at the Battle of Plattsburg discharging his gun, in that engagement 37 times.

His wife Elisabeth Webber Fenton was eight years his junior.

The family lived for a short time in Montreal, where their second child was born in 1804. In 1832 Gamaliel Fenton, his wife, and two sons, Orin and Horace came to Cleveland. The latter were both married and probably brought young children with them. Gamaliel was then in his 70th year, and Mrs. Fenton the elder 62 years.

The family lived first on St. Clair street near Erie street. Early in the '40s Horace Fenton, with whom his parents lived, built a home on Kinsman street now Woodland Ave., just east of Erie street, and here the old people died, The revolutionary hero fell a victim to the cholera scourge in 1849 and died aged 86 years. Mrs. Elisabeth Fenton followed him four years later, her death by apoplexy being as sudden as was that of her husband.

Horace Fenton was 28 years of age when he came to Cleveland. He was a carpenter and after a time became a contractor. He was a useful man in the community and much respected. Several fine residences and public buildings were erected by him.

We find his name in the volunteer Fire Department. Milo Hickox is foreman of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, W. J. Warner is his first assistant, and Horace Fenton second assistant. All three were carpenters.

Mrs. Horace Fenton was Lois Thorp of Ogdensburg, N. Y. She was born in 1808, therefore was 24 years of age when she made Cleveland her home. She died in the home on Woodland Ave. in 1853, leaving a family of five children. They were:

Priscilla Fenton, b. 1830; m. her cousin Luther Fenton; d. 1902.

Daniel Fenton, b. 1832; died four years of age.

Maria M. Fenton, b. 1835; m. Dewitt M. Calkins of Cleveland; d. 1910.

Henry T. Fenton, b. 1838; d. 1895; m. Louise Hagedorn of Port Huron, Michigan.

Lois Fenton, b. 1842; d. 1867; m. Isaac Wright of Kirtland, O.
Helen E. Fenton, b. 1845; m. Donald McEason, living in Beaver, Pa.

In 1858 Horace Fenton removed to Barton, Mass., and from that place to Kiantone, N. Y. Meanwhile, he had married secondly, Mrs. Katherine Young of the former place by whom he had several more children: *Esther, Hortense, Rose, Horace, Nettie,* and *Francis Fenton.*

Horace Fenton, the elder, died 1885 in Cleveland while on a visit to his children in this city. He was dining with his niece Clarissa Fenton Jaynes on Madison Ave., now East 79th st., when stricken with apoplexy, and was buried by the side of his first wife in Erie street cemetery.

Orin Fenton, eldest son of Gamaliel Fenton, was a farmer and lived on Crawford Road. His wife was Clarissa Thatcher of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

They had eight children, all but one of whom have passed away.

Children of Orin and Clarissa Fenton:

Sarah Fenton, unmarried.
Elisabeth Fenton, unmarried.
Amos Fenton, m. Susan Lee of Mogadore, O.
Luther Fenton, m. his cousin Clarissa Fenton.
William Fenton, m. Isabelle Armstrong of Havanna, Ill.
Evelina Fenton, m. David A. Halsted.
Horace Fenton, m. Sarah Watkins of East Cleveland.
Clarissa Fenton, m. Henry Jaynes, live in Madison, O.

Rev. Daniel Ferris of Montton, Vt., came to Newburgh after the death of his wife Amarilla Stetson Ferris, and lived with his son Lyman who had preceded him to Ohio three years earlier. He lived in Newburgh and vicinity about 14 years, dying at the advanced age of 83 years.

Lyman Ferris is the only child mentioned of Rev. David, probably because the other children, if any, were living in New England. Mrs. Lyman Ferris was the Newburgh pioneer Jerusha Benton, and the second wife of Lyman Ferris. The couple were very refined, punctilious, and stately in their bearing. They were devout Methodists and were greatly beloved and esteemed by the members of that denomination, both in Cleveland and Newburgh, and their home was ever open to traveling clergymen.

They had three daughters, all born in this locality. Mr. Ferris may have had children by his first wife who remained in Vermont. He died in 1872, aged 79, and Jerusha Benton Ferris passed away a year later. Their children were:

1832

CRAW

Polly Ferris, b. 1830; m. Rev. Henry Mendenhall.

Lorain Ferris, b. 1836; m. Louis Dibble Stark.

Esther Ferris, b. 1840; died young.

1832

CRAW

James Miller Craw and his wife Sarah Bentley Craw were from Albany, N. Y., and brought their family of five children to Cleveland in 1832. Mr. Craw was a mason and contractor and his two sons followed the same occupation. In 1837 they were living at No. 32 High street, then a very attractive location. All the members of this family were valuable members of society and of Trinity and Grace Churches, and their grandchildren are proud of the fact that they come of revolutionary stock.

Children of James M. and Sarah Bentley Craw:

William Valoir Craw, m. Margaret Wilson.

James Augustus Craw, m. Rhoda Lynde.

Elizabeth Craw, m. ——— Woodruff. No children.

Mary Craw, m. Joseph Van Schuyver. Their only son became a wealthy citizen of Portland, Ore.

Leonora Craw, m. Moses Drake. They had two daughters who are Mrs. Hiram Wardwell of Ft. Wayne, Ind., and Mrs. Roger Butterfield of Grand Rapids, Mich.

William V. Craw, a member of Cleveland's first council, was born on Pearl street in Albany, N. Y., in 1810. He was the son of James Miller and Sarah Bentley Craw, and came with them to Cleveland in 1832.

He was a carpenter and building contractor, who erected many business blocks and private dwellings in the '40s and '50s, few of which remain standing, having long since been torn down to make room for more modern and pretentious buildings. The Perry-Payne structure displaced one of them. About the only one yet remaining is the building occupied by Strong and Cobb, retail druggists.

In later years Mr. Craw turned his attention to the rapidly growing fish business of the city and for forty years dealt in the sale of that commodity, becoming in time Fish Inspector of Cleveland. His bonded warehouse stood for forty-eight years at No. 68 and 70 River street.

His value as a citizen, however, was his service in the Council and on the Board of Education. He was responsible for the survey of the city by a scientific surveyor brought from Ontario for that purpose, much trouble having previously been encountered both in city and county through carelessness of incompetent surveyors.

Mr. Craw was an enthusiast on the subject of public schools, and threw his whole weight of influence toward the establishment of Cleveland's first high school, a measure that encountered bitter opposition

from many of the city's tax-payers. In 1844 he married Margaret A. Wilson, the daughter of John and Ann Aram Wilson. She was born in Watertown, N. Y., in 1821, and was brought to Cleveland by her parents in 1831. The couple boarded for six months at the residence of Dr. Inglehart on Huron Road near Ninth street, and afterward began housekeeping at 20 Bolivar Road, which was their home for many years. They both died on Kennard street near Scovill Ave.; Mr. Craw in 1895, and his wife in 1903 aged eight-three years.

The family attended Trinity Church at first, but feeling the need of one in their locality, assisted in the organization of Grace Church, of which society Mrs. Craw was a devoted member and enthusiastic worker. She took an active part in the Sanitary Fair held on the Public Square during the civil war, and was ever interested in all measures that needed her co-operation.

Through the kind impulses of Mr. and Mrs. Craw several talented boys and girls of earlier Cleveland were enabled to reach heights of achievement otherwise unattainable. One of these was Hubert Hrekimer, the world-famous artist. His mother was a music-teacher and had set her heart upon her son's career as a musician. Mrs. Craw discovered the lad's talent and ambition for art, and persuaded his mother to change her plans for his future. Hubert was at once given drawing-lessons and assisted and encouraged in his ambition to be a painter.

Children of William V. and Margaret Wilson Craw:

Kate Bentley Craw, m. Dr. John Corlett Gill.
Wilson John Craw, m. Sarah Lawrence.
Frank Gardner Craw, m. Frances Ransom Whipple.
James M. Craw, unmarried.
Mathilde Craw, m. William J. Smith.

Those of the family who have passed away were recently removed from old Erie street cemetery to the new one at Warrensville.

Children of James A. and Rhoda Lynde Craw:

George A. Craw, unmarried. Died 1905.
Sarah Bentley Craw, unmarried.
Frances Bentley Craw, died 1847.
Edward Lnyde Craw, m. Anna Marie Rockhill. Died 1900.

James A. Craw married (2nd) Jane Turner. They had one son:
Charles King Craw.

Of this family but two survive, Sarah B. and Edward L. Craw. The latter is a real-estate man of Fort Wayne, Ind., and is proprietor of "The Portland," a fine modern hotel of that city. His son, George Rockhill Craw, resides in Chicago.

COWLES

Dr. Edwin Cowles who appeared in Cleveland for the first time in 1832 was not, as has been erroneously stated, a brother of the earlier pioneer of the same name, Judge Samuel Cowles. If any blood relationship existed between them it dated back several generations. But Dr. Cowles was a brother-in-law of the Judge, having married the latter's sister.

Dr. Cowles was the son of the Rev. Giles Hooker Cowles, D. D., of Connecticut, who came to Austinburg in 1810, to become the first pastor of a little congregation that the Rev. Joseph Badger had collected in the wilderness of Ashtabula county. He was installed over his flock in a barn where services were held until funds could be raised for building a church. And when this was accomplished it became famous in a modest way, for it was ornamented with a steeple, a typical New England church steeple, the first in Ohio.

The Reverend Giles H. Cowles was accompanied by his wife Polly White Cowles and a family of children, the second of whom was Edwin, seventeen years of age. This family was one of the cases where heredity counts. The children were all gifted with unusual intelligence and with deep religious feeling. An ancestor on their father's side was the celebrated New England divine, Rev. Thomas Hooker, and their mother was directly descended from Peregrine White, that first-born child of the Plymouth Colony. John Cowles of Hartford, Conn., 1635, headed the American family of the name.

Mrs. Cowles brought to the wilderness a dainty set of china ornamented with the family monogram. It was made to order and presented to her on her wedding-day in 1792. It is said that previous to her marriage Mrs. Cowles had been so engrossed in study as to neglect the arts of the housewife and had not learned to cook. But she brought to the problems facing her a well-trained mind which soon solved them, and even excelled in what she had once been deficient. She was also a sweet singer and two of her daughters inherited from her their musical talent.

Her father was Alpheus White whom tradition claims was a soldier with Washington, and who lost his wife by drowning the night of the Crossing of the Delaware. Her mother was Abigail Weed White.

Dr. Edwin Weed Cowles, the oldest child of Rev. Giles H. and Sally White Cwoles, was born in Bristol, Conn., in 1794. He studied medicine with O. K. Hawley of Austinburg and practised his profession in that town for about ten years; then removed to Mantua, Portage Co., O. He remained in the latter place until 1832, when he came to Cleveland, whether to look over the field in view of settling here, or in order to help fight the terrible scourge of cholera that threatened the town, is uncertain. He did heroic service in unhesitatingly risking his own life to combat the unknown disease and unselfishly caring for the sick and dying strangers in town with no home or personal friends to look after them. Cholera broke out on a steamer bound from Buffalo to Detroit. It put into Cleveland for medical help and Dr. Cowles went on with it to Detroit.

Dr. Cowles boarded that summer with Deacon Lathrop, and in the fall brought on his family and established them on Euclid avenue beyond E. 107th street, the site of Adelbert College, W. R. U. Here he remained but two years, and then for some reason removed to Detroit,

Mich., where he practised medicine until 1838, when he returned to Cleveland.

Dr. Cowles seems to have been a progressive in his profession and not inclined to accept as infallible the authorities preceding his time. It is said that he was the first Cleveland physician to lend an ear to the shocking Homeopathy heresy (?). Perhaps this may be an explanation of his evident uneasiness or discontent, as he again returned to Michigan, remaining in Adrian and Ann Arbor for five years. The rest of his days were spent in Cleveland where he died in 1861. The first home of the family in town was close to the Public Square on the little street that ran from it through to St. Clair but for many following years the residence was No. 77 Prospect street.

At twenty-one years of age Dr. Cowles married Almira Foote of Norfolk, Conn. She was the daughter of Asa and Sarah Mills Foote. The latter was first married to Joseph Cowles and had at least one child, Samuel Cowles, who became the well-known pioneer judge of Cleveland. Probably it was through this much-beloved half-brother of his wife that Dr. Cowles was led to make the city his home.

Before the writer lies a letter over a hundred years old written by Miss Almira Foote to Samuel Cowles, then living in Farmington, Conn. She had lost both her parents some years previous and was teaching school in Onandaga, N. Y. The epistle is penned in a vigorous, self-reliant, hopeful style, though her orphaned and homeless condition evidently is keenly felt.

As Mrs. Edwin Cowles and the mother of boys away at school, she wrote other and beautiful letters, full of motherly love and anxiety. Not over their clothes nor their health, but their manners and morals. "Be good, serve God," is her principal theme. Evidently she took great comfort in her first-born, who wrote to her often and kept her posted as to his daily life. She died in 1846. Both Dr. Cowles and his wife rest in Lake View cemetery.

The children of Dr. Edwin and Almira Foote Cowles:

Giles Hooker Cowles, b. 1819; died in Cleveland 1842; a young man of great promise and of fine personality.

Helen Cowles, b. 1821; m. 1st, Dr. Franklin L. Markham; m. 2nd, Buell Goodsel Wheeler of Rockford, Ill.

Samuel Cowles, b. 1823; m. Anna L. Wooster, dau. of Calvin Wooster.

Edwin Cowles, b. 1825; m. Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Morely Hutchinson of Cayuga, N. Y.

Alfred Cowles, b. 1832; m. Sarah F. Hutchinson, sister and dau. of above.

Samuel Cowles, third child of Dr. Edwin Cowles, was a lawyer. He went to California in 1853 and became a very prominent judge of that state.

Alfred Cowles, the youngest child of the family, engaged in the printing business with his brother Edwin and Joseph Medill until 1855, when with Mr. Medill he bought the *Chicago Tribune* and for twenty-eight years was manager and principal proprietor of that noted metropolitan

journal. In the later years of his life he traveled much in his own country and abroad. He was a man of strong character and genial hospitality. The family residence was at 1805 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Edwin Cowles, his father's namesake and fourth child, may readily be conceded a Cleveland pioneer as he came to this town in 1832, a lad of eight years. He developed into a typical member of the Cowles family, with additional characteristics from the maternal side also in evidence. Of these stood out physical and mental courage, and vigorous expression at all times of independent thought.

Edwin Cowles was an ardent champion of the abolition movement when it was unpopular and often unsafe to be identified with it. He founded the *Cleveland Leader* in 1854 and for long years was its principal proprietor, manager and editor. All through the dark days of the civil war the *Cleveland Leader* was unswervingly loyal to the Government, and stood staunchly by President Lincoln in all his efforts to bring the war to a close.

Mr. Cowles was absolutely without fear. An infantile disease had left him with two minor physical losses, one of which was defective hearing. In spite of this he walked alone every night of his active life from his office to his home between midnight and four o'clock A. M., regardless of the expostulations of his personal friends and of his family. Other men were assaulted by cowardly enemies or knocked down and robbed by thugs, but the robust, vigorous, thoroughly self-reliant figure of Mr. Cowles seemed too doubtful a proposition for any assailant.

He was a very affectionate and indulgent father. Anything that affected one of his children adversely caused him keen mental distress. During the earlier years of their married life Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cowles lived in a house adjoining that of Dr. Cowles on Prospect street. Afterward they resided on the south-west corner of Superior and Erie street. Not long before his death Mr. Cowles built an unusually large and costly home on Prospect street near Sterling.

He passed from this life in 1890. Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchinson Cowles outlived him twenty years and died in her childhood home in Cayuga, N. Y., where she spent much of her declining years.

Children of Edwin and Elizabeth Cowles:

Almira F. Cowles, b. 1850; m. Charles W. Chase.

Helen H. Cowles, b. 1851; m. George P. Pomeroy; she died in 1884.

Eugene H. Cowles, b. 1855; m. Alice M. Hale; 2nd, Claire Luenschloss.

Alfred H. Cowles, b. 1858.

Lewis H. Cowles, b. 1861; m. Sarah F. Hutchinson of Cayuga, N. Y.

COON

In the first decade of the last century, Mathew Coon, son of Jeremiah and Ruth Mosier Coon, of Dutch ancestry, and living in Half Moon, N. Y., married Albacinda Lyon, daughter of Holmes Lyon. They had a family of eleven children, some of whom were born in Ballston Spa, N. Y.

In 1832 the family came to Cleveland in the usual way, starting from Albany and riding on the Erie canal to Buffalo, then changing to a steamboat or vessel running from that port to this one.

Mathew Coon was then fifty-one and Mrs. Coon forty-four years of age. Evidently they found life rather strenuous at first in their efforts to provide for their large family. But in time everything worked out satisfactorily. Their children were unusually bright, ambitious young people, who meant to make the most of themselves and proceeded to do so irrespective of circumstances.

The eldest son became a hotel-keeper, and was landlord of the New England House for a time. Jeremiah learned the jeweler's trade of N. E. Crittenden, and for many years had a jewelry-store of his own on Superior street. John also learned that trade, but left it for the law. Henry was a civil war veteran, and subsequently was in the service of the government. He died in the Dayton Soldiers' Home.

Mathew Coon and his wife rest in Erie street cemetery. He died in 1847 and Mrs. Coon survived him 20 years.

The children of Mathew and Albacinda Coon:

Holmes Coon, hotel-keeper.
Jane Coon.
Minerva Coon, b. 1811; m. Nathaniel Ranney.
Harriet Coon, m. Morris Barnes.
Mary Coon, b. 1816; m. William Scofield.
Jeremiah Coon, b. 1817; m. Olive Stockwell of Rochester, N. Y.
John Coon, b. 1822; m. Martha A. E. Howe.
Caroline Coon, b. 1822; d. 1884; unmarried.
Henry Coon, civil war veteran.
Elisabeth Coon, b. 1829; m. William Culver of Massillon, O.

John Coon, third son of Mathew and Albacinda Coon, was born in Ballston Spa, N. Y. When but fourteen years of age he began an apprenticeship with N. E. Crittenden, the Cleveland jeweler. That he made good use of every moment of spare time is evidenced by the fact that within eleven years he had mastered his trade, prepared for college, and graduated from Yale in the class of 1847. A set of Shakespeare in seven volumes attest to his merit in one direction while at college. The books are inscribed:

"Presented to John Coon for excellency in composition.
NOAH PORTER."

He returned home to study law with Andrews and Foot, and in time to become a leading member of the bar. He was one of the original "arkites," perhaps the youngest member of that celebrated Cleveland club. While at college he made the acquaintance and won the affection of Miss

Martha Ann Elisabeth Howe, a sister of Henry Howe his roommate and chum, and after his business affairs admitted of such an important step, he returned east to Worcester, Mass., to claim his bride.

Among other incidents of his career John Coon was the private secretary of Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Interior.

Children of John and Martha A. E. Coon:

George W. Coon, m. Martha A. Osborn of Corning, N. Y.; 2nd, Alice L. Moody of Cincinnati.

John Coon, Jr., m. Milly M. Holt.

A year or two preceding that of 1832 two brothers, William and Aaron P. Cleveland, from Charlestown, South Carolina, came to town and built a small row of stores, reserving the use of one for themselves as a retail dry-goods store. They were the sons of George and Catey Caldwell Cleveland, of Guilford, Conn.

William had gone to New York, when a youth, to clerk in a mercantile house. In 1826 he joined his brother Aaron, who was engaged in cotton brokerage in Charlestown, and not long after that the young men came west to seek their fortunes in Cleveland. The sign over their store read "Cleveland Brothers." It will be noticed that the name contained but one A. Although kinsmen of Moses Cleaveland they never had spelled their name the same, and it is claimed by their descendants that it was due to their influence the town changed from *Cleaveland* to *Cleveland.* Not long after their arrival here the brothers were joined by a third and younger one, George Cleveland.

William Cleveland married in 1832 Miss Martha Burrett Brooks of Pittsford, Vt., twenty-three years of age. She was the daughter of Joshua and Melinda Kieth Brooks, and sister of O. A. Brooks of Cleveland. The family lived at 78 Water street. Some time in the '40s the three Cleveland men removed to New Orleans, La., where they remained some years, doing business in the cotton exchange of that city. They returned north and William Cleveland died in 1887 at Orange, N. J., aged eighty years.

Children of William and Martha Brooks Cleveland:

Martha Brooks Cleveland, b. 1833; m. Ruel Keith.

Caty Caldwell Cleveland, b. 1835; died 1886; unmarried.

Mary Elisabeth Cleveland, b. 1839.

Sarah Cleveland, b. 1845.

William Joshua Cleveland, b. 1849; the only son of the family became a noted Indian missionary in Dakota. He married Hannah Stiteler of Philadelphia, Pa.

Aaron P. Cleveland remained unmarried until some years following his removal to New Orleans.

George Cleveland, who joined his brothers here in 1832, married Elisabeth Sandford, daughter of Col. Nathan and Elisabeth Mead Sandford. She died in 1838.

Children of George and Elisabeth Sandford Cleveland:

James Cleveland.
Elisabeth S. Cleveland, m. Charles A. Devill.
Mary Tisdale Cleveland.
George Bowen Cleveland.
Catey Caldwell Cleveland.

1832

BINGHAM

In the thriving little town of Utica, N. Y., one August day in 1804, a middle-aged man on horseback was surrounded by a group of people. One could readily infer by the expression on the faces looking up at him that something unusual was taking place.

The man was Deacon David White of Coventry, Conn. His right hand held the bridle of his horse, the other clasped close to his breast a young babe, the only child of his daughter Fanny White, who with her husband Flavel Bingham had just died of typhoid fever and had been laid away, side by side, in the small Utica cemetery.

The good deacon was starting on his return trip to Coventry from which place he had been summoned by the news of the double bereavement, and was carrying the little orphan with him. It was a pathetic scene, and the many friends of the young couple who so recently had been of their number, stood with sad faces, and one by one with words of sympathy bade Deacon White a Godspeed on his journey.

The little child he held in his arms was Flavel White Bingham, who in future years was to become Judge Bingham and a mayor of the city of Cleveland. He was tenderly reared by his prandparents and given all possible advantages of culture and of education. He graduated at Union College, studied law with Gen. Joseph Kirkland, in his early manhood practised in Utica in an office on a lot inherited from his father, then joined fortune with other pioneers of his profession in the thriving village of Cleveland.

His young father, who died so prematurely, was the brother of Cyrus Bingham, whose sons William and Edward founded the present house of *William Bingham and Co.* He was a watchmaker in 1802, with a large gilt watch as a sign in front of his business place. He owned a lot on the east side of Genesee street, Utica, upon which he had begun to build a home when stricken down by fever.

It is regrettable that nothing btu the merest outlines, even of his public life, seem to be obtainable of Judge Bingham. His sons died during

the civil war, in which they probably engaged, as flags of the G. A. R. are placed on their graves each Decoration Day. All family records are in the possession of the only daughter who removed from the city years ago, and whose address, though faithfully sought, cannot be learned.

Flavel Bingham was the first judge of probate of Cuyahoga County, established in 1852 and served a term of three years. He was mayor of the city in 1849. His wife was Miss Emmeline Day, formerly of Catskill, N. Y. She was the daughter of Mrs. Lucy Day and sister of William and John Day, all well-known pioneer residents of the city.

Mrs. Bingham was a woman of character and culture, and a worthy companion of the man honored and esteemed by the community in which she lived so many years. She was "Aunt Emmeline" to her little circle of Cleveland relatives.

The family lived on St. Clair st. near Erie, now East 9th, and afterward on the north side of Euclid ave. The Judge and his wife became members of the Old Stone Church in 1836, and thenceforth were prominent in all its services and its social activities. The Bingham burial-lot is in Erie street cemetery, on the left side of the main drive, and about the center of its length. Mrs. Bingham's grave was once marked by a large, white marble headstone, which has disappeared within the past few years. Those of her mother and her young sons, however, are yet standing. It is said that Judge Bingham, who outlived his wife, died East and was buried there.

The children of Flavel and Emmeline Bingham:

Charles A. Bingham, b. 1838; d. 1861.

Fanny Bingham, married —— and resides in an eastern state.

Edward Day Bingham, b. 1842; d. 1863.

1832

CLARK

Peck Clark, son of Hezekiah and Mary Peck Clark, married for his second wife Polly Kellogg, a sister of James Kellogg, Jr. They lived in Conneaut, Ohio, and died there aged eighty and eighty-nine years of age. Peck Clark had a large family of children, three of whom either lived here until death, or spent many years in this city. They were Albert, Aaron, and Julia Clark.

Albert Clark, b. 1809, was the eldest son. He lived in Conneaut a few years and then came to Cleveland. Albert Clark was a very handsome man. He was six feet tall, and carried himself with a most distinguished air. His relatives loved to entertain him, as he was a charming guest, always saying the right things to every one, and ever kind and considerate. He was county auditor from 1848 to 1852, and previous to that was with his cousin C. L. Camp in the dry-goods business.

1832

ABBEY

Albert Clark married Elizabeth Hower Wright, 18 years of age. She was a pretty little woman, always pleasant in her manner, and full of fun. She possessed a beautiful complexion, and wore her lovely hair in curls each side of her face. She died in 1897, aged 83 years.

Children of Albert and Elisabeth Clark:

Amelia Clark, b. 1834; m. DeWitt Patterson.

Julia Clark, b. 1838; m. Samuel A. Fuller. She died leaving a family of children.

S. A. Fuller m. 2nd, Louise Allen, daughter of John W. Allen.

Eunice Clark, a beautiful young girl, died in Detroit, aged 18 years.

The Clark residence in 1837 was on Lake street, between Bank and Seneca. Afterward the home was on the corner of Euclid and Brownell streets. Albert Clark died in 1876.

The family burial-lot was in Erie street cemetery.

1832

ABBEY

Sarah Goodrich Abbey, a widow, with her little son Perley Abbey, and perhaps other children, left her home at Mt. Holyoke, Mass., early in the last century and settled in Conneaut, O. Upon reaching manhood, Perley Abbey married Thankful Clark, a daughter of Zelotus and Elisabeth Clark. Mrs. Clark's brother John B. Clark was at that time a wealthy and prominent citizen of Hudson, O.

Thankful Clark Abbey was a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden of the Mayflower, their daughter having married the Clark who was Mrs. Abbey's first American ancestor. He served in the Pequot Indian War and received a grant of land from the king of England in Saybrook, Conn., upon which the family lived for many generations, Mrs. Abbey having been born on it. About 1820, and when Mrs. Abbey was eighteen years old, Zelotus Clark sold his farm in Saybrook, and became a pioneer of the Western Reserve.

Mrs. Abbey brought with her from Saybrook a piece of embroidery that had belonged to Priscilla Alden, which is now in the possession of her daughter Mrs. L. B. Miles of this city, and when the long-delayed Art Gallery of Cleveland is at last built and ready for such possessions, it is Mrs. Miles' intention to bequeath it this valuable heirloom.

For a few years after their marriage, the Abbeys lived in Twinsburg, where their first three children were born, and in 1832, removed to Cleveland. Mr. Abbey was a contractor and builder in later life, erecting the Marine Hospital on Lake street, the old Allopathic college, and other

stone buildings; but in 1837, was a provision dealer at No. 9 Dock street. The family at that time lived on Bolivar street, but later their home for many years was on the corner of Woodland and Perry.

The children of Perley and Thankful Abbey:

Elizabeth Abbey.
Helen Abbey, m. Cameron.
Harriet Abbey, m. Dr. L. B. Miles.
Mary Abbey, m. Holden, and ——— Sweet.
Lewis Abbey.
Pettie Abbey.

The family burial-lot is in Woodland cemetery.

1832

DENZER-STACEY

Jacob Denzer, born 1782, came to Cleveland from Germany. He was 50 years of age, and his wife Magdalena 44 years.

Their son, Daniel Denzer, was a lad of seventeen when he accompanied his parents from the old world home to the new. There may have been a son Peter Denzer, as a young man of that name was clerking in this city in 1845.

Jacob Denzer dealt in produce and garden-truck. He died in 1857 on St. Clair street where the family were living at that time. Mr. Denzer lived to a great age.

Daniel Denzer was also in the produce business, and made a financial success of it. He married Sarah Stacey, a handsome, dark-eyed English girl, daughter of John and Frances Stacey, who arrived here in 1837. There were several children in the Stacey family. *William* and *James* were in the fruit trade. *Josiah* was a confectioner and caterer. Garrett's Hall, a popular resort, stood on the north-east corner of Euclid Ave. and the Public Square. Here, for two decades, society devotees held private dances and other gay functions. To reach the hall, one had first to enter Stacey's confectionery store. Its door was level with Euclid ave., but its show-window, north of the door, faced the Square, and the steep walk that led down to Superior street. Who can forget the allurements of that window? How tempting to one with a "sweet tooth" was that display of gorgeous frosted cakes and delicious looking candy! Mr. Josiah Stacey had a pleasant face, and kindly manners for everybody, irrespective of age or circumstance. His wife was a dear little woman, and his helpmate in the many years they passed together.

John Stacey the elder died in 1852, perhaps of cholera, aged 60 years. His wife Frances lived to be 91. They lie in the Denzer lot in Erie street cemetery.

1832

CABLE

Eliezar and Minerva Cable came to Newburgh from Milford, Conn., about 1832, and started the first nursery in town.

Mrs. Cable was extremely neat and a great worker. She lived to be ninety years old, loved and respected by all who knew her.

She had one daughter, Elvira Cable, who married Joseph Cady. After her mother's death Mrs. Cady removed to Topeka, Kansas.

1832

PANKHURST

A young man 20 years of age was the Cleveland pioneer of this family. He was born in Rye, England, and in 1822 came to Utica, N. Y., presumably with his parents. His mother was a Forster, a name of note in England. About 1832, John Pankhurst and his brother William came to Cleveland, as so many other Utica residents were doing in and after that year. The brothers were skilled carpenters and iron-workers. They expected to find the small village flourishing, but it failed to meet their expectations, and William returned to his eastern home.

But John Pankhurst remained here, whereby our city gained much, in the family he gave to it mostly of the manly, industrious type, capable of earning an honest living, and one of them, at least, of acquiring great wealth.

John Pankhurst's wife, whom he married here, was Sarah Wellsted, a young English girl of his own age, and also a former resident of Utica. The records of her ancestry have been preserved for several generations. Her parents were William and Mary Wellsted. In 1852 the young couple were living on Bolivar street, happy, prosperous, surrounded by a group of bright children, the oldest 18 years, the youngest a little lad of seven. One evening, in the summer of that year, Mr. Pankhurst remarked at the supper-table that he was not feeling very well. The next morning dawned upon his lifeless form, one more victim of the cholera scourge that swept over the city that year, the fourth and last visitation beginning in 1832.

Mrs. Pankhurst was thus suddenly bereft of the strong arm and active brain that hitherto had shielded her from all financial cares, and the children were deprived of a father whose advice and protection were yet sorely needed. But the mother seems to have been a woman of character, and equal to the emergency.

In 1860, she was living at No. 90 Muirson street. Her second son John, evidently married, resided in a house adjoining. He was an iron-worker. Thomas, the eldest son, was a boiler-maker and living in that year in a home of his own on St. Clair street.

John Pankhurst's trade proved to be a fortunate one. Eventually he became the head and chief owner of the Globe Iron Works of this city, and died in 1898 a very wealthy man, one universally admired and re-

spected. His only daughter married a nobleman of high title, and resides in Athens, Greece.

Mrs. Sarah Pankhurst died in a pretty home on Arlington street in 1894. Her youngest daughter, a fine-looking woman of about 70 years, is the only remaining member of the family yet living. The parents were interred in Erie street cemetery, but may have been removed to Lake View.

The children of John and Sarah Wellsted Pankhurst:

William J. Pankhurst, b. 1833; m. Mary Brady.
John Forster Pankhurst, b. 1838; m. Maria Coates.
Mary A. Pankhurst, b. 1840; m. Ferdinand Ruple.
Sarah E. Pankhurst, b. 1842; m. Ferdinand Ruple; 2nd, James Ritchie.
Thomas J. Pankhurst, b. 1845; m. Elisabeth Welhoff.

Mrs. Elisabeth Pankhurst is a widow living with her son H. F. Pankhurst on 109th street, a sweet-faced woman of refined, cordial manners.

1832

HECKER-BECKER

Henry Hecker and his wife Christina Wilhelm Hecker were middle-aged, and with a family of four, grown children when they immigrated from near the river Rhine, Germany, to this country.

Their eldest daughter was married and did not accompany them. The eldest son of the family was a cripple, the younger one was 20 years of age; and fear that he might be forced into the German army made his mother's working hours miserable, and her nights sleepless. So the parents severed the ties of almost a life-time, sold their possessions, and came across the sea.

The Heckers settled on a farm belonging to Philip B. and Edward Andrews, an hundred-acre tract lying out Superior street near E. 79th street. (Those thoroughfares were not then laid out.)

The family lived in a log-house that had been occupied by the parents of the Andrews brothers. The site is on the south side of Superior street near its junction with E. 79th.

Mrs. Hecker died there and was buried in Doan street cemetery, corner of Euclid. Long afterward, when that burial-site was demolished to make way for commerce, she was reinterred in Lake View.

The children of Henry and Christina Hecker:

Barbara Hecker, m. Jacob Becker.
Elisabeth Hecker, m. Peter Miller.
John Hecker, m. Julia ———.
Peter Hecker, m. Caroline Cross.

1832

HECKER-BECKER

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Becker followed their parents to this country after the latter were well established in their new home. They had a large family of children, the older ones of whom were born in Germany.

The Beckers lived in the same locality in Cleveland that their parents had chosen, near the junction of Superior and E. 79th. It was then covered with big forest-trees. Fifty years later these families gave names to two East End streets, Hecker and Becker avenues.

Children of Jacob and Barbara Becker:

Elisabeth Becker, m. Jacob Hecker, a cousin.
Michael Becker, m. Caroline Smith.
Ellen Becker, m. Wm. Beckenback.
Barbara Becker, m. David Wehlmuth.
Catherine Becker, m. Catherine Baubilt.
Mary Becker, m. George Abel.
Julia Becker, m. Coonrad Rolph.

The fourth and fifth surnames of above marriages may not be correct, or the writer had to spell them by sound, not being familiar with their nomenclature.

Many of the descendants of the above families reside in the vicinity of the pioneer home. Among them is William Abel, whose large furniture store and undertaking establishment is located at 7017 Superior street.

1833

Died. Luther Willes, aged 41 years.
Josiah Pomeroy, aged 33 years. (Erie st. cemetery.)

Fugitives. Edward and Jonathan Jackson of Virginia advertise in *Herald* for runaway slaves Martin and Sam. $500 reward. Martin is described as a very handsome light mulatto.

Cardy Parker "wishes to sell 100 acres of land within three miles of court-house on the great road down the lake (Euclid ave.) 30 acres improved, frame-house and barn."

Black Hawk, the Indian Chief who had been defeated in an Indian war, carried on in the West, while a prisoner and being taken through Cleveland, requested the officers in charge to allow him to visit the grave of his mother. He went in a skiff to the present site of River st. cemetery and remained an hour in silent meditation.

Ague still causing much suffering in town and around and about it. New England people fumigating and disinfecting all letters received from Ohio before reading them.

At this date, and many succeeding ones, people who reached the age of 45 or 50 were considered *old folks.*

BALDWIN

Authorities differ regarding the birthplace of Norman C. Baldwin, pioneer produce merchant of Cleveland. One biographer states that it was Goshen, Conn., and another that it was Litchfield, but all agree that, wherever it was, he was born in 1802. He was the son of Stephen and Susannah Adams Baldwin. His father died of tuberculosis, leaving a widow and a large family, the younger members of which were of very tender age. About 1816 Mrs. Baldwin came to Ohio with her family and settled in Summit county.

Within a short time following that event, Norman but yet a lad in age and appearance, opened a small country store in Hudson, Ohio. Within two years he had made such a success of the venture as to need the services and savings of two of his brothers, whom he took into partnership. His good judgment and executive ability were unprecedented, considering his youth and lack of experience. He early manifested a love of spirited horses, and was a skillful driver. A feat he performed in that line caused quite a local sensation, and made him the hero of the hour. He drove from Hudson to Cleveland in 24 hours, something that had never previously been accomplished.

In 1830 he removed to Cleveland, and became a member of the firm, Giddings, Baldwin and Co. It did a large produce business, connected mostly with the lake and the Ohio canal. It also owned and operated a line of passenger and lake steamers. Mr. Baldwin became the first president of the Bank of Cleveland, organized in 1834 and was at the head of the Canal Bank in the financial crash of 1837. The panic swept him off his feet, and when affairs were finally readjusted, he retired from mercantile life and for some years following was in the real-estate business.

A short time previous to Mr. Baldwin's removal to the city, he married Miss Mary H. Palmer, daughter of Robert Palmer of Goshen, Conn. She died in 1867. The family residence was on Euclid ave., between Perry and Sterling, now E. 22nd and E. 30th. It was one of the finest homes on the avenue.

Children of Norman C. and Mary Baldwin:

Eliza G. Baldwin, b. 1830; m. Henry B. Perkins, son of Gen. Simeon Perkins of Warren, Ohio.

Mary V. Baldwin, b. 1832; m. John T. Newton, a Toledo lawyer.

Capt. Norman A. Baldwin, b. 1835; m. Miss Ann Webster. He was a soldier in the Civil war.

Charlotte G. Baldwin, b. 1839; died 1866.

Elisabeth Baldwin, b. 1844.

Henry Parmalee Baldwin, b. 1845; died 1865.

N. C. Baldwin, Jr., b. 1848; died 1878; member of the firm of Baldwin and Collins, merchant millers of Cleveland.

Ellen Douglas Baldwin, b. 1851.

Norman C. Baldwin, Sr., died in 1887, aged 85 years.

1833

BRIGGS

James Alfred Briggs was a young lawyer aged 22 from Claremont, N. Y., who tried his fortune in the village of Cleveland and—won out. He was the son of Rufus and Nancy Hayes Briggs of Cheshire, Mass., who removed to New York State before his birth.

In 1834, Van Rensselaer Humphrey of Hudson, O., entered into a law partnership with Mr. Briggs. Humphrey was much the older, and more experienced. He is described as broad-shouldered, ruffle-shirted, and as "Judge" Humphrey "ponderous and imposing." The office of the firm was over C. L. Camp's store on Superior street.

Mr. Briggs lived in the city 24 years. He was a valuable citizen, and was usually found on the right side of any public movement. He was an enthusiastic temperance worker. He stood shoulder to shoulder with Charles Bradburn in his successful efforts to establish the Cleveland high school system. He was the first attorney of the C. C. & I. railroad.

Mr. Briggs married Margaret Bayard, dau. of George A. Bayard. The ceremony took place in Pittsburgh in 1842. She died and he married 2nd Catherine Van Vechten. Both wives were of old, New York State families.

James A. Briggs died in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he had removed in 1857.

1833

BARNES

William Barnes and his wife Elizabeth Giles Barnes came to Cleveland from England about 1833.

Mr. Barnes was a carpenter and worked in and about the city many years. He died of cholera in 1849 at the early age of 37 years.

The home of the Barnes family was a log-house on Lake street between Bond and Erie, now East 6th and 9th. There were four children, but only one has been secured.

William M. Barnes, m. Henrietta Fell.

1833

BRECK

In the early summer of 1837 a young man from Rochester, N. Y., bound for Huron, O., with a stock of dry-goods, and accompanied by his sister, landed from a steamer near the mouth of the Cuyahoga river.

Before reaching Cleveland, the weather became very stormy, and as he intended resuming the journey by water, and his sister had been sea-sick on the trip from Buffalo, he concluded to leave her here in care of

some good women for a couple of weeks, or until convenient to come back for her.

Just how he came in touch with the right person has not been handed down, but she was found, and that woman's loving kindness and tender sympathy with the homesick girl who had never before spent a night away from her mother was gratefully appreciated and never forgotten.

Many years afterward, the maiden now a middle-aged woman and with grown children of her own, asked her daughter to accompany her to the Erie street cemetery, and to help her to find the grave of the dear woman who had once befriended her.

It was located near the Erie street entrance and on the right side of the main drive. An old-fashioned marble headstone marked the spot. It read:

"ANGELINE

wife of Rev. Joseph H. Breck. Died May 24, 1838."

Alice Angeline Breck was the daughter of Ralph Snow, a merchant and druggist of Northampton, Mass. She married the Rev. Joseph Hunt Breck in 1830, and accompanied him back to the Western Reserve where he had been living the past seven years in Brecksville as a missionary. He did not return there after his marriage, but took his bride to a home on Superior street, No. 103, and just east of Webb C. Ball's former jewelry store. J. F. Ryder occupied the spot many years with his photograph gallery and store.

Mrs. Breck, at the time, had two brothers living in Brooklyn, N. Y., Lorenzo and George Snow, and the son of one of these men became a well-known civil engineer of New York City. Mrs. Breck was cordially welcomed by the best element of the little village, not only through respect for her husband's calling, but because of her own fine personality, and she soon won the intimate friendship of Mrs. Dr. Long and other women most admired and respected in the community. Unfortunately, her life in Cleveland was brief. She died at the birth of her third child.

Rev. Joseph Hunt Breck was the son of Joseph Hunt Breck, Sr., and Abigail-Kingsley-Breck, and it was through his grandmother Rachel Hunt that father and son acquired their middle name.

The first New England ancestor of the family, Edward Breck, emigrated to this country with Richard Mather, and became a freeman of Dorchester, Mass., in 1635, but for some generations that branch of the family had been living in Northampton, where Rev. Joseph H. Breck was born. He was educated at Yale, and afterward graduated from a theological seminary. Perhaps this long course of study was responsible for his delicate health which compelled him to partially relinquish the ministry, and while living in Cleveland, he made use of his thorough classical education in fitting young men for college.

The fathers of several business men of the city were thus prepared by him for a collegiate life.

Mrs. Harriet Brooks Breck, the widow of his son, possesses a large photograph of him taken in his old age, and it is most striking in its expression of gentleness and goodness, and one can easily create from

it an image of an old-fashioned gentleman and scholar. He lived with his only son, Hon. Joseph Breck, or occupied the same house for twenty-two years, and all that time he was unfailing in his kindness and consideration towards his son's wife. She speaks of him in terms of tenderest gratitude and respect.

Rev. Joseph and Angeline Breck had two children that reached maturity:

Hon. Joseph Breck, born 1831; married Harriet Brooks.

Angeline Snow Breck, born May 21, 1838; married C. B. Denio, who removed to Galen, Ill., and later to Vallejo, Cal.

Five years after the death of his wife, the Rev. Joseph H. Breck moved to a farm on the Brecksville road, and while his motherless children were yet young he met Miss Diantha Chamberlain, a maiden lady who was a school-teacher in Twinsburg, and they were married. She outlived Mr. Breck nine years, and died at an advanced age at the residence of his son with whom she had made her home for thirty-one years. She left no children.

Hon. Joseph Breck lived a long life in or near Cleveland, and died in 1907, honored and respected. He married the daughter of Hezkiah Brooks, a pioneer of Carlisle, Lorain Co. She was a pupil of Miss Linda Guilford, and taught school in Cleveland before her marriage. Her grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier and on the staff of Gen. Washington.

The children of Hon. Joseph and Harriet Breck:

George Dwight Breck, m. Minnie Schultz.

Theodore Brooks Breck, m. Martha Spencer.

William Merriman Breck, unmarried.

Mary Louise Breck, m. George Begg. Resident of Detroit.

After the death of Mrs. Angeline Snow Breck, the aged and widowed mother of Rev. Joseph Breck came on to Cleveland from Northampton to look after his home and children. Besides this son she had a daughter Rachel married to Rev. George Hooker, an eminent divine of Massachusetts, and another daughter Fanny married to a Mr. Eastman.

In many ways this mother was a remarkable woman. She possessed much musical talent, and as Abigail Kingsley, and as a very young girl she led the choir of a Northampton church.

She died in 1847, aged 79 years.

NOTT

Sergeant John Nott, of Weathersfield, Conn., 1681, was the American ancestor of the pioneer family of that name who came to this city in 1833. The Notts intermarried with the Dimmock family of Connecticut, and one son in every following generation had "D" for a middle initial. The Notts possess a family Bible over two hundred years old. It is bound in calfskin as thick as sole-leather.

William D. Nott was twenty-three years old when, in 1811, he married Laura Belden of Chatham, Conn.; and he was about forty-five years old and had a family of children when he removed to Cleveland. The Notts were very desirable citizens. Their useful occupation of manufacturing pumps, vessel-spars, etc., was a lucrative one for themselves and most valuable to the community in which they had come to live. Their shop was on Merwin street and their residence at 35 Water street.

William Nott died in 1858 and, with his wife Laura Belden Nott, and several of his children, is buried in Erie street cemetery. Mrs. Nott died several years before her husband. She was a sister of Capt. Clifford Belden and an aunt of William Hart, the pioneer furniture-dealer.

Children of William D. Nott and Laura Belden Nott:

Mary E. Nott, b. 1812; m. Nathaniel Taylor, of Willoughby, O.

William Dimmock Nott, b. 1814; m. Emily Hurd; 2nd, Emily Doane. He was a merchant and lived on Euclid Ave. on the site of Halle Brothers' store. He was instantly killed in 1859 by falling down the cellar-stairs of his home.

Henry Nott, b. 1817; m. Mary Farr of Euclid, O. In 1856 he was living at 46 Perry street.

Horace Nott, b. 1817; twin-brother of above; was in business with him continuously. He lived at 50 Wood street; m. Harriet L. Smith of Rockhill, Conn.

Laura Nott, b. 1819; m. Mr. Earl of Covington, Ky. They conducted a seminary there.

Abram Luther Nott, b. 1822; m. Elisabeth Slater.

Chauncy Clifford Nott, b. 1824; m. Mary Ann Ross, daughter of Joshua Ross, Jr. They had one child, George C. Nott, a resident of the city.

The wife of Horace Nott was one of three sisters, Sherrill, Harriet, and Ada Smith, noted for their intelligence and beauty. They were the daughters of John and Melinda Farr Smith, of Jefferson County, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Nott had three children:

Belle Hastings Nott, b. 1848; m. Benjamin L. Wareing; 2nd, James Warham Whitney. Lives in New Rochelle, N. Y.

Franklin D. Nott, m. Elisabeth Curtis.

Jennie Sherrill Nott, m. John Knox Brown, of Buffalo, N. Y.

KENDALL

An interesting and charming family were the Kendalls, three generations of whom lived in Cleveland, covering a period of half a century.

The Kendall men, father, son, and grandson, were unusually fine-looking, and of cultured, dignified bearing. They were in the dry-goods business, and their store was first on the north side of Superior street below Seneca, now West 3rd, then removed above Seneca on the same side, and finally into the new Case Block, the site of the present post-office.

The pioneer of any new movement risks much, seldom benefits by it, and often comes to grief. The experiment of the Kendalls in locating their business above the Public Square proved a failure. It was many years later before local trade established a footing on Euclid ave. and East Superior street, and by that time the once popular store of Kendall & Son was unknown to the many, and recalled only to the few.

Lyman Kendall, Sr., came to Cleveland in September, 1833, in middle life, 49 years of age. He was the son of Joseph and Hannah Smith Kendall, and was born in Ashford, Conn. In 1810 he married, and in the same year opened a general merchandise store in Greenfield, Mass., which proved very successful. After a 20 years' residence in that town, he sold out and conducted a banking business for three years in Homer, N. Y. Attracted by the glowing accounts of Cleveland's beautiful location and rapid growth, Mr. Kendall removed with his family to this town, and, returning to the occupation with which he was most familiar, opened a dry-goods store. The family residence was 44 Euclid ave., the site of which is now covered by the Kendall Building.

Lyman Kendall, Sr., died in 1847, and was buried in old Erie street cemetery. His wife's maiden name was Martha Clay Goodhue, of Putney, Vt. At the time of her marriage to Mr. Kendall she was 20 years of age, and 43 years old when she removed to Cleveland.

Her parents were Dr. Joseph and Martha Clay Goodhue, and her American ancestor was living in Ipswich, Mass., in 1639. Dr. Joseph Goodhue was a surgeon in the U. S. Army for 21 years. He died in Deerfield, Mass. Mrs. Lyman Kendall, Sr., was a woman of unusually strong character, and of fine intellect. She was a valuable member of Old Trinity, and zealous in all good and charitable work. After her husband's death in 1847, she went to live with her son George Kendall in Grand Rapids, Mich. She was greatly beloved by the people of that town, and always addressed or spoken of as "Madam Kendall." Her death occurred in 1874, and her remains were brought to Cleveland and placed beside those of her husband.

The year following the arrival of the family in Cleveland, an epidemic of cholera broke out in the town, and among the victims was the 15-year-old son, James Kendall. *The Cleveland Herald* of August, 1834, contained the following tribute:

"Seldom has the visitation of this dreadful scourge been more mournful an affliction than in its sudden destruction of this most interesting youth, known and admired in this community for wisdom and virtues far surpassing his years."

KENDALL

Children of Lyman and Martha Goodhue Kendall:

Lyman Kendall, Jr., b. 1811; d. aged 30.
George Kendall, b. 1813; m. Esther Tallman.
Henry Dwight Kendall, b. 1815; m. Marcia D. Havens of Hamilton, N. Y.
James Kendall, d. aged 15 years.
Charles Kendall, b. 1825; m. Sarah K. Butts.
John Kendall, b. 1825; m. Aurena Whipple. The latter were twins.

After the death of Lyman Kendall, Sr., his son Dr. Henry Dwight Kendall, who, meanwhile, had studied medicine, and was a well-established physician, felt obliged to relinquish his practice and assume charge of his father's store and business.

Dr. Henry D. Kendall later took into partnership his son Lyman H. Kendall, and the firm was afterward known as "H. D. Kendall & Son." Finally, Dr. H. D. Kendall sold out his interests and removed to Grand Rapids, Mich. He died at Guaymas, Mexico, in 1891. *Crumb, Baslington, & Kendall* continued the business for a time, then established a bank.

George Kendall, the second son of Lyman Kendall, Sr., lived in Cleveland but a year or two, and then embarked in the dry-goods trade in Kalamazoo, and later in Grand Rapids, Mich., where he lived until his death in 1890. Eventually, his four younger brothers followed him to the latter place. All of them at first were dry-goods merchants, later, became interested in real-estate, and in banking and brokering.

The children of George and Esther Tallman Kendall were:

Martha Goodhue Kendall, b. 1844.
George Tallman Kendall, b. 1846; d. 1877.
Mary Kendall, b. 1848.
Esther Kendall, b. 1856; d. 1897.

Children of Dr. Henry and Marcia Havens Kendall:

Lyman H. Kendall, b. 1840; m. Miss Clara Mix; she died 1864.
Henry Kendall, b. 1842.
George Kendall, b. 1844; d. 1866.
Joseph G. Kendall, b. 1849.

The children of Charles and Sarah Butts Kendall:

Charles J. Kendall, b. 1848.
Sarah, Harriet, and *Josephine Kendall.*

The children of John and Aurora Whipple Kendall were:

John, Julia, and *Anna Kendall.*

Dr. Henry D. Kendall, his wife Marcia Havens Kendall, and Clara Mix Kendall are buried in Erie street cemetery.

1833

KELLOGG

Pliny Kellogg, born in Hanover, N. H., in 1876, was the son of Enos Kellogg. In 1809 he married Wealthy Smith, daughter of Benjamin and Maria Smith.

Pliny Kellogg was a shoemaker. He came with his wife and children to Cleveland in 1833, but remained in the city but a few years, removing to Chagrin Falls some time before 1845. While living here, the family resided at 81 Bank street where Mr. Kellogg kept a large boarding-house.

The children of Pliny and Wealthy Smith Kellogg:

Leonora Kellogg, b. 1810; m. Harmon Burrows.

Lydia Kellogg, b. 1812; m. Jarius Ruggles.

Walter Kellogg, 1814, he left Cleveland very young for New Orleans and never heard from afterward.

Stephen Kellogg, b. 1816; m. Abigail Pierce.

Lucy Kellogg, b. 1820; m. Anson Welcon Gaylord.

Mrs. Wealthy Kellogg died in 1858, and her husband ten years later.

1833

KEEP

Rev. John Keep had charge of the old stone church through the year of 1833. He was born in Longmeadow 1781, and was the son of Samuel Keep. He was a Yale graduate of the class of 1802.

While studying for the ministry in Goshen, Conn., he boarded at the residence of Judge Nathan Hale, and there met Lydia Hale, the oldest daughter and domestic mainstay of the family, her mother being an invalid. John Keep was attracted by her lovely spirit, pretty ways, and practical accomplishments. He frequently offered her a helping hand when she was occupied in duties that would allow it, and soon a romance developed. They were married in 1808.

Rev. Keep's first charge was in Blanford, Mass., where his only child was born. After the close of his work in the Old Stone Church, which belonged to the Presbyterian society, he organized the First Congregational church on the West Side. It stood on the corner of Detroit and State street for long years. A police-station now occupies the site. He was pastor of that church for two years, and then became interested in Oberlin College and spent his time in soliciting and raising money for that institution. He visited England, making eloquent pleas for the education and elevation of the black man. He made Oberlin his permanent home, and died there in 1870.

He was a man of lofty ideals and high vision. His services for Oberlin College when it was poor and struggling can never be fully realized.

Mrs. Lydia Keep was a helpmate in all her husband's efforts.

1833

CLARKE

Their only child:

Rev. Theodore J. Keep, b. 1809 in Blandford, Mass.; m. Mary Ann Thompson, dau. of Kisuyck and Eunice Gaylord Thompson, in 1841.

Children of Theodore and Mary Keep:

William J. Keep, b. 1842; m. Frances S. Henderson.
Mary E. Keep, b. 1849; m. George M. Clark.
Fanny M. Keep, b. 1856; m. Normand Pelton.
These children died young.

1833

CLARKE

One of the leading physicians of the town in the '30s was Dr. W. A. Clarke, who was a partner of Dr. Erastus Cushing. In 1836 he was residing at 25 High street, with his office designated as "Cushing and Clarke," 48 Superior street. He also had a drug-store at 11 Superior street, and over this was the first location of *The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

High street was a short, pretty thoroughfare in those days, and several well-known families, at different times, resided there. Years ago, however, it retrograded into a mere passage-way, occupied by negroes of the lowest type. Dr. Welcome Arnold Clarke was born in Stonington, Conn., in 1791, and was the son of the Rev. Henry Clarke of Hopkinton, R. I. His mother was Catherine Pendleton Clarke of Westerly, R. I. Rev. and Mrs. Henry Clarke died in Brookfield, N. Y.

The Clarkes were welcomed as acquisitions to Cleveland's best society, and their four pretty, accomplished daughters were much admired and their company sought by the young men in town, but the house of Winslow won three times in the race. It is not unusual for two brothers to marry sisters, but the number rarely exceeds that.

Dr. Clarke died in 1848, aged eighty-two, and was buried in Erie street cemetery, probably in the Winslow vault.

Mrs. Clarke was a Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Nathan Brown, of Brookfield, N. Y. She was a graceful, slender lady, with alert carriage and very pleasant, friendly manners. She died a very old lady, outliving her husband nearly forty-two years. In all that period of widowhood she retained her own home, and after the death of her daughter, Mrs. Tracy, cared for and educated the latter's two motherless sons.

She lived for some time on Prospect street near Bolivar Road, but died on Euclid Ave. in a residence opposite that of her daughter, Mrs. R. K. Winslow.

The children of Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Clarke:

Mary Anne Clarke, b. 1816; m. Nathan C. Winslow.
Harriet Clarke, b. 1818; m. ——— Tracy.
Lucy Clarke, b. 1821; m. Rufus K. Winslow.
Helen Clarke, b. 1826; m. Hezekiah Winslow.

JOHNSON

Before the locks of the Sault Ste. Marie were built, the Cleveland firm of Johnson and Tisdale had their two new schooners, the "Swallow" and the "Julia Palmer," taken by land above the rapids and launched in the waters of Lake Superior. It was accomplished by means of greased skids, and its success created much comment all over the country.

The senior member of the firm, Seth W. Johnson, was a familiar figure on the streets of Cleveland for nearly 75 years. He was a pioneer ship-builder who was 95 years old at his death, 1907, and but for an accident in which he was injured, he might have lived to the 100 years, which event he assured his friends, he intended to celebrate. In his extreme old age he was still a fine-looking, alert man, whose snow-white hair and beard only served to make his keen eyes still brighter.

Mr. Johnson was a genuine Yankee, possessing Connecticut enterprise and industry, and the seven years of his youth in which he served an apprenticeship to the ship-building trade developed an instinct for vessel-construction that eventually won him a competence.

Seth W. Johnson was born in Middle Haddam, Conn., in 1811. He came to Cleveland about 1833, and soon after started a drydock for vessel-repairing which developed into the building of new ones. The steamers Constellation and Robert Fulton were the first of these. It was in 1844 that he took into partnership Mr. Erastus Tisdale, and for 19 years thereafter turned out some of the finest craft ever constructed for fresh water, besides furnishing many steamers for the English coast-trade.

In 1840 Mr. Johnson married Miss Sophia Norton.

The family lived for some years in a fine brick residence on Washington street, corner of Pearl, now West 25th, West side, and afterward lived on Prospect Ave. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had many close friends and attached neighbors during that time, who rejoiced with them in their prosperity, and grieved when sorrow touched them.

There were two sons in the family. They were Calvert Henry, and Malcolm S. Johnson, handsome, interesting boys in their childhood and young manhood. They were in partnership in the tea-trade for a time. Calvert Johnson met with a sudden and tragic death in Chicago in 1871. He was 28 years old and unmarried.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had a little daughter, Belinda Norton Johnson, who died young and the family mourned the rest of their lives.

Capt. Malcom S. Johnson, b. 1846, m. Amanda Root Ruffner. Mrs. Amanda Johnson died in 1886, aged 35 years.

Capt. Malcom S. Johnson passed away in 1909, and his mother, the last remaining member of the family, soon followed him.

The Johnson burial-lot is on Garfield drive in Lake View cemetery.

CLARK

In 1833 two brothers started a small dry-goods store on Superior street just below Bank. Soon after Samuel Raymond was taken into partnership, and later the firm became Clark & Morgan. The young merchants were Henry White Clark, aged twenty-six, and Mervin Clark, twenty-one years old. They were from New Britain, Conn., and the sons of Ornan and Lucy White Clark.

Six years later Marvin married Caroline Guptil who was born in Cleveland, 1822, and was the daughter of those very early pioneers John H. and Lucy White Guptil. Her mother was one of the party of fourteen who came all the way from Vermont in an open flat-boat. Caroline Guptil Clark lived but eight years after her marriage.

Evidently Mervin Clark was not satisfied with the financial outlook for his line of business, perhaps the panic of 1837 may have influenced his decision, for he left Cleveland for Milwaukee in the early '40s. His wife died there and then he removed to Rensselaer, Ind. He died while on a visit to his sister in New Britain, Conn., at the age of forty-two years. His four children, born in Cleveland, were:

Almira Clark, m. George S. Britain.

M. Julius Gay, a noted genealogist, b. in 1834, son of Fisher and Lucy (Thomson) Gay.

Mervin Clark, a young soldier of the civil war, who lost his life at the battle of Franklin, and was buried on the field. He had served in the famous 7th Ohio Reg. and in the 183rd, lieutenant-colonel of the latter, and was but twenty-one years of age at the time of his death.

Oliver Stanley Clark, lives in Watertown, Wis.

Mervin Clark, Sr., married (2) Miss Mary J. Thorp, and had two more children, *Lucy* and *Henry Clark.*

Henry White Clark, brother of Mervin Clark, Sr., remained in the city the rest of his life and became very prosperous. He married Emily Rowena Stanley, b. 1810, the dau. of Cyrus and Abigail Lee Stanley.

The family lived for a time on the Public Square, west of the Old Stone church, and later at 23 Euclid Ave., the site of the Stanley Block. They had no children of their own, but informally adopted several of their nephews and nieces, caring for and educating them. "Their roof was never too narrow to shelter those dear to them, and they never wearied in giving to others." One who was of that beautiful household says, "Henry W. Clark was one of the kindest-hearted men I have ever known, and his wife and he were of one mind and one impulse when it was a question of giving and doing."

Mr. Clark became interested in mining and lost heavily and was unable to provide for his numerous proteges as he had hoped and expected. His business had taken him often to Dubuque, Iowa, and in 1869 Mrs. Cark died there. She was the granddaughter of Col. Gad Stanley, a Revolutionary officer of 1776, whose wife, Mary Judd, was of the bluest blood of the colony. Mr. Clark outlived his wife only three years.

Mrs. Clark's widowed mother, Abigail Lee Stanley, lived in Cleveland a number of years, residing with Mrs. Clark. She died in 1867 aged 80.

1833

HEWITT

Mrs. Clark's sister, Harriet A. Stanley, was a lovely character. She never married but gave her long life to the care of nephews and nieces. While very aged she and a brother lived on Vienna street, and both died there.

Mr. Cyrus T. Stanley of East Cleveland is the only representative of this family remaining in the city.

1833

HEWITT

When Miss Sarah B. Hitchcock, daughter of Judge Silas and Polly Bradley Hitchcock, started from Cheshire, Conn., to visit her sister Mrs. John A. Foote in Cleveland, no one could foresee that then and there Cheshire had lost one of its dearest young girl residents; one who had been born and spent her 21 years of life in that old New England town.

For, during her stay in Cleveland, she met Morgan Lewis Hewitt, a physician and surgeon 26 years of age, who had arrived here from Plattsburg, N. Y., some time previous, and they were married in 1836.

Dr. Hewitt combined a strong personality with charming manners, and as a physician was far in advance of his day, advocating and practising methods since adopted by the medical profession.

The couple began housekeeping at 74 Bank street. Subsequently, Isaac L. Hewitt, a brother, came on from Plattsburg, and began a business career in the city. He invested in vessel property, and later became interested in the iron ore trade. This led to the removal of Dr. Hewitt in 1857 to Marquette, Mich., of which he became a founder and promoter.

During the 21 years of their residence in Cleveland, Dr. and Mrs. Hewitt were respected and loved by many people, especially by those affiliated with the Old Stone Church, of which Mr. Hewitt became an officer and deacon.

Their removal to Marquette was attended by some sacrifice, as that place was then a wilderness, and at that time deemed as far away and inaccessible as Dakota is in this day of railroad communication. Dr. ment of Marquette. Both he and his wife died there many years ago.

Children of Morgan and Sarah Hewitt:

Ellen S. Hewitt, m. Hon. Peter White.

Mary L. Hewitt, m. Henry Mather of Middleton, Conn.

Both sisters spent their married lives in Marquette. The former died some years later, leaving an only daughter, Mrs. Shirer, who divides her time between Washington, D. C., and Marquette. Mrs. Mary L. Mather still resides here.

1833

HULBURT

Isaac L. Hewitt, the brother of Dr. Hewitt, married a Miss Lake of Cleveland, whose father, Alanson Lake, was in the confectionery business at that time. Mr. Isaac L. Hewitt removed to Lugonia, California.

Morgan Lewis, the Christian name of Dr. Hewitt, was a favorite one in early days of the past century. It was bourn by a famous resident of New York state who was an American general and a jurist.

1833

HULBURT

Hinman B. Hulburt was 18 years of age when he came to Cleveland in 1833 and began the study of law in his brother's office. It took him three years to prepare for his examination and admission to the bar. Meanwhile he was a member of his brother's household.

For some reason he hit upon Massillon, O., as a promising field for a newly-fledged lawyer, or, perhaps there was something else than the law in view when he packed his small hairtrunk with his limited wardrobe and his law library, two volumes, and spent part of his whole capital, $3.25, for a ticket to that town.

Massillon was having a boom in those days, and several Cleveland men were interested in her future.

H. B. Hurlburt entered a bank there and soon developed a talent for money-making. Everything he touched commercially proved a success, and in 1852 he returned to Cleveland a rich man, for that day. From that time on he was connected largely with banking interests and with railroads, and became one of the leading capitalists of the city. He died in 1889 worth a half-million dollars.

As soon as established in Massillon sufficiently to warrant such an undertaking, which was only a matter of a few months, he returned to Cleveland for his promised bride, and a quiet wedding took place on Pearl street, West Side, that was fraught with the happiness of a lifetime.

Mrs. Jane Elisabeth Hurlburt was the daughter of Samuel and Fanny Eells Johnson who had formerly resided near Utica, N. Y., and had been in Ohio City, West Side, about three years. Mr. Johnson was a carpenter and joiner. His wife was a member of an old New England family.

Upon Mr. Hurlburt's return from Massillon, he purchased a home on Superior street beyond the Public Square where the family remained for two years. Then a mansion was built on Euclid Ave. which was occupied for 56 years.

For over half a century Mrs. Hurlburt was identified with the social life of the city. She was interested, also, in charitable work and long a trustee of the Lakeside Hospital. She possessed a forcible personality, and a strong will-power.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Hurlburt were connoisseurs in art, and their

home was filled with rare pictures and valuable bri-a-brac collected from many parts of the world.

These with half of their great fortune was left to the city to found a gallery of art. At the time of Mr. Hurlburt's death in 1889, twenty-three years ago, and so far, no steps have been taken that insure the building of such a gallery for years yet to come.

Mrs. Hurlburt survived her husband until 1910 when she died at the advanced age of 91 years.

A monument in Lake View cemetery marks their resting-place.

1833

HANDERSON

"Handerson & Punderson" was a well-known firm of druggists doing business at 75 Superior street. The members of it were Lewis Handerson and Ebenezer Punderson, brothers-in-law. The latter never married.

Lewis Handerson was the son of Ira and Elisabeth Happ Handerson of Claverack, N. Y., who came west in the early '30s and settled in Orange township. Lewis married Prudence Punderson, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Capron Punderson of Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. He had no children, but the tragic death of his brother Thomas Handerson while bathing in the Chagrin river, leaving a family of six children, gave into his care a nephew and niece whom he adopted and fathered the rest of his life. The children were Dr. Henry E. Handerson, still a practitioner of this city, and Harriet Frances Handerson. The latter is the only surviving charter member of Grace Episcopal church, and in many ways is a remarkable woman.

Although born in 1834, she would easily pass for fifty years of age. Her personality is unusual, her days full of her home, her beloved church, her friends of a lifetime. Always the last person to look out for has been herself, and she is "Aunt Harriet" to many young people not of kin.

The Lewis Handersons lived for some years at 68 Seneca street next to the City Hotel, and then moved to Broadway near the site now occupied by the Friendly Inn. That property was originally the Walworth farm, and along in the '30s was allotted, and soon the Broadway frontage was sold to prominent citizens who built homes along the street. It was considered a desirable neighborhood, the only drawback, it was so far from town! By standing at the east end of the old Market house and looking south-east one can see close at hand the sites of these homes, and realize the change years have made in a Clevelander's idea of a convenient location.

These Broadway homes usually stood in the center of large lawns and gardens. Dr. Strickland lived in the nearest one, his wife having been a Walworth and one of the heirs of the property. The Handerson

and Inglehart homes were east of the Stricklands, and adjoined each other.

Mrs. Handerson was a large, fleshy woman, who good-naturedly parried any allusions to her size. She was however, very light-footed and a graceful dancer. Once when invited by a gentleman to be his partner in a quadrille, she astonished him greatly by promptly accepting, and had asked her in a spirit of fun, expecting his request to be declined.

Besides Ebenezer Punderson, her husband's partner, she had another brother, the Rev. Epriam Punderson, an Episcopalian clergyman. He married Esther Moody, an accomplished lady who was his helpmeet in every sense of that word. Her sister Caroline Moody married Charles Preston, a well-known banker and business man of Norwalk, Ohio.

The Rev. Punderson had charge of churches in Sandusky, Bellevue, Norwalk, Lyme, and other towns. He kept a classical school for boys on Champlain street in this city, which was popular and successful. But it burned down, and other misfortunes following saddened his declining years.

The Handersons and Pundersons rest in Woodland cemetery.

Dr. Seth Smith Handerson, an uncle of Lewis, also lived in Cleveland. He practised medicine, and was at one time the city's sheriff. He was married twice. His first wife, an eastern lady, left him a son, Zebina. His second wife was Miss Sarah Hart, from near Albany, N. Y., and they had three children:

Dr. Charles Handerson, d. in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mary Handerson, m. Philetus Bosworth, and died in Tennessee.

Nancy Handerson, who married Huron Beebe, one of Cleveland's early sheriffs. They died in Racine, Wis.

1833

HUNTINGTON

George Cabot Huntington was one of the earliest crockery merchants of the town. He carried on a wholesale and retail business at No. 5 Superior street. In his advertisements, he called attention to his sign of a big pitcher, as a guide to customers.

He was the son of Erastus Huntington of Norwich, Conn., and about the year 1833 when 26 years of age, came to Cleveland. At the same time he was married to Miss Angeline Porter, daughter of Asahel Porter of Waterbury, Conn. She had two children, and died at the birth of the second one, and was laid away in Erie street cemetery. Both children died in infancy, some time in the '60s all were removed to a Kelley Island cemetery.

In 1837 Mr. Huntington married secondly, Emmeline Kelley, daughter of Datus Kelley of Kelley's Island. She lived to be 80 years of age, dying on Christmas day, 1909, in Denver, Colorado. Two years after his

second marriage, and following the disastrous panic of 1837, Mr. Huntington removed to Kelley's Island where he remained until 1870, when he took up his residence in New York City, and died 6 years later in Wallace, Kan., and was buried on Kelley's Island.

The children:

Erastus Huntington, a merchant of Kelley's Island until 1895, when he removed to Cleveland, and died here in 1907.

Simon Huntington, died in 1863 from wounds received in the battle of Stony River.

Daniel K. Huntington, now living in North Olmstead, Ohio, and engaged in fruit-growing.

Joseph A. Huntington, lives in Denver, and engaged in the real-estate business.

1833

GRAY

Two years previous to the Ohio boom of 1835, four brothers living on a farm in Madrid, St. Lawrence county, New York, had a heart-to-heart discussion over ways and means. They were Ransom, Admiral Nelson, Ami Nicholas, and Joseph W. Gray.

The paternal farm was unproductive. Its stony, worn-out soil gave meagre returns for all the labor expended upon it. Had scientific farming been known at that time, the land could have been reclaimed, and perhaps Cleveland would never have made the acquaintance of a family that became such a factor in the political life of the city.

Said Admiral N. Gray to his younger brother: "I am sick of all this! Let us get out from under it. Suppose we break away and start anew in that town in Ohio folks are talking so much about."

"What could we do there?" asked his brother.

"We'll find something. You can teach school, and I, at least, can chop wood."

And A. N. Gray did that very thing for the first weeks of his life in Ohio. He brought his young wife, Roxanna Whitney Gray, and their two children to Cleveland, and from here to Parma, selected a spot that suited him, cut down some trees, hewed them into logs, and built a small log-cabin as a temporary home. While this was being done, the nearest neighbor, several miles distant, sheltered the family.

When the cabin was completed, and everything made comfortable within, Mr. Gray returned to Cleveland to seek employment. He was something of a carpenter as well as a farmer, and succeeded in securing work at this trade.

Every Saturday night he walked ten miles to Parma, and returned Monday morning in order to be with his family over the Sabbath. Meanwhile, his brave wife was piling and burning brush, doing everything her strength would admit in clearing up the farm.

For two years a building boom was on in Cleveland, and Mr. Gray secured contracts to erect houses and stores. This soon enabled him to bring his family into town, and thereafter when he visited his farm, it was no longer reached on "Shank's mare."

In 1838, his youngest brother, Joseph W. Gray, came on from Madrid, taught in the old Academy on St. Clair street for a year or two, and in 1842 the brothers bought the *Cleveland Commercial Advertiser.* To A. N. Gray was due the change of name that soon occurred.

"I do not like the name of this paper," remarked Joseph. "Neither do I," replied his brother. They agreed to each have in mind one that would be more satisfactory. A. N. Gray hit upon

"PLAIN DEALER."

"The very thing!" exclaimed Joseph Gray, and from that day, 72 years ago, to this one, "Plain Dealer" it has been.

Admiral N. Gray had other business interests than that of publisher. He became a receiver, cutter, and shipper of railroad iron. His identification with this commodity gave him among his associates the name "Iron Gray."

Mr. Gray bought a large lot on Garden street, now Central Ave., between Perry and Sterling avenues. The land ran back to Cedar Avenue. Mrs. Roxanna Gray was fond of flowers, and as there was plenty of room, she cultivated many varieties and in great profusion.

Admiral N. Gray died in 1852, aged 59 years. His wife survived him 36 years, being 88 years old at the time of her death. Mrs. Whitney, the mother of Mrs. Gray, made her home with her daughter for many years, dying at an advanced age. The family burial-lot was in Erie street cemetery.

The children of Admiral and Roxanna Gray:

Charlotte Gray, died unmarried aged 58.

Roman H. Gray, unmarried, major of a regiment in the civil war.

Helen Gray, m. John S. Stevenson; removed to Iowa.

Persia Gray, m. Joseph Bartlett, for many years city treasurer.

Arthur P. Gray, m. Ella Howe. He resides on La Grange street, city.

1833

CHILDS

An interesting story written by an American author has for its title, "The Revolt of Mother." It is a modern tale, but the pith of it is ancient lore. It can be found at intervals in all pioneer history. Cleveland hamlet and village possessed several intrepid wives and mothers whose firm stand in domestic crises saved the day for their families.

One such woman was Mrs. Herrick Childs, who in 1833, with her

three little ones, the youngest a babe of six months, accompanied her husband from Deerfield, Mass., to Cleveland. The family was en route for Chicago, but worn out with the long journey by canal-boat and stage-coach, and harassed by the continuous discomforts, and sometimes privation suffered by her babes, Mrs. Childs concluded to end it all at once, by refusing to proceed another step. The ultimatum to Cleveland was far-reaching in its results. It gave to it a family name that for 80 years has been as familiar locally as that of the city itself. Mrs. Childs was Selina Buckingham, daughter of Nathan and Selina Lewis Buckingham, and a direct descendant of Thomas Buckingham of Milford, Conn., 1627.

Herrick Childs was 30 years of age when he came to Cleveland, and had been married four years. He was the son of David Wright Childs of Conway, Mass. His name appears in the first little directory of the city, and his residence was 44 Huron street, a beautiful street in early days, and lined with big maple trees. Later the Childs family moved to Euclid avenue. The homestead there was recently torn down and the site is now occupied by the western addition to Halle Brothers Company store.

The sons of the family were all active, enterprising business men of the city, whose names when connected with any measure of finance or of public affairs ensured its value and stability. Oscar A. Childs, the oldest of the brothers, had many business interests other than that of the big wholesale house that bore his name. He was one of the promoters of the Northern Ohio Fair, a director of the Mercantile Bank, and a founder of the Union Club of which he was the president at the time of his death, Sept., 1881.

Always interested in the growth of the city which had been his home from infancy, he was prompt to co-operate in every movement toward its advancement, and liberally donated to all its leading charities. The beautiful home in which he lived and died stood in the center of a spacious lot on the south-east corner of Prospect and Perry streets. The Y. M. C. A. building, recently erected, now completely covers the lot. Mr. Childs' widow and daughters reside on East 63rd street near Euclid avenue.

Edwin D. Childs was treasurer of the Kilby Manufacturing Company. He died at the age of 74, respected and loved by all who knew him. His home was on Euclid avenue, near 76th st., where his widow still resides.

Henry Buckingham Childs, head of the wholesale shoe firm of Childs, Groff & Co., died in 1898 in middle age. He was a prominent member of Trinity church for many years. His family reside at 3206 Prospect street.

Charles Childs, the only surviving brother, resides in New York City, where he is connected with the Standard Oil Co.

The children of Herrick and Selina B. Childs:

Euphema Childs, born in Deerfield, Mass., 1830; m. William Standard of Cleveland.

William Childs, born in Deerfield, Mass.; died in early manhood.

Oscar A. Childs, born 1833; married

1st, Martha Searle; 2nd, Mary Edwards, daughter of Elisha and Eunice Lombard Edwards, and sister of the late Col. William R. Edwards.

Charles Childs, born in Cleveland; m. Laura Glessner, of Mansfield, Ohio.

George Childs, died in youth.

Edwin D. Childs, b. 1839; m. Lucy Chamberlain, dau. of Philo and Emily Pelton Chamberlain.

Henry B. Childs, b. 1842; m. Carrie M. Iddings.

Martha Buckingham Childs, m. John H. Johnston, of Lima, Peru, S. A., a civil engineer and mining expert. Mrs. Johnston is yet living.

1833

CLARK

In the *Cleveland Herald* of 1834 appeared the following marriage notice: "At Colchester, Conn., October 11, by Dr. Lyman Strong, D. D., James F. Clark, of the house of Potter, Clark & Murphey, to Miss Eliza A. Murphey, daughter of Capt. John Murphey of the latter place."

James Freeman Clark came the previous year from Albany, where he had been working for Rawdon, Wright & Co., engravers. Out of this firm grew eventually the American Bank Note Company.

Mr. Clark was twenty-four years old when he reached the city. His parents were Cyrus and Annie Trumbull Clark, of Cooperstown, N. Y. His mother was a niece of Governor Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, the "Brother Jonathan" of American history.

Mr. Clark was a singularly refined, dignified man. His face was more that of a scholar than a merchant, and his later years were spent in his library and in the companionship of his books.

After selling his hardware interests he became closely identified with the railroads that made Cleveland a terminus, and also was associated with local banks and dealt in real-estate, all of which made him a very wealthy man. He is said to have been upright, straightforward, with his word always as good as his bond.

When but 27 years of age he became an elder in the Old Stone Church, an office he filled for many long years.

The family lived at first on the Public Square. The house adjoined that of C. M. Giddings and faced the south. Afterward a home was built on Euclid Ave. Here Mr. and Mrs. Clark died.

They had no children of their own, but took into their hearts two little sisters, one of whom in turn made the last years of the aged couple fragrant with filial love and tenderness.

The following is all the writer can find of Mr. Clark's partner in the hardware business:

"At Basking Ridge, N. J., on the 29th ult.,—August, 1855—Mr. Samuel H. Potter of the firm of Potter & Clark of this village, to Miss Emily Van Deren of the former place." (*Cleveland Herald.*)

FOOTE

In 1833 the little community received a notable addition through the arrival of a distinguished couple from Cheshire, Conn. The husband was the son of a governor of Connecticut, the wife a daughter of an old Cheshire family, and they had been married six years. It may be certain that the first Sabbath Mr. and Mrs. John Alfred Foote walked into the Old Stone Church every member of the congregation assembled "took notice." Each and all had heard of the new arrivals and what an acquisition to the town and the church they would be; so there was much interest and innocent curiosity.

What they saw was a fine-looking man about 30 years of age, and a pretty, attractive young woman six years his junior, who met the attention they received with quiet ease, and, after the services were over, gracefully responded to the formal welcome of Rev. John Keep and to the introductions that followed.

Henceforth, for 22 years, Mrs. Frances Amelia Foote was not only a church member but a church worker. The first impression she made upon every one was that of a womanly woman, unusually well bred. She was kind and considerate in all her dealings with others whatever their station in life. Her father was Judge Silas Hitchcock of Cheshire, Conn. One of her sisters and a brother afterward located in Cleveland, and another sister died in Elyria, Ohio.

John A. Foote was the son of Gov. Samuel Foote. His mother was Eudosia Hull, daughter of Gen. Andrew Hull of Cheshire. Another son of Gov. Foote became an admiral of the navy, and still another one, Augustus, resided in Cleveland later, and both he and his wife died here. Their home was on Ontario street north of St. Clair.

The career of John A. Foote before he came to Cleveland, and his 68 years of life in our midst have been the theme of many a legal and historical sketch, so that nothing can be said concerning him that has not already been told, and in a more interesting and convincing way than is possible to the present writer. Cleveland was proud of his citizenship from the time he arrived until his death in 1891. And there was no municipal or state honor that could not have been his for the asking. A graduate of Yale, he practised law for six years in New Haven, Conn., and his first Cleveland partner was significant of his future—Judge Sherlock Andrews—who never would have associated himself with a man other than of the finest legal talent.

Mr. Foote stood for everything that was highest and best, irrespective of public opinion. His life-long efforts for temperance legislation at a time when the cause was not popular shows the temper and conscience of the man. The suffering attending unrestricted sale of liquor was a constant appeal to his sympathies and sense of justice. He died, however, before the day when a saloon could not be started in the heart of a fine residence district despite all protest, or under the shadow of college walls. At the organization of the Second Presbyterian Church, he became one of its elders.

The Foote family lived on St. Clair street below Bank for a number of years, and then followed many of their nearest neighbors to Woodland ave., that attractive thoroughfare of the '60s, whose pretty homes

and cultured residents have become almost legendary since the last of the old families fled before trade and other adverse conditions.

Mrs. Frances Foote died aged 46 years, and three years later Mr. Foote married Mary Shepler Hemperly, widow of A. D. Cutter, a prominent business man, and early merchant of the city.

The children of John A. and Frances Foote:

Samuel A. Foote, b. 1829; unmarried.

Laura C. Foote, b. 1831; m. Charles A. Ely of Elyria.

Mary Eudocia Foote, m. Morgan E. Maynard of Marquette, Mich.

Cornelia Foote, m. Gardiner Maynard, a cousin of above.

John A. Foote, Jr., m. Miss Belle Palmer, adopted daughter of Augustus Foote.

Andrew and *Frances Foote,* died in infancy.

There are no descendants of this family bearing the name now living in Cleveland. John A. Foote, Jr., and his family have been living abroad for many years. While in the city he had a large wholesale and retail crockery store.

Mrs. W. D. Rees, 3625 Euclid ave., is a daughter of Mrs. M. E. Maynard, and granddaughter of Hon. John A. Foote, Sr.

1833

GAYLORD

The name of Gaylord was a familiar one in Cleveland from the very early days when Capt. Allen Gaylord, his parents, and sisters came here from Connecticut.

In 1833, two brothers of the same name and distantly related, also came from Connecticut to become citizens of this town. They were Erastus F. and Henry L. Gaylord, sons of Nehemiah and Esther Stevens Gaylord of Torringford, Conn. Erastus had previously been a merchant of Cornwall, Conn., and was 38 years old when he came west. In 1832 he married Lucetta Cleveland, daughter of Gen. Erastus and Rebecca Berry Cleveland. She was born in Madison, N. Y., in 1801, and, therefore, was 32 the year she reached Cleveland.

Her father held a commission as Brigadier-General in the war of 1812, and was in command of Sackett's Harbor and Oswego at different times. In civil life he was a judge of common pleas court. Her grandfather, Lieut. Moses Cleveland, of Norwich, Conn., served in the Revolutionary army all through the eight years of that conflict. He was a cousin of Moses Cleveland, founder of this city.

Erastus F. Gaylord opened a grocery and drug-store at 30 Superior street with A. F. Strickland as partner, and afterward with his brother, Henry Gaylord.

In time the grocery department was eliminated, and "*Gaylord's Drug Store,*" as years passed, became a familiar landmark of the city. His son continued the business until his death in 1893, a period of 60 years.

The family lived on Seneca street the first three years of their residence. Mr. Gaylord then built a fine brick house on the north side of Prospect Ave., now replaced by the westerly 60 feet of the Colonial Hotel. In 1845 he purchased the Dr. David Long residence on Kinsman street, now Woodland Ave., a large stone house and 17½ acres of land running through to Garden street, now Central Ave.

Mrs. Gaylord was a woman who inherited in a marked degree the strong characteristics of her father, and the gentle Christian traits of her mother. She was a lover of reading and remarkably well informed in literary matters. Her hospitality was of the broadest type, and her house was never without one or more visitors. The products of the land were never sold, but were given with a lavish hand to the needy among the new immigrants settling in that part of the city. No one was ever sent away empty-handed or hungry, and if any one was known to be ill or suffering she was on hand to help and comfort. Her charming manner made her a most gracious hostess. The social gatherings in her beautiful home were frequent, and the callers on New Year's day according to the old custom, were many. Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary in 1873, and their 60th anniversary in 1883.

Mrs. Gaylord was a member of the 1st Presbyterian Church until the first year of the organization of the 2nd Presbyterian Church, when she transferred to it. When a branch of the Sunday School was founded in the Mayflower street school building, she had charge of the infant class, and many of the business men of today (1914) sat under her teaching.

Children of Erastus and Lucetta Cleveland Gaylord:

Sarah Berry Gaylord, m. Dr. John S. Newberry.

Henry Cleveland Gaylord, m. Catherine Hilliard.

Charles D. Gaylord, m. Josephine Scowden.

Harriet R. Gaylord, m. 1st, George C. Hammond; 2nd, Dr. C. G. Smith.

Henry C. Gaylord was a college graduate, a close student, and a skillful pharmacist. He was a member of the famous "Ark" and an intimate associate of many of the older business men of his age. He was 67 at the time of his death. His wife, Catherine Hilliard Gaylord, was a daughter of the pioneer merchant Richard Hilliard, and at her wedding in Trinity Church its chimes of bells were first rung for any occasion.

Mrs. Charles D. Gaylord was the daughter of Theodore and Rosetta Stuart Scowden. Her parents built a home on Willson Ave., now East 55th street, in an early day. It set back from the road and was surrounded by forest and fruit-trees. Lexington Ave. was begun through the garden on the south side of the house. The latter is now reached from Lexington Ave. and for many years was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord. The latter died in 1912.

1833

GARDNER

Alonzo Sherwin Gardner was born in Cleveland, the grandson of Amihaaz Sherwin, of the East End. In 1833 at the age of 24 years, he married Adeline Doan, 19 years of age. She was the only daughter of Seth and Lucy Clark Doan. She lost her mother at four years of age, and was raised by Joanna Wickham Doan, her father's second wife.

Alonzo S. Gardner had an enviable reputation. All his life he was considered a perfectly honest man, who could be trusted in all business affairs. He had a grocery store at 66 Superior street, but in the panic of 1837 closed it, and afterward opened again in the crockery business which he carried on for many years. Both he and his wife died in 1892.

Children of Alonzo and Adaline Doan Gardner:

Darwin Gardner, b. 1835; m. Lizzie Berry.
Virginia Gardner, b. 1839; m. 1st, Lorenzo Jackson; 2nd, George H. Kidney.
Orlando S. Gardner, b. 1840; m. Maria Bowers.
Hampton F. Gardner, b. 1841; died from wound in Civil War.

1833

GALLUP

Jabesh Gallup of Groton, Conn., came to Cleveland when he was about 36 years of age. It was in the early '30s. He was the son of Isaac and Anna Smith Gallup, and his wife was Lucy Meech, daughter of Gurdon and Lucy Swan Meech, also pioneers of the city, who came here about the same time.

Mr. and Mrs. Gallup were married in 1816, and brought a family of four or five young children with them to their new home, which, for a short time, was on Water street. Mrs. Gallup was a sister of Mrs. O. M. Burke, Mrs. Isham Morgan, Mrs. Calvin Baker, and Mrs. Henry Blair, and, like all the daughters of the Meech family, she was an excellent wife, mother, friend and neighbor, kind-hearted, and most pitiful when sorrow or distress appealed to her sympathy.

The children of Josiah and Lucy Gallup:

Lester Meech Gallup, b. 1824.
Lucy A. Gallup, m. Morris Pomeroy of Cleveland.
Mary, Elihu, and *Henry Gallup,* died in infancy.
Henrietta Gallup, b. 1838; m. Daniel G. Thompson.

In 1843, when the youngest child was five years of age, Mr. Gallup married 2nd, Louisa Avery. They had two children, *Avery* and *George Gallup.* The latter died at the age of 15.

Within a year or two of his arrival in the city, Mr. Gallup bought a farm on Broadway, west of Willson ave., now East 55th st., and established a flourishing nursery business for that period. He also planted a

large vineyard. The Gallup homestead on Broadway is still a landmark of that residence district, and the family name yet recalled with respect. Mrs. Louisa Avery Gallup died in 1873, and Mr. Gallup in 1879. The family were buried in Erie street cemetery.

1833

CHIDGEY

Early one morning in the year 1819, a small, slight woman and a lad about 12 years of age trudged together along an English road. The child carried a stick on his shoulder. On the end of it was a small, compact bundle. It contained the little fellow's change of linen, his clean smocks, his Sunday shoes, and, doubtless, a prayer-book of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

He was on his way to live among strangers, bound out as an apprentice to a mason for a term of years. His father, a typical Englishman of a certain class, had made a custom of turning his many children out of their home soon as any tradesman would accept of their services. No choice was given them regarding the work, or where they would have to live. All that was settled by the father, when signing away his rights in them to any one who needed an apprentice.

The boy, John Chidgey, had started very early in the morning of that day, as he had to walk many miles in order to take a river-boat that would carry him the rest of the journey.

His mother, dear soul! accompanied him as far as the boat, for he surely needed her tenderness and her symapthy that morning. She understood it all, and cheered and encouraged him with motherly wisdom and tact.

To her son, in all the years that followed, a long life-time of years, she was ever to him his "Little Mother," her memory one almost too precious for words.

John Chidgey served his apprenticeship, mastered his trade, and, incidentally, helped to build the massive pier of Dover, Eng., the stones of which stand as staunchly today as when placed there over a hundred years ago.

About this time, at the age of 25, there came to him a wonderful piece of fortune which shaped the rest of his life along happy, peaceful, prosperous lines, and ultimately took him far afield from his native Devonshire. He met, wooed and won Eliza Chalker. She was the daughter of Rev. John Chalker, rector of a parish in Bath. A portrait of this clergyman hangs today in the library of a Cleveland home where it is referred to as "Grandfather." The nobility of the face, its mentality and its spirituality are very striking.

At the time of his daughter's marriage, he was 50 years of age, and his wife Elisabeth Pidgeon Chalker was about the same age. Both are

buried in the churchyard adjoining the rectory in which they lived and died.

Anna Chalker, another daughter of this couple, had married a Mr. Paul, and in 1833, the latter with John Chidgey fell a victim to the emigration fever. Both wished to try the American life then locally the favorite theme of every conversation. Their father-in-law sympathized with their ambition and advised them to go ahead, and if affairs did not at first turn out favorably and they fell short of funds, call upon him and he would help out to the extent of his means.

The two young couples started May ninth, and were seven weeks crossing the ocean. They arrived in New York harbor while the city was enjoying an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration, cannon booming, guns firing. Thus was little Mary Chidgey ushered into the new mountry. Then she was less than a year old. Today she is Mrs. Mathivet, 81 years of age.

The Chidgeys and Pauls did not find Cleveland a very active village in 1833. They arrived here two years too early, two years before the boom of 1835, which raised its population from 2000 to 5000. There was little business transacted at the former date, and less building. John Chidgey had relied on mason work for his own start here, and that failed him, almost wholly. Father Chalker, back in England, was as good as his word had been. He stood by his children, sending them money steadily for two years or more.

Meanwhile, Mr. and Mrs. Paul became discouraged and returned to England. Some years later they made another voyage of hope, this time to Australia, where they prospered mightily in family and fortune.

John Chidgey's first Cleveland home was on Bolivar street, then sparsely settled. His last one was at 132 St. Clair street, where he had lived many years. Mr. Chidgey was a forceful man and competent in business affairs. His family was his first thought, and it enjoyed through him many comforts of life. The household was an unusually peaceful one, its members bound closely by cords of mutual affection.

Mrs. Eliza Chidgey was a tall, erect woman, who carried herself with much dignity. She carried a gentle but firm hand with her children who loved, but implicitly obeyed her. Mr. Chidgey always spoke of her as his "Queen." She died in 1892, and Mr. Chidgey in 1889.

They were laid away in a stone vault which the latter had built in the western side of Erie street cemetery.

During the controversy over street railroads, Thomas L. Johnson ran a track through an alley adjoining the cemetery, and wishing a wider passage took in several feet of the burial-ground through its whole length from Brownell to Erie streets. In this strip was located the Chidgey vault. Consequently it was destroyed, and its contents removed to Lake View cemetery.

The children of John and Eliza Chalker Chidgey:

Mary Chidgey, b. in Bath, Eng.; m. J. Victor Mathivet, son of Dr. Piere Mathivet.

Emily Chidgey, m. Byron C. Harris, son of Josiah Harris.

Alfred Chidgey, died in Alabama,

while serving his country in the civil war. His body was not recovered.

Elisabeth Anna Chidgey, m. Morris R. Braggins.

Eliza Chidgey, m. Charles C. Gale.

Henrietta Chidgey, m. Joseph M. Odell.

Jeanette Chidgey, m. Dr. Daniel B. Smith.

1833

HURLBURT

Heman A. and Hinman B. Hurlburt were the sons of Abram and Polly Barrett Hurlburt of Charlotte, Vt. Their parents were Connecticut people who joined the exodus from the state of Vermont at the close of the Revolutionary War.

Heman A. Hurlburt was a lawyer. In 1831, at the age of 25, he married Amarett Sheldon, 19 years old, daughter of Medad and Lucy Bass Sheldon of New York State.

She belonged to the Deerfield, Mass., Seldons, whose ancestral home, showing marks of the Indian attack upon Deerfield in 1699, still stands in that town, a Mecca alike for posterity and for strangers interested in Colonial history.

Two years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hurlburt came to Cleveland. They boarded for a time at the Franklin House on Superior street, and there made the acquaintance of several men and women who became life-long friends.

The first Cleveland home of the Hurlburts was the "Kingsbury Cottage." It was built of stone and stood in the center of a tract of land now confined by the limits of Perry and Huntington streets, and occupied subsequently by the Stair family. They lived afterward on the near the court house, and finally Mr. Hurlburt built the attractive cottage, now 2819 Prospect street, afterward for many years occupied by W. J. Hayes. This cottage faced Euclid ave., but the extension of Prospect street made new conditions, which were met by turning the house around.

Here Mr. Hurlburt died in 1882.

Mr. Heman A. Hurlburt practised his profession in Cleveland and maintained his family in comfort. But he was not a money-maker, and therefore never acquired the wealth of his younger brother. He was identified with the various early movements tending to elevate the moral tone of the city, and was a charter member of the Young Men's Library Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurlburt had an interesting family of children. They were:

Frances Hurlburt.

Mary Hurlburt.

Harriet Hurlburt.

William Hurlburt.

Clara Hurlburt, m. Theodore Simmons.

Jennie Hurlburt, m. Erastus C. Lockwood of Painesville, Ohio.

1833

RANNEY

Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Ranney reached Cleveland from Rochester, N. Y., about 1833. He was a boot and shoemaker when all footwear was made by hand. He opened a shop at 10 Superior Lane, and his family lived in the new, and popular street called "Orange Alley," after renamed Johnson street. Many of the best-known people of the city lived there because it was close to the heart of town, and though narrow, was pleasant and very convenient. Joseph Ranney also lived there.

Horace Ranney, a brother, lived not far away on Bank street.

Mr. Sylvester Ranney's shoe-shop grew to be a big shoe-store on Superior street, doing an extensive business, and not until recently has the name ceased to be a familiar one.

Mrs. Sylvester Ranney was a Miss Anna Stilwell, a quiet, domestic woman, conscientious as to detail, a lovely house-keeper. She could do beautiful needle-work, and never lost her eyesight nor hearing, although living to be 91 years old.

She was considered beautiful in her youth, and no less so in her death, scarcely a wrinkle on her face.

For many years previous the family had been living on Lake street. Their children were:

William Ranney. *Helen Ranney.*

1833

CRITTENDEN

Joseph Hungerford Crittenden was born in Conway, Mass., in 1804. He was the son of Chester and Azuba Abbott Crittenden, of Conway. His wife was Eliza Ariadne Kelley, daughter of James M. and Laura Howe Kelley, whom he married in Canadaigua, N. Y., in 1834.

Joseph H. Crittenden began a shoe and leather business on Superior street in 1832, which he continued until 1857, when he retired and went to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he died in 1874.

He always kept his interests in Cleveland, and the last of his real-estate holdings was sold recently to the B. of U. Engineers.

The first home of the Joseph Crittenden family was 78 Seneca street, and afterward on the present site of the New England Bldg. They were members of the Old Stone church on the Public Square, and Mr. Crittenden was one of the donors of the building fund at its erection. Mrs. Crittenden died in Plainfield, N. J., in 1898, aged 84.

The children of Joseph and Eliza Kelley Crittenden:

Mary Beulah Crittenden, m. David B. Palmer, of New York state. Had six children.

George Nash Crittenden, married Olivia Headley. Had one child.

Minnie Sarah Crittenden, unmarried. Living in Plainfield, N. J.

Ella Azuba Crittenden. Died in infancy.

James Manning Crittenden. Died in infancy.

Josephine Abbott Crittenden, m. John Henry Carman, M. D. Living in Plainfield.

1833

SWAINE

Valentine Swaine was a son of Captain John Swaine, an old Nantucket seaman, who had rounded the world on many a voyage. His wife was Sarah Turner Swaine, and when their son Valentine was born in 1811, the family was living on the Hudson river near New York city.

Valentine served an apprenticeship at sail-making, and in 1833, when his time was up, he had just reached his 21st year.

He then came to Cleveland and started a sail-loft, and afterward a ship-chandlery, a business that proved very successful and profitable. Upon his retirement from this he was succeeded by the Waltons, who occupied the stand and carried on the ship-chandlery trade in it for many years.

Mr. Swaine was a very quiet man socially. He went through life blowing no personal trumpets. But he was a most useful man who was mourned in death; for he had a tender heart, and had been in the habit of helping poor families by sending baskets of groceries to them out of his store. His many kind impulses were never mentioned, even to his family, and only learned through accident.

He was fond of expressing his opinion on public affairs through communications to the daily papers under a *nom de plume* which was not made public until after his death.

In 1841 he married Lucina Drake, daughter of Reuben and Ruth Jackson Drake. She inherited attributes of character that made her mentally strong and very capable.

The Swaines lived first on Wood street, later on Woodland Ave. After Mr. Swaine's death in 1871, his widow built a home on Prospect street which she occupied until her own death.

The children of Valentine and Lucina Drake Swaine:

Isabelle Swaine, unmarried.

Reuben Swaine, m. Rose Bates. Resides in Kansas.

Harriet Swaine, unmarried.

Valentine G. Swaine, m. Susan Reed.

Franklin, Edward and *Alfred Swaine,* unmarried.

1833

HUNTINGTON

George Cabot Huntington was one of the earliest crockery merchants of the town. He carried on a wholesale and retail business at No. 5 Superior st. In his advertisements, he called attention to his sign of a big pitcher, as a guide to customers.

He was the son of Erastus Huntington of Norwich, Conn., and about the year 1833, when 26 years of age, came to Cleveland. At the same time he was married to Miss Angeline Porter, daughter of Asahel Porter of Waterbury, Conn.

She had two children, and died at the birth of the second one, and was laid away in Erie st. cemetery. Both children died in infancy.

Some time in the '60s all three were removed to a Kelley Island cemetery.

In 1837, Mr. Huntington married secondly, Emmeline Kelley, daughter of Datus Kelley of Kelley's Island. She lived to be 80 years of age, dying on Christmas day, 1909, in Denver, Colorado. Five years after his second marriage, and following the disastrous panic of 1837, Mr. Huntington removed to Kelley's Island, where he remained until 1870, when he took up his residence in New York City, and died 6 years later in Wallace, Kan., and was buried on Kelley's Island.

The children were:

Erastus; a merchant in Kelley's Island until 1895, when he removed to Cleveland, and died here in 1907.

Simon; died in 1863 from wounds received at the Battle of Stony River.

Daniel K.; now living in North Olmsted, O., and engaged in fruit-growing.

Joseph A.; lives in Denver and engaged in real-estate brokerage.

1833

J. F. WARNER

John Fletcher Warner was the son of Justus and Polly Sperry Warner. He was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1817, and, when 16 years of age, joined his brother, W. J. Warner, who had preceded him to Cleveland two years previous.

John F. Warner's first employment was in H. B. Wellman's red warehouse on the river, where, because of his youth and inexperience, he worked at anything he was called upon to do. Mr. Wellman removed to Massillon, O., and in 1837 we find young Warner advanced to the position of book-keeper for Ransom, Baldwin & Co., forwarding and commission merchants on River street. John G. Ransom and Stephen A. Baldwin, members of the firm, were non-residents, living east. In 1837, John F. Warner was boarding at the Franklin Home, Benjamin Harrington, landlord.

Mr. Warner, like his brother, was a warm-hearted, genial man, with hosts of friends, and, probably, not an enemy.

He married Abby Kingsley, who was born 1821. She was a daughter of Rev. Phineas and Parnel Keith Kingsley of Rutland, Vt., and a sister of Mrs. O. A. Brooks of Cleveland.

The family lived and died on Euclid Ave.

In the fall of 1867, Mr. Warner and his wife went to Florida for the benefit of Mrs. Warner's health. She died there the following March. Mr. Warner survived her but eight months, and passed away December, 1868, aged 51 years.

The couple were laid to rest in Erie street cemetery.

HICKOX

Jonathan Hickox of Washington, Litchfield Co., Conn., married Elisabeth Taylor of Salisbury, Conn., who was born at the close of the revolutionary war. They came to Canfield, O., in 1815, therefore were pioneers of that town. Some time in the '30s they removed to Cleveland, and lived on Superior street, now number 421, long occupied by the gas office.

Jonathan Hickox died in 1845. Elisabeth, his wife, lived with her son Milo until her death twelve years later, aged 84 years. They had four sons, two of whom became prominent citizens of the city.

Milo Henry Hickox, the eldest one, was a carpenter and contractor. He married Miss Harriet Craw, who was born in 1808, in Troy, N. Y. The young couple lived in Rochester, N. Y., until after the birth of their first child, George Craw Hickox.

The summer of that year, 1831, they came to Cleveland, and, according to a letter written by Mr. Hickox soon after their arrival, their prospects were far from alluring.

"About four weeks since, we awoke one morning and found ourselves shaking with the ague. My wife had it every day for a week, and my infant son every day for three weeks; and what made it worse, my wife and child shook at the same time. I spent a week in search of a girl, gave up the chase, and engaged passage for my wife to return to Rochester the next morning, when I met an acquaintance to whom I told my troubles. He found a maid for me, and we remained."

But the young wife must have gone back to Rochester the following year, for she died there in childbed in 1832.

Her son, George C. Hickox, was for many years a well-known citizen of San Francisco, Cal. As a member of the firm of *Hickox & Spears,* he carried on a successful banking business in that city.

He died in 1902. Although through a second marriage his father subsequently had a large family of children, this first one only left posterity. He married, and a son, Arthur Milo Hickox, of the Bank of California, is living in San Francisco, and assisted with data for this sketch of his family.

Milo Hickox, Sr., married (2) Harriet Pelton, daughter of Deacon Jonathan and Elisabeth Pelton, of Pelton's Corners, East Cleveland. She had seven sisters, and four brothers, all of whom married and had families.

The Hickox residence was on St. Clair street, and for some years their nearest neighbor was Silas Belden, whose wife was Mary Pelton, sister of Mrs. Hickox.

Mr. Hickox prospered in his business, and soon, from the wages of a dollar a day, which he received upon his arrival in Cleveland, he was earning many times that as a building contractor.

He was a tall, fine-looking man, dignified and stately. Mrs. Hickox was of medium height, with dark hair and eyes.

According to the story mutely told in the long row of graves in Woodland cemetery, the close of her life was most pathetic. She had eight children, three of whom died young. The remaining five lived to maturity, only to die, one after the other, of consumption, that relentless scourge of early Cleveland.

1831

WARHAM JUSUTUS WARNER

Julia, died 1856, aged 16.
Elisabeth, died 1858, aged 23.
Henry A., died 1864, aged 26.
Martha, died 1864, aged 20.
Mary, died 1867, aged 24.

The family, meanwhile, had removed from St. Clair street to Euclid Ave., just east of Dr. Streator, and at the head of 97th street.

Mr. Hickox died, and his wife was left alone. Three young relatives shared her solitude from time to time, and a devoted house-keeper remained with her to the last. They were Viola Blake, Helen Briggs, and Althea ———.

Charles Hickox, younger brother of Milo H., and born in Connecticut, 1810, came here from Canfield in 1837, and with his parents lived on Superior street opposite the Arcade. He also was a carpenter, and worked for Jacob Lowman, the pioneer wagon-maker. Afterward he began a commission business on a small scale with Jonathan Gillette.

He married in 1843, Miss Laura A. Freeman, daughter of Francis Freeman of Warren, O. It is said of her that she was a woman "of rare excellence, highly educated, and possessed of a strong character, who brought to her husband's home all the noblest qualities of womanhood, and made it for 47 years the spot about which clustered everything he regarded most dear."

Mr. Hickox developed great business ability, became interested in vessel property at a propitious time, and eventually invested in milling property, which brought large returns. He was a charter member of the board of trade. His sons built the Hickox building, which displaced the First Baptist church that stood, so many years, on the north-west corner of Euclid and Erie streets.

Children of Charles and Laura Hickox:

Elisabeth, m. Harvey Brown.
Charles G.
Ralph W.
Frank F.

1831

WARHAM JUSTUS WARNER

Warham Justus Warner received his unusual Christian name from his grandfather. He was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1808, and was the son of Justus and Polly Sperry Warner. The parents had quite a family of children, four of whom came to Cleveland, W. J., John F., Jane R., and Mary A. Warner.

Jane R. Warner married William Giffin of Huron Co. in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Giffin lived on East 82nd street, and were prominent members of the Euclid Ave. Congregational church.

Mary A. Warner died in Painesville, O. She was possessed of considerable property at the time of her death, and in her will left $5000 and some valuable pictures to the city of Cleveland toward the establishment of an art gallery, an institution the city had never possessed.

WARHAM JUSUTUS WARNER

The paintings were stored for long years in the basement of the City Hall. Some were ruined, meantime, and others stolen.

Warham J. Warner was a carpenter, mason and contractor. He came west from Burlington to Black Rock, near Buffalo, in 1830, intending to make that his home. But Elisha Sterling of Cleveland met him, and took a fancy that he should build Mr. Sterling's home, then in contemplation, on Euclid Ave. He persuaded Mr. Warner to remove to this city. The latter was then but 23 years old, but no young man of his age ever was better equipped for life in a young, growing town. He was proficient in two trades in constant demand. He was mentally strong, very ambitious, and possessed a powerful physique. Withal, he was a man whom people instinctively trusted. His integrity was never doubted. He was whole-souled, generous-hearted, and sympathetic to a degree.

A pretty story, and, doubtless, one typical of the man, was told to the writer concerning him by an aged lady, one of a family whom he assisted in dire need. "We came to Cleveland about 1840 from England, and settled on Sheriff street. The expenses of the long journey had exhausted father's means, and here he was in a strange land, practically penniless, with wife and several children looking to him as their only support.

He was a carpenter by trade, and in making inquiries for work received little encouragement. When almost in despair over his dilemma, some one suggested that he apply to Mr. Warner, who lived just around the corner in a log-house on Prospect street.

Mr. Warner's big heart warmed at once to father's appeal for work. He called, and in his hearty way put new life and courage in us all, and promising plenty of work with which to repay it."

Mr. Warner erected many public buildings, among them the American House in 1836. He was associated in business for a time with Milo Hickox, and they built some of the beautiful homes which made Euclid Ave. famous from 1850 to 1900.

Mr. Warner was one of the founders of St. Paul's P. E. church, and a charter member of the Old Settlers' Association. He was street commissioner in 1837.

In 1832, Mr. Warner married Miss Jane A. Morse, 22 years of age. She was the daughter of Benoni Morse of Burlington, Vt. Her mother's maiden name was Smith.

Mrs. Warner was the mother of six sons and two daughters, to whom she was devoted, but not to the extent of ignoring duties outside of her family. She stood shoulder to shoulder with her husband in much of his philanthropic work. She was active in her church society, whenever her presence and services were required.

Three of her sons and her son-in-law, John H. Rees, served their country in the civil war, consequently Mrs. Warner and her daughter, Lydia Warner Rees, were greatly interested in the work of the Sanitary Commission and in the hospitals here and in the field of action, giving to them much of their time, strength, and means.

For several years previous to her death, in 1882, Mrs. Warner was an invalid. Mr. Warner outlived his wife but a year, dying in 1883. They rest in Lake View cemetery. The family lived for a time at 192 St. Clair street, and afterward No. 80 Prospect street, near Erie street.

1831

WILSON

The children of Warham and Jane Morse Warner:

Lydia E. Warner, b. 1834, at Black Rock, N. Y.; m. John Hopkins Rees.
Andrew Warner, b. 1836, in Cleveland.
Charles H. Warner, b. 1838; m. Catherine Moore, dau. of Capt. Robert Moore.
Ann Eliza Warner, b. 1840.
Edward Seth Warner, M. D., b. 1842.
Theodore Morse Warner, b. 1844; m. Alice Kennedy.
Frederick Sperry Warner, b. 1846; m. Agnes Morris, dau. of John Morris.
James Warham Warner, b. 1848.

1831

WILSON

John Wilson came to Cleveland from Sacket's Harbor or Oswego, N. Y., in 1831, expecting to fit out and run a hotel on the corner of Superior and Merwin streets, but he died of cholera either before his plans were matured or soon afterward, leaving six orphan children. The mother, Ann Aram Wilson, died in Oswego, N. Y., the year the family removed to Cleveland. She was born 1786, in England. Her parents were Joseph and Margaret Aram of Green Hammerton, Eng. Her father died in 1803, and in 1806, her mother with her children left Hull on the *"Indian Chief,"* which was 62 days in making the passage to New York. The mother died in 1821, aged 83 years, and was interred in Ontario Co., N. Y.

The six children of John and Ann Wilson, left thus alone in a strange city, must have received sympathy from some source, as they all lived to maturity.

Two of them removed to a western state, while it was yet in its infancy, and grew up with it.

The children of John and Ann Aram Wilson:

Martha Wilson, married George Tiebout.
Joseph Wilson, removed to Minnesota.
Frank Wilson, removed to Minnesota.
Mary Wilson, died unmarried, in 1863.
Margaret Wilson, born 1821; married W. V. Craw.
Thomas Wilson, m. Laura Root, daughter of Herod and Laura Hurlbut Root. Thomas Wilson was agent of the "Three C.'s & I. R. R." for 37 years. He left two children, Clinton and Jean Wilson, now residing in Kansas City and Chicago.

1831

STICKLAND

Aaron Stickland of Ashford, Conn., came to Cleveland, and opened a drug-store at 30 Superior street, in 1831. Two years later he took in partnership Erastus F. Gaylord, who had just arrived from the east, and the following year his younger brother Henry L. Gaylord.

This business connection lasted about two years, when Mr. Stickland withdrew.

The Sticklands were boarding at the Franklin House in 1837. Five years later he died, aged 51.

His wife, Polly Stickland, who was born the same year as her husband, outlived him 35 years, dying at an advanced age.

Mr. Stickland, at his death, left his property in charge of Mr. Erastus Gaylord for the benefit of Mrs. Polly Stickland for the remainder of her life, thus safe-guarding it, and ensuring to her a comfortable support. There were no children in the family.

The Sticklands rest in Erie street cemetery to the right of the main drive, and a monument marks the spot.

1832

MEECH

Gurdon Meech of Bozrah, Conn., came to Cleveland in 1832. His wife, Lucy Swan, daughter of Deacon Adam and Lucy Spicer Swan, was born in Stonington, Conn., and after her marriage lived in Bozrah many years.

Her daughter Lucy was married to Jabez Gallup two years before, and had preceded them to Cleveland, and the youngest one, Martha Meech, was 9 years old.

Mr. Gallup was living on Water street, where Childs, Groff & Co.'s store now stands, and with him the family remained for six weeks, meanwhile making preparation for a home of their own as soon as possible. But they were all taken very ill with fever and ague, and Mr. Meech abandoned his plans of living in Cleveland, and gladly accepted Mr. Gallup's proposition to take possession of a small log-house that stood on a farm he owned in Newburgh. In this they lived until the purchase of one from Theodore Miles, standing on the old Newburgh road at its junction with Woodland Hills Ave. Afterward a railroad passed close to the house.

Mrs. Meech, small, slender, slim, had been the oldest of her family, and unused to hardship of any kind, and, arriving much later than many of her neighbors, never experienced their earlier hardships. But even so, things were quite different in Ohio, and much required of her that she would not have encountered in the old home. Her first new experience was in handling a gun, never having shot one in her life. But an owl was after her chickens, and with much trepidation she took down her husband's weapon and fired at it. It fell, but she was afraid to go near it until Mr. Meech returned.

Mr. Meech had a farm well stocked for those days, and it suffered greatly in the grasshopper scourge that, one summer, swept over Ohio.

MEECH

The insects came after currants and cherries had ripened, but there was no fruit or grain of any kind after that. There were no apples, the main stay of housewives, consequently little sauce for a year, and no mince-pies, that much-prized dessert of early days. The women, ever resourceful, stewed up the dried pumpkin left over from the year previous, and sparingly flavored it with boiled cider, also a left-over.

Following the example of his neighbors, Mr. Meech killed off all his cattle except a cow. One morning, he came into the house from the barn, and sitting down by the fire began to weep. Mrs. Meech saw the tears tricking silently down his cheeks, begged him to tell her what troubled him so.

"My poor horses have asked me for something to eat, and I haven't a thing to give them," he exclaimed.

But that day, a friend in the city sent word by his hired man that a vessel had arrived in the river with a load of wet rye which could be used for feed. His hungry horses were soon hitched up, and in no time he was on his way for some of that rye. This was early in the spring, but soon after the grass began to get high enough for stock to nibble, and the worst of the famine was over.

Mr. and Mrs. Gurdon Meech had 9 children of their own, and adopted 7 children who were either orphans or with parents too poor to support them. Several were taken by the request of dying mothers, and tenderly cared for until able to face life unaided. One of these, a girl, married in Connecticut, and removed to Liverpool, O. Hearing that her benefactors were in Cleveland, she came to visit them, and although 40 years had passed since their last meeting, they recognized each other at once.

Another, a boy, followed them from Bozrah. He afterward worked for Seaman & Smith, for years, making shoes by hand.

Yet another boy was given a profession, became a celebrated physician, and today his grandchildren are living on the old Meech place in Bozrah.

The Meech children were:

Lucy Meech, m. Jabez Gallup.
Angeline Meech, m. Calvin Parker.
Abigail Meech, m. Dr. Smith.
Eliza Meech, m. Henry Blair.
Juliette Meech, m. Isham Morgan.
Nelson Meech, m. Eliza Quiggan.
Martha Meech, m. O. M. Burke.
Olive Meech, died unmarried.

SPENCER

The year 1832 added a large element of strong, conscientious, gifted men, and refined, spiritual women, who greatly reinforced the religious and intellectual life of the village. One of the former was Thomas Phelps Spencer, who came from Hartford, Conn., and with Horace Canfield started a printing establishment.

SPENCER

He was the son of John and Mary Adams Spencer, and born 1809 in Hartford. His mother was a remarkable woman, one of great strength of mind, and fervent piety. Mr. John Spencer died, leaving her with eleven children. The youngest of these, Barzilla and Rosilla Spencer, were twin daughters but three years of age, and the one next to them was a little blind brother.

When we reflect that the accumulated cares of such a household rested upon her widowed head, and that she raised all those 11 children to become good and useful men and women, it behooves her descendants to look upon her as an ancestress fully as heroic as any revolutionary forbear, and equally as deserving of respect and reverence. She was a sweet, dignified, lady-like woman, with a keen, but soft dark eye, an erect figure, and a graceful carriage. We dwell upon this mother because she died in our midst, stricken down with cholera in 1852, while on a visit here with her son and his family. She lies in Erie street cemetery.

T. P. Spencer was an ardent Democrat in his political faith, and in 1834 he and his partners bought the *Cleveland Advertiser,* which had been a Whig paper, and at once made of it a Democrat organ. Within four years their success with it justified them into turning it from a weekly to a daily paper. It was the small parent of the present *Plain Dealer* giant, with its great circulation. In 1841, Canfield and Spencer sold the *Advertiser* to the Gray brothers, who changed its name, but not its politics.

After the sale of the *Advertiser,* Mr. Spencer continued in the book and job-printing business. Mr. Horace Canfield returned east. At that time Mr. Spencer was postmaster of the city. He went into the manufacturing business, and previous to his death in 1885, was connected with the Waterworks department.

The inauguration of President Grover Cleveland gave him great happiness. He was as enthusiastic as a boy, declaring that the account of it in the evening paper hal almost made him weep. He walked briskly home from the office that day, erect and vigorous, as usual, and dropped dead early the next morning. He was a genial man, of sunny temperament, who had scores of friends who felt deeply his loss.

Timothy Phelps Spencer married Elisabeth Reeve, dau. of the pioneer John Reeve. She passed away from earth just 10 years previous to her husband's death.

The children of T. P. and Elisabeth Reeve Spencer:

T. Reeve Spencer, b. 1838; died 1867.

Rosella Stewart Spencer, b. 1842; married William H. Kelley, youngest son of Irad Kelley.

Annie Elisabeth Spencer, b. 1845; m. Charles Long Cutter, son of A. D. Cutter.

Mary Adams Spencer, b. 1855; died in Cleveland, 1896.

Fannie Spencer, b. 1859; died in Cleveland, 1880.

The sudden death of their only son, Capt. T. Reeve Spencer, was a severe blow to his parents and sisters. His life promised much to all his

friends. He had served his country throughout the civil war, and at the time of his death by yellow fever was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. His district was on Lake Ponchartrain, 60 miles north of New Orleans. Reeve Spencer was an amiable young man, of sterling integrity, and fine business capacity.

1832

WHITELAW

For 60 years, George Whitelaw walked, to and fro, on Superior street between the Public Square and Water street. In 1832, as a young man of 24 years, he stepped, with due caution, upon short boards nailed across two parallel lines of scantling. Sometimes a board would loosen and one end fly up to trip the unwary. Ten years later he trod upon long, heavy planks running lengthwise. These were more serviceable, and lasted a long time. Finally, when his locks had begun to whiten, he marched proudly along on Cleveland's first stone pavement, and, doubtless, felt that, at last, all his predictions of the city's future greatness were being fulfilled.

He was nearing the end of his life time of fourscore years and four when, in 1892, he walked slowly along the familiar path for the last time.

Did he pause to recall the days when his first modest home was one of several frame houses, behind low picket fences, that lined the south side of the street below the American? Or the similar ones above it, interspersed by small stores and a blacksmith-shop, all of the way to the Public Square?

There were many dwellings of varying sizes and shapes on the north side of the street also. But that locality boasted two village taverns, and a bank, in addition to the little stores that grew in number and size, year by year, crowding out the pioneer homes. In these latter lived the Scovils, the Crittendens, the Levi Johnsons, the Weddells, the Ross families, the Rev. Breck, and the Rouses.

Below the Whitelaws were Moses White, the Stockwells, and the Merwins. Above them were the Walworths, the Irad Kelleys, the two Bliss families, the first homes of John Willey and Joshua Mills, and the stone edifice of Dr. Long.

George Whitelaw and his twin-brothers were born in Haddington, Scotland, in 1808. They were of a family of 11 children, the parents of whom were John and Agnes Robertson Whitelaw, who lived and died in Haddington.

In May, 1832, George Whitelaw started for America, and in seven weeks the vessel upon which he sailed reached our Atlantic coast, and before stretched the long land-journey which brought him to Cleveland. The same month, six years later, he married Anna Fayerweather of Boston. She was the daughter of John and Anna Wayland Fayerweather, and was born near Bridgeport, Conn.

For 20 years Mr. Whitelaw was a partner of George F. Marshall in the saddlery and leather business, and from 1858 to 1890, with E. S. Root in the wholesale leather trade. "Root & Whitelaw" was a firm known all over the state.

George Whitelaw founded the Scotch Presbyterian church of Cleveland, and laid the corner-stone of its edifice on Carnegie Ave., corner of E. 72nd street. He also founded the St. Andrew society, the first charitable society in the city, and was its president many years.

Although so well known, he seldom entered public life. Twice only he served in the city council when his services were especially needed.

Mrs. Whitelaw was connected with Old Trinity church when it stood on St. Clair street, corner of Seneca. She sang for its services there, and continued a member of the choir long after the removal of the church to its location on Superior street. She was an active worker in all Trinity church activities, and a charter member of the board of management that founded the Church Home on Prospect st. She was an invalid for some years previous to her death, which occurred in 1893. The George Whitelaw family lived on Willson Ave., corner of Sibley, for 30 years.

The children:

John Fayerweather Whitelaw, b. 1839; died at his residence, 2536 Euclid ave., June, 1912; married 1st, Alice Hill, dau. of T. O. Hill. She died 1864. Married 2nd, Alma Paige of Painesville, O. She died 1873. Married 3rd, Mary Eliza Cooper, dau. of George Cooper.

Anna Wayland Whitelaw, died 1845.

Mary Augusta Whitelaw.

John Stair of Redding, England, was a schoolmaster. He married a Miss Adams, and had three sons, John, William, and James Stair. Two of these sons emigrated to Australia and prospered. To this day their posterity have corresponded with their Cleveland cousins.

Mrs. Stair died, and Mr. John Stair married 2nd, Miss Martha Green, a well-bred and well-educated lady. She was one of a large family of children. Her brother, Nathaniel Green, was an artist, and instructed the children of the royal household at Balmoral in drawing and painting. In late life, when visited by Mr. and Mrs. John Stair of Cleveland, he was found living in fine style in London, surrounded by the residences of famous artists and scholars.

Mr. John Stair and his wife, Martha Green Stair, had six children born in England. When the youngest was six months old the family came to America in company with two other families who were their neighbors and friends. One was that of John Reeve, father of Dr. John Reeve, and grandfather of Mrs. Charles L. Cutter. Martha Green Stair, the eldest

daughter, was left behind that she might finish her education. When Mr. Stair and his family arrived in Cleveland, the ravages of cholera in town caused them to seek safety in Newburgh, where they lived on a farm for some time.

Returning to Cleveland, Mr. Stair opened a private and classical school for boys on Pittsburgh street, now Broadway. In 1845 he had given up teaching as a profession, and entered the grain and seed business, one that had been started by J. G. Stockley at 93 Superior street. The firm name was "Stair & Son," the "son" being the oldest child of the family.

The new undertaking proved a fortunate one, and "Stairs' seed-store" became famous all over the state. It was located on Ontario street. A. C. Kendal succeeded Mr. Stair in the business.

Mr. and Mrs. Stair were greatly respected and warmly welcomed by the social element of the town. Mr. Stair was very optimistic and of a happy, cheerful temperament. At first Mrs. Stair was very homesick for her native land. While living in Newburgh she had some guinea hens whose peculiar cry sounded like, "Go back, go back!"

"It is easy to tell me that!" she exclaimed, one day, "but how am I to do it?"

She was very kind-hearted and a natural nurse. Dr. Cushing, Sr., soon discovered this talent, and often begged her services when there was serious illness in some poor household. It was not unusual for Mrs. Stair to be away from her home all night, attending to the needs of some young mother in her hour of peril, or nursing a very sick child, all without any remuneration, save the love and gratitude of those she ministered to.

Alas! the generation of dear, unselfish women who lost sleep and rest in personal services to their neighbors has long passed by. The trained nurse with prohibitive wages or a charity one is now the only choice of a household poor in purse, but rich in dignity and self-respect.

The children of John and Martha Stair:

Benjamin Stair, died unmarried. He was his father's partner in the seed business.

Martha Stair, became an invalid, and after 14 years of patient suffering died unmarried.

Edwin Stair, m. Marcia Lucia Cobb. She lost her own life in her devotion to her husband in his last illness, and survived him but a few days.

Thomas Stair, died aged 15 years.

Mary Stair, lived to old age unmarried.

Samuel Stair, b. 1831; m. Alice Healy Caffee of Newark, O.

Fisher Stair.

Emily Stair, born in Cleveland; m. Benjamin Franklin, a Newark, O., banker.

Edwin and Marcia Stair had two sons and a daughter, Mrs. Lucia Curtis. Frank Stair was connected with the Brainard music-store for many years. Harry Stair married Miss Belle Beirce, and died leaving two young sons, and a little daughter.

Samuel and Alice Stair have two talented children. A son, Leslie Dalrymple Stair, who lives in Chicago, and a daughter, Miss Patty Stair, a well-known Cleveland musician.

1832

REEVE

John Reeve of England came to Cleveland in 1832. He was 44 years of age, and his wife, Sarah Reeve, also a native of England, was 34 years old.

They brought with them to this city six children, and another one was born here four years later. Mrs. Reeve's life in Cleveland was very short. She died in 1838, and was buried in Erie street cemetery.

The father married secondly, Catherine Jones, and a daughter was born to them in 1845, who died—no date—in Columbus, O.

The family lived on Michigan street, and were near neighbors of John W. Willey, the attorney and first mayor of Cleveland.

John Reeve died in 1852, and was buried by the mother of his children. They were:

William Reeve, b. 1819; died 1836.
Elisabeth Reeve, b. 1821; m. T. P. Spencer of Cleveland.
Dr. John Charles Reeve, b. 1826; m. Emma G. Barlow. Dr. Reeve resides in Dayton, O.
Margaret Reeve, b. 1828; m. Homer Moffett. She died in Cleveland, 1865.
Charlotte Reeve, b. 1829; died 1852.
Edwin Reeve, b. 1830; died 1873; m. Alice Oliver of Euclid, O. His name is inscribed on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in the Public Square as a veteran of the civil war.
Henry Reeve, born in Cleveland, 1836; died at Dayton, O., in 1860.

1834

POPULATION ABOUT 2000

Very dull year for business. 43 canal boats laid up. Steamers coming from Buffalo without a barrel of freight. *The Cleveland Herald* asks, "What has become of the immense number of boxes, bales, etc., which we have been accustomed to see crowding our wharfs in such confusion as wholly to preclude the practicability of a passage from warehouse to warehouse? Why should our wharves which once were the scene of so much bustle and life and activity now exhibit so dull and lifeless an aspect?"

Cholera broke out again in the late fall of this year, and there were many deaths from it in this town and in the surrounding country. A very pitiful incident connected with the scourge took place on a canal passenger boat bound for Akron, O. Mrs. Joanna Brown, wife of a New York merchant, was aboard with her infant child when she was stricken with the cholera in the night. Her sufferings were intense, and the terrified passengers were obliged to hear her moans and cries of distress without being able to give her any relief. She died as the canal-boat neared Akron.

The winter of 1834 was marked by unusually heavy snow-storms. Snow covered the roads throughout the season. All sorts of conveyances

were put upon runners and the sound of sleigh-bells, and even cow and sheep-bells, were heard continuously.

Although not a Cleveland record, the following item is of national interest:

The State of Ohio }
Geauga County. } ss.

Personally appeared Brigham Young and made application for a marriage-license for himself and Mary Ann Angel of the township of Kirtland in said county, and made solemn oath that he, the said Brigham Young, is of age of twenty-one years, and the said Mary Ann Angel is of the age of eighteen years, that they are both single, and not nearer of kin than first cousins; that he knows of no legal impediment against their being joined in marriage. Brigham Young.

Sworn and subscribed, this tenth day of February, 1834, before me,
RALPH COWLES, *Dep. Clerk.*

Elizabeth Gaylord, through her guardian Leonard Case, offers lot 10 rods square for sale on Lake street.

L. W. Dickson, merchant on Superior street, advertises his dry-goods. His wife, Matilda Isabell Dickson, died the following year, and lies in Erie street cemetery. His name is not in the city directory of 1845.

Died, "Emulous B. Johnson of Saybrook, Conn., of cholera, 27 years old." (Erie st. cemetery.)

Died, Esther, wife of Samuel Clampitt, formerly of New Jersey, lately of Philadelphia. (Erie street cemetery.)

Theron and Esther Strong Freeman die, perhaps of cholera, leaving minor children. Samuel S. mentioned as one of them. Thomas Strong and Charity Fuller are appointed administrators of the estate.

Previous to this year there were but 15 German families residing in town. They were mostly of the Protestant faith, and in 1834 they organized a society which received the name of "GERMAN Evangelical Protestant Church."

It was a small band of Christians whose mother-tongue was still more familiar than that of their adopted home, and doubtless very little of the services which they previously had attended in other churches had been fully understood. This first little German society must, therefore, have been very dear to its members.

They met, at first, in the old Bethel building near the corner of Water and Superior street hill, and afterward in a little school-house on St. Clair street.

Two-thirds of Euclid Avenue below Erie street was yet adorned on either side with rail-fences.

1834

SARGEANT

From Cleveland Advertiser

ELOPEMENT

"Whereas, my wife Jane Ann has this day left my bed, and board, without any just cause or provocation, this is, therefore, to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. Justin Meeker,

Cleveland, Dec. 24-1834."

"Whereas, my kind and loving better half has seen fit to post me from his bed, and board, I would take the liberty to inform the public that he never had any board to my knowledge, and as for harboring and trusting me he need have no fear, for no one would do it on his account.

If he will not trouble me, no one will trouble him.

Jane Ann Meeker, Jan. 15-1835."

1834

SARGEANT

There were four men by the name of Sargeant who lived in Cleveland, off and on, after 1834.

They were William, doing business at one time as a merchant on Superior street, Jacob, Samuel, and Joseph Sargeant.

The last two came from Middlebury, Vermont, their native place, and were children of Joseph and Lucretia Williams Sargeant.

Jacob Sargeant had a daughter Nancy who married W. S. Pierson of Hartford, Conn., and her daughter married Judge Rufus Spaulding, the well-known jurist of the city and state. She was a very striking-looking woman, and to the day of her death clung to the fashion of wearing her hair in three puffs each side of her face. She was much loved and admired by a large circle of friends.

Joseph Sargeant, born 1798, kept the only store of its kind in Cleveland. He manufactured and sold looking-glasses, picture-frames, etc., and he, and his son John, who succeeded him for over half a century, furnished to thousands of people their only glimpse of art in the beautiful engravings kept in stock or exhibited in their store-windows.

"Sargeants" on Superior street was so associated with that thoroughfare that it seemed to be as established as the street itself, and many an old resident of the city today finds it hard to realize that the old landmark and business-sign have passed out of existence.

Joseph Sargeant married Sophrona Chapman, daughter of Erastus Chapman. She died in 1826, leaving young children.

He married secondly, Laura Brooks (daughter of Zerah Brooks of Hartford, Vt.)

Laura Brooks Sargeant was a remarkable woman in many respects, an ideal step-mother, loving and cherishing the first wife's children as her very own. They never knew she was not their own mother until after they began to attend school when they were officiously enlightened upon the subject. She died in 1873 at her residence on Ontario street, aged 67 years.

Joseph Sargeant lived first on Erie street next to the present Cleveland Trust Co., and for many years was the only resident on that side of

the street between Euclid and Prospect. In 1837 he was living on Prospect near Ontario street, and finally built and occupied a brick residence on Ontario street below St. Clair st.

Joseph Sargeant and his wife were life-long members of the Old Stone church, and their son John and his family followed closely in their footsteps, and today are still identified with that church society.

The children of Joseph and Sophrona Sargeant:

Catherine Maria Sargeant, m. W. T. Richmond, son of Thomas Richmond.

Harriet S. Sargeant, m. C. A. Orvis of Racine, Wisconsin.

Charles Edward Sargeant, m. Mary Bowen, dau. of Graham Bowen.

John Williams Sargeant, m. Emma Louise Todd, a very pretty, intelligent woman, devoted to her husband and children. Her recent death made many friends sorrowful.

The family burial-lot is in Erie street cemetery.

1834

SLAGHT

Abraham Slaght and his wife, Talphena Dickerson Slaght, settled first on the Euclid ridge. They removed to the corner of St. Clair and East Madison avenues, where they lived many years and where they died. Their home was then a farmhouse, surrounded by many acres.

There were two sons in this family, and six daughters. The latter all married into prominent families of the East End.

The children of Abraham and Talphena Slaght:

Adaline Slaght, m. Timothy Watkins.

Louise Slaght, m. George Watkins.

Sarah Slaght, m. Francis Branch.

Elisabeth Slaght, m. Abram Nott.

Martha Slaght, m. Henry Ford.

Julia Slaght, m. Nathan Post.

1834

SMITH

Archibald M. C. Smith, of the firm of *Ward & Smith*, forwarding and commission merchants at No. 1 and 2 Dock st., lived at 62 Bank street, just north of the Blairs.

Mrs. Smith was the daughter of Seth and Sarah (Barnum) Granger of Danbury, Conn., who removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and died in that city. she in 1833, and he in 1848.

1834

SCOFIELD

There were three Granger sisters living in Cleveland in 1834.

Beulah—Mrs. Smith, Harriet Maria—Mrs. William Smyth, and Sarah Elisabeth Granger. They were very attractive, cultured women; they were also quite musical, and two of them were members of Trinity Church choir.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald M. C. Smith had a family of seven children.

Maria Granger Smith, m. Edward M. Atwater. Lives in Buffalo.
Edward Smith, a resident of St. Paul, Minn.
Granger Smith, living in Chicago.
Amelia Smith—Mrs. D. D. Tracey of Erie, Pa.

The Smiths removed from Bank street to St. Clair st., near Perry, and for some years were the near neighbors of the Perrys and Paynes. They then removed to Buffalo, where, in 1852, Mr. Smith was killed while rescuing lives at a big fire in that city. No man was more respected in the communities in which he lived than was Mr. Archibald Smith. His widow survived him for twenty-five years.

1834

SCOFIELD

William Scofield of Strongsville, O., married Mary Coon, daughter of Mathew and Albacinda Coon, and moved from a farm into the village of Cleveland.

The first home of the young couple was on Bank street, now the site of the big *Root & McBride* building. In 1844 Mr. Scofield built a home on Erie street between Euclid and Prospect streets, where the family lived for 18 years. About the time of the civil war, they took charge of Prospect Place, a family hotel on the corner of Euclid and Erie streets. Mr. Scofield died not long afterward, but his wife continued in charge of it for many years. This site with that of their former home is now occupied by the Scofield Building.

Mrs. Mary Coon Scofield joined the First Baptist church in 1834, only a year after its organization. She counted scores of friends in that pioneer religious society, friends who remained staunch and true until her death in 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Scofield rest in Lake View cemetery. They had five children, the first three of whom died young.

Levi Scofield, m. Elisabeth Wright, a very charming young woman, daughter of Marshall Wright of Kingsville, O. (Died recently.)
Mary E. Scofield, m. Alfred S. Field of Columbus, O., son of John Field.

Levi Scofield has always been an active man of affairs in the city, and his wife was a member of musical circles and a patron of undeveloped musical ability.

Mrs. Mary Scofield Fields belongs to the Western Reserve Daughters of the American Revolution.

1834

SACKRIDER

Elijah White, Jr., father of Mrs. Samuel and Mrs. Amos S. Hutchinson, was a prominent merchant of Granville, Mass., who removed to Plattsburgh, N. Y., and engaged in manufacturing. He was married twice. His first wife was Olive Cone, and one of their children was

Pamelia White, born 1799. She married, in 1819, Robert Sackrider of Plattsburgh, N. Y., who died in 1826. Mrs. Pamelia White-Sackrider came to Cleveland with her children, and after the death of her half-sister, Harriet E. Hutchinson, kept house for Mr. Hutchinson and his two motherless children until after his second marriage.

Mrs. Sackrider had three children:

Mary Sackrider, b. 1820; died 1842.

Cornelia Sackrider, b. 1822; married Mr. Pease of Detroit.

Elijah White Sackrider, b. 1825. He was long years a Cleveland druggist.

Edward Griffin White, a brother of Mrs. Samuel and Mrs. Amos E. Hutchinson, lived in Cleveland in the '30s, and died here in 1849, aged 34 years.

1834

WHITING

William B. Whiting, 34 years of age, removed with his family from Laurens, Otsego Co., New York, to Grafton, Lorain Co., Ohio, some time in the early '30s.

He was the son of Gamaliel B. Whiting of Lenox, Mass. His mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Mary Dismore. She died, aged 74 years, while her son was living in Grafton, and was buried there. Some years afterward it was thought best to remove her remains to the Judge Samuel Cowles lot in Erie street cemetery, and while doing this it was discovered that her body had petrified solidly, and it was with great difficulty lifted from the grave. As in similar cases, no decomposition had taken place, and she had the appearance of one sleeping.

William B. Whiting was educated for the law, but had little inclination to practice his profession. While in Grafton he lived on a farm, but in the course of a few years removed to Cleveland, and finally returned east where, in Corning, N. Y., he spent the rest of his days, a prominent citizen of that town. He was for some years its postmaster, and later became the auditor of an eastern railroad.

Mr. Whiting married, in 1833, Miss Emily Bostwick of Laurens. The couple had seven children live to maturity, only three of whom married.

Mr. Whiting's sister Cornelia had become the wife of Judge Samuel Cowles in 1832, and came at once to Cleveland. She lived here the remaining years of her life, and some of her brother's children also resided in the city long years after their parents had returned east to live.

Either in boyhood or in his college days, Mr. Whiting became intimately associated with Sherlock J. Andrews, who afterward became a distinguished lawyer and judge of this city. The latter seems to have been greatly attached to Mr. Whiting, as he named his only son, William Whiting Andrews, in honor of his friend.

The children of William B. and Emily Bostwick Whiting:

Dr. Samuel C. Whiting, married Emily Caddington (daughter of a well-known western editor.) Dr. Whiting became a distinguished Homeopathic physician of La Porte, Indiana.

Edmund R. Whiting. Lives in Kirtland, O., unmarried.

Cornelia Whiting. Died at the residence of her brother in Kirtland, unmarried.

Hiram B. Whiting. Died in young manhood.

William Whiting. Died in young manhood.

John Whiting. Enlisted during the civil war, and served his country. Died unmarried.

Helen M. Whiting, married Thompson H. Johnson, youngest son of Chilton and Margaret Ohaber Johnson of Vincennes, Ind., and long a well-known member of the Cleveland bar.

Helen Whiting Johnson died in 1909, and rests in Lake View cemetery. She left a daughter who, with her father, spends part of each year in California. Mrs. Johnson and her sister, Cornelia Whiting, were both fine women, exceedingly kind-hearted and benevolent, and greatly loved by their family and friends.

Two children of Dr. Samuel C. Whiting reside in this city. William B. Whiting. a lawyer, and with the firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey.

His sister, Sarah Whiting, married George Hart of Vincennes, Ind., and removed to Cleveland. Mr. Hart is treasurer of the Guardian Savings and Trust Company.

1834

WILLIAMS

George Williams, an older brother of William Williams, a well-known pioneer of a little later day, settled in Cleveland as early as 1834, and carried on the business of private banking and brokerage. He was associated with Grant Fitch of Cleveland, under the firm name of *Williams and Fitch*, until the latter's death in 1840, and later on, for a time, with Zalmon Fitch, father of above, under the firm name of *"George Williams & Co."*

George and William Williams were the sons of Ebenezer and Martha Porter Williams, of East Windsor, Conn., and grandsons of Samuel and Margaret Huntington Williams, of Groton, Conn.

Their maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Porter, who was of the fifth generation from John of Windsor, marched to Boston as a Minute man on the Lexington Alarm.

George Williams was but 12 years of age when his parents left Connecticut in 1811, and settled in the wilds of Lake county, consequently his educational advantages were few. But his subsequent career indicates that in common with all other members of his father's family, he did not allow circumstances to mar his life in the least, nor hinder it from being all that through a heritage of brains and courage was his.

He remained a bachelor until 45 years of age, and then, in 1844, married Mary Baldwin, widow of his late partner, Grant Fitch.

Mrs. Williams had a little daughter, Mary Grant Fitch, who grew to womanhood in the Williams household, which, for many years, was sheltered in the quaint pioneer dwelling, formerly known as the Dunham Tavern. It still stands on the north side of Euclid Ave., between East 66th and 69th streets, and is occupied by Dr. J. A. Stephens. Later the family lived on the north-east corner of Euclid and E. 46th street.

George Williams was a resident of Cleveland for 55 years, dying in 1889, aged 90.

The only child of George and Martha Baldwin Williams was a daughter, *Martha Candace Williams,* who married Edward Hooker Harvey. Their only child, Melanie Harvey, married Edward Kirke Cushing of Cleveland.

"Mackensie's Drug Store," Number 100 Superior street, has been a landmark of the city for 75 years or more, its location still a drug-store, owned by Strong & Cobb.

"Mackensie's Liver Pills," once known all over the country as a remedy for malaria, are yet to be found on druggists' shelves.

The originator of the store and the pills was Dr. Colin Swayne Mackensie, physician and chemist, who, in 1834, came to this town from Baltimore, Md. He was then 24 years of age, the son of Dr. John Mackensie, a celebrated physician and a founder of the St. Andrew's Society.

His mother was Sarah Pinkerton, of Chester, Pa.

The Baltimore Mackensies were direct descendants of Kenneth, High Chief of Kentare, Scotland. Their first American ancestor was Thomas Mackensie, who came to this country in 1746, married the daughter of Governor Johnson of Maryland, and settled in that state as a planter.

The memory of Dr. Colin S. Mackensie, the Cleveland pioneer, is still treasured by several of our present citizens, who in their youth were associated with him either as pupils or as clerks in his drug-store. To these, and to others, who seem to know nothing of the good doctor's antecedents, it may be of interest to learn that he was one of five brothers,

all university graduates and all physicians, who acquired distinction in their several lines of work and practice.

Dr. John P. Mackensie was superintendent of the Maryland Hospital.

Dr. Thomas G. Mackensie was a founder of the Maryland School of Pharmacy.

Dr. George B. Mackensie was one of the staff of the State Children's Hospital.

Dr. James S. Mackensie was a successful practitioner.

There were also two sisters, one of whom married Richard Freebourne, and the other Joseph Cushing, well-known citizens of Baltimore.

Dr. Colin S. Mackensie was a prominent member of the Old Stone church, and, like all Scotch Presbyterians, he was a theologian. In questions of doctrine that occasionally arose in the congregation, he was ever a member to be reckoned with and considered. Upon rare occasions he showed his disapproval of a pulpit utterance by leaving the church in the middle of a sermon.

But withal he was a very kindly man; always prompt in personal service or with gifts of money when either was required. He maintained the old school of manners, polite, punctilious, dignified, considerate, a person upon whom none would dare to presume, and yet turn to for protection or pity.

The death of his wife, in 1846, was a blow from which he never recovered. Her headstone, with its pathetic inscription, "She died, and yet I live," can be found in Erie street cemetery, to the right of the main drive.

She was Emily J. Vallette, a widow, and the daughter of John and Rosalind McMahan Quin. She was born in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, and at her second marriage, in 1836, was but 18 years of age, and only 28 at the time of her death.

The home of Dr. Mackensie was Number 32 Water street, in those days a most attractive location, commanding a beautiful view of the lake. Their nearest neighbors were the Alexander Seymour and J. G. Stockley families.

After Mrs. Mackensie's death, the doctor, with his two young children, boarded at the residence of an intimate friend, Mrs. Benjamin Andrews.

His only son, *Colin Mackensie, Jr.*, born 1839, was true to family tradition, and entered the medical profession. He was a surgeon at Camp Chase during the civil war, and afterward in the U. S. Army. He died in New York City at the age of 53. His wife, to whom he was married in 1863, was Miss Ellen Tolford, of Troy, N. Y., daughter of Rev. David Tolford, of Vermont, and Priscilla Waring, of Maryland. Colin, Jr., had one son, Colin 3rd, born 1871, who lives in New York.

Dr. Colin Mackensie's only daughter, *Emily Louise Mackensie*, b. 1844, married William Furgeson, of Glasgow, Scotland, who died in that city, 1895. They had one child, Colin Mackensie Furgeson, who resides in New York.

Dr. Colin Mackensie died in New York City at the home of his son in 1894, aged 84 years.

WHITTLESEY

Asaph Whittlesey, aged 32 years, and his wife, Vesta Hart Whittlesey, aged 24, started with their two little sons, Charles and Samuel, from Southington, Conn., in 1813, to make their home in Tallmadge, O. The seriousness of such an undertaking was recognized by the whole village turning out to bid them "Godspeed."

Their equipment was of the best, two horses and a big, roomy farm-wagon. They took the southern route by way of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, mountains and steep hills nearly every mile of the journey. Between Beaver Dam and Pittsburgh an accident to their team nearly cost them their lives, and so injured Mrs. Whittlesey, that she never wholly recovered from it. The wagon ran off a steep incline in the road, and, turning completely over, imprisoned her and the children under it. The situation was made more serious by the baggage that nearly filled the wagon. With a superhuman effort Mr. Whittlesey managed to raise one side, and drag his family out from under it, and a box that held Mrs. Whittlesey down.

The last days of the journey were made in a drizzling rain-storm, and when, wet, tired, and bruised, they entered their dreary cabin, standing on the edge of a swamp, the disheartened young mother gave way to her tears.

But she was a brave little woman, who soon rallied and "made the best of it." How little we realize today just what this term meant then, and many years to follow!

For instance, once in entertaining some neighbors to a little tea-party, the table was found too small to seat all the guests. Mrs. Whittlesey quietly withdrew to an upper room and pried up a wide board in its floor, with which she enlarged the table.

Mr. Whittlesey was a man of unusual courage and resource. He had many drawbacks from prosperity. In assisting a neighbor to raise a house, he was hit by a falling beam, and crippled for life, yet, in spite of all, this couple raised a family, four charming daughters, besides the sons, who were an honor to the name of Whittlesey.

Especially was this true of Col. Charles Whittlesey, soldier, lawyer, editor, geologist, author and scientist, whom the city of Cleveland proudly claims, and justly honors.

By some good fortune his father secured for him a cadetship at West Point, which meant a liberal education. After his graduation he was stationed as second lieutenant at Mackinac and Green Bay. Meantime, he studied law, for we find him in 1836, as "an attorney and counsellor," at No. 16 Superior st. At the same time he is co-editor and publisher, with his second cousin, Frederick Whittlesey, of the *Cleveland Herald and Gazette.* Then he sold out to become a government geologist, explored Lake Superior and the Mississippi basin.

Cleveland became indebted to him through the first history of the city published, on which he probably lost money, and he assisted the municipality by enlisting the aid of the national government in necessary harbor improvements.

His literary work was prolific. It is said to have comprised 191 historical, archæological, geological, scientific, and religious treatises.

1834

RUSSELL

Mr. Whittlesey remained a bachelor until 50 years of age. He then married Mrs. Mary E. Morgan, daughter of James and Ann Forman Lyon.

Mr. Whittlesey suffered much with rheumatism during the last years of his life, but his energy and enthusiasm would not allow it to shelve him and his many activities. Among these was the Western Reserve Historical Society, of which he was a founder and its first president. He died in 1886.

1834

REMINGTON

There are headstones in Erie street cemetery that indicate the early residence in this city of a family of New England ancestry named Remington.

Two members of it were still living here in 1856, and a third one, Stephen G. Remington.

The inscriptions on the stones are very unusual, as, in each one, the wife's maiden name is inscribed.

"Benjamin Remington, b. 1770—died 1835.
Mary East Remington, his wife, 1770—1867.
Their son Joseph Remington, 1803—1834.
John G. Remington, their son, 1797—1863.
Nancy Adams Remington, wife of above, 1803—1829.
Marilla Penfield Remington, wife of above, 1800—1840.
Eliza Ann Remington, dau. of John G. and Nancy, 1823—1834."

The two members of the family who died in 1834 may have been cholera victims.

Stephen G. Remington was a member of the Old Settlers' Association. He gave his record of birth 1828, and came here in 1834.

1834

RUSSELL

On September 1st, 1813, occurred a typical New England wedding, that of Alanson Russell and Miss Nancy Caulkins. Both represented long lines of American ancestry. He was the son of John Russell, a revolutionary soldier, and the great-grandson of William and Elisabeth

Russell, who were living in this country 100 years before its declaration of independence. His mother was Martha Thrall.

Nancy Caulkins was born in Sharon, and a member of a Connecticut family that bore upon its lineage tree doctors and divines, lawyers and patriots galore.

The couple were very young, for the bride was still in her teens, the groom but recently able to answer "20 years" as his age.

There was nothing unusual in this. The founding of a home and of a family held no terrors for the young people of that period. They did not dream of beginning their married life under the conditions in which they had been reared, the rambling, many-roomed homestead with its solid Colonial furnishings and its assured comfort.

The newly married expected to live modestly, labor industriously, and to acquire slowly the degree of living that their parents in equal manner had attained. Their first home was the center one of the three cottages on Superior street where the Arcade now stands: on one side the Camps, on the other the Sackriders. Nancy Caulkins Russell must have been a beautiful bride, for, in middle age, she was an unusually attractive woman, and was still fair to look upon when her head was crowned with silver.

Alanson Russell was born in Rodman, Jefferson Co. At that time, 1834, he had several children, the oldest of whom was 17 years old. The family lived at 35 Water street, where Mr. Russell kept a small private hotel where young couples tarried until ready for housekeeping on their own account, and where unattached business and professional men found a home not obtainable elsewhere. Among the latter, in 1837, were David Hersh uncle of Mrs. William Bingham, Henry Raymond, A. B. Hitchcock, and S. A. Fairchild, merchants, and two or three bank clerks.

Mr. Russell lived but four years after his arrival in Cleveland. It may have been declining health and the hope of regaining it that led him to seek a new home in the west. Were that the case, it proved fallacious, for he died in the prime of life, 45 years, and was laid away in old Erie street cemetery, and in 1865, Nancy Caulkins Russell, who outlived him 27 years, was placed beside him.

The children of Alanson and Nancy Russell:

George H. Russell, b. 1817; died 1888; m. Octavia Bolton. Russell Ave., now changed to East 70th street, received its name from him.

Chester C. Russell, d. Princeton, Ill.

Clarinda Russell, m. John Shelley. See Shelley family sketch.

Emmeline Russell, m. S. A. Fairchild; 2nd, Thomas Bolton.

Mr. and Mrs. Alanson Russell left little property to their family. But they passed on to grandchildren their own inheritance, one more highly prized by many people than a bank-account, and which opened wide to them the doors of the Society of Huguenots, Colonial Dames, and Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

1834

WHITTLESEY

Frederick and Charles Whittlesey, whose fathers were cousins, became joint owners and editors of the *Cleveland Herald* in 1836. They were the lineal descendants of John and Ruth Dudley Whittlesey of Saybrook, Conn., 1664, and were both born in Southington, Conn., Frederick in 1801, and Charles in 1808.

The former was the son of Roger Whittlesey, a Yale College graduate in the class of 1787. His mother was Mary Smalley, daughter of Rev. John Smalley, D. D.

With such a mental heritage, it is not surprising that Frederick Whittlesey also graduated from Yale at 21 years of age. He then came west and studied law with Elisha Whittlesey, a relative living in Canfield, O., and long a congressman of the Western Reserve.

In 1827 he began the practice of his profession in Elyria, O., and at once rapidly rose to prominence and distinction. He was early chosen to represent his district in the Ohio legislature both as congressman and senator. At one time, he was Speaker of the House, and it is said that his dignity and decision while in the chair, and his familiarity with parliamentary rules won the admiration of the legislature.

In his 34th year he removed to Cleveland and established a newspaper which he discontinued in order to become part owner and editor of the *Cleveland Herald.* He was a man of unusual ability, one whom his neighbors and friends respected and esteemed, an upright, honorable, Christian gentleman.

In 1840, while in the very prime of life, he was stricken with a form of paralysis, that for 14 years crippled him in all endeavor, and sometimes made him helpless. This terrible affliction was borne patiently and cheerfully. He died in 1854.

Mrs. Frederick Whittlesey was Eliza Burrall, daughter of John and Mary Robbins Burrall of Suffield, O.

She was 22 years old at the time of her marriage.

The children of Frederick and Eliza Whittlesey:

Mary Whittlesey, b. 1831.

Julia Whittlesey, b. 1835; m. Elias B. Hillard.

Henry Smalley Whittlesey, b. 1836; m. Mary E. Taylor.

Eliza Whittlesey, b. 1839; m. Henry M. Cowles.

Frederick Whittlesey, b. 1841; m. Ellen Kennedy. Resides in Denver, Colo.

Albert Whittlesey, b. 1843; m. Lucy Wright.

Emily Whittlesey, b. 1846; m. Alfred W. Newton.

1834

WORTHINGTON

George and Ralph H. Worthington, once prominent in the city, were born in Cooperstown, N. Y., of old American stock.

Their parents were Ralph and Clarissa Clark Worthington. Clarissa Clark was the eldest daughter of Jerome and Anna Pinneo Clark of Colchester, Ct.

WORTHINGTON

The earliest Worthington, and for a time the only one in New England, was Nicholas, who came from England and settled in Saybrook in 1649, but afterward removed to Hatfield, Ct. His wife was Sarah Bunce, the daughter of Thomas Bunce of Hartford.

The Worthington brothers who reached Cleveland in 1834 were of the sixth generation from these ancestors. We find them established in business, and both boarding at the Franklin House, kept by Benj. Harrington, who later was one of the city's postmasters.

"George Worthington, hardware merchant, 3 Superior street, corner of Union lane;
"R. H. Worthington, cap and hat manufacturer, 31 Superior street, three doors west of the post-office,"

reads the little Cleveland directory for 1837. This record contains no hint of the hard work, anxiety and worry of running a business on limited capital, with money exceedingly scarce, a financial condition prevalent in every pioneer town in the '20s and '30s.

George Worthington was but 21 years old when he came west, yet the enterprise and far-reaching sagacity he at once displayed was most unusual, and far outclassed the older merchants of the little community. The manner in which he built up his trade outside of the town is an interesting story, and should be of value to the young business man of today, alike situated.

It was done through personal effort. He did not stand behind the counter of his small hardware store and wait for customers to drop in for purchase, but started out and traveled for miles the country round, solicitating orders, and offering to exchange with farmers or store-keepers anything he could dispose of, pork, grain, etc.

Soon wagons loaded with produce and drawn by horses or oxen were coming into town from a hundred miles away, and receiving from him in return hardware and other merchandise. Before 1840, he had moved to larger quarters, a store-room on the north-east corner of Superior and Water streets, once the old Nathan Perry stand, and here he transacted business for 30 years. Thenceforth it became an extensive wholesale establishment on the corner of Water and St. Clair streets, where it yet remains and is partly managed by the second generation of the Cleveland branch of the family.

In November, 1840, Mr. Worthington married Maria Cushman Blackmer, 23 years of age. She was the daughter of Reuben Harmon and Amanda Cushman Blackmer, Cleveland pioneers, who came here from Dorset, Vt. In 1836 Mr. Blackmer had a general provision-store on Ontario street, the present site of *W. P. Southworth Co.*

Just in the rear of this store was a little white chapel in the midst of a cluster of small dwellings. Here Miss Maria Blackmer opened a private school which afterward became absorbed in the newly established free, or public school system.

As a bride Maria Blackmer was slender and petite, with dark hair, and large dark eyes, and, judging from the personality of after years, must have been a very pretty young woman.

The four sons and four daughters that came into her household were typical American children, of the seventh generation on their father's side, and on their mother's directly descended from Thomas Cushman and his wife, Mary Allerton, of the Mayflower.

Mrs. Worthington's domestic cares absorbed all her time and effort for many years. Then, when it required a less measure of attention, her mind and heart went out in sympathy to struggling humanity, especially to poor or orphaned children, bereft of mother love or the comforts she had deemed so essential for her own little ones, and to the aged whom life had left stranded by the wayside.

She gave herself freely and of her wealth generously to the various charities with which she was affiliated, and thus became very dear to a host of people to whom her own family were strangers, and who mourned her death in 1902 as a personal loss.

In 1848 Mr. Worthington purchased nine acres of land on the north side of Euclid avenue between Sterling and Case, East 30th and 40th, for which he paid $3500. Upon this he erected one of the beautiful homes that helped to make that throroughfare famous. The previous residence of the family had been Number 85 St. Clair street.

Children of George and Maria Worthington:

Ralph Worthington, b. 1841.

Abigail Maria Worthington, m. George Hoyt, son of Sylvester and Eleanor Converse Hoyt of Chardon, O.

Mary Beadle Worthington, m. Clark I. Butts, son of Freeman and Mary Ballard Butts.

Clarissa Clark Worthington, m. Willis B. Hale, son of Edwin B. and Susannah Hoyt Hale.

George Worthington, m. Lily M. Smith, dau. of John W. and Altia Downer Smith of Albany, N. Y.

Alice Worthington, m. Martin J. Pendleton, son of Charles and Charity Sears Pendleton.

Two children died in infancy.

Ralph H. Worthington, who started a business in Cleveland a year later than George Worthington, evidently had more obstacles to encounter, or was less plucky than his brother, for he tired of the struggles of a pioneer merchant, and returned east, settling in New York City, where commercial life was less strenuous.

1834

STEDMAN

Buckley Stedman, a provision dealer, doing business on Merwin street, and his brother, W. G. Stedman, were sons of Timothy and Mehetabel Root Stedman.

Buckley married 1st, Lydia Reed, a daughter of George and Abigail Van de Water Read of Watertown, N. Y.

1834

LEONARD

Mrs. Stedman was born in 1801, and married in 1822. It is said that she was a beautiful woman, and a fine old portrait of her in possession of a granddaughter testifies to the fact.

She died in Cleveland, 1844.

The children were George, Norton, Charlotte, Julia, Harriet, Emma, and Derrick Buckley Stedman.

The family lived on the east side of Ontario street, south of the Public Square.

Julia Stedman, a handsome, brilliant girl, married William Miller of Buffalo, N. Y.

Charlotte Stedman, m. Basil Spangler, son of the pioneer.

Harriet and *Emma Stedman,* married Chapman brothers.

Buckley Stedman married 2nd, Diana Kingsbury, daughter of Judge James Kingsbury, the pioneer. They had no children.

1834

LEONARD

Jarvis Leonard was a resident of Cleveland for 64 years. He came here in 1834 while it was yet a village, and died in 1898, when it was a great metropolis. Previous to 1834 he had been living in Pomfret, Vt., where he was born in 1809, and where he had been clerking in his father's dry-goods store. His parents were Orphis and Mary Pratt Leonard of that town.

Jarvis Leonard started a store of his own in Cleveland at 56 Superior street under the firm name of *Leonard & White.*

Two years afterward, he returned to Vermont to marry Miss Frances Emoretta Tuttle Vail, daughter of Allen and Elisabeth Tuttle Vail.

Their first home was on Superior street. Afterward they lived on Prospect street, and finally Mr. Leonard built on East Madison ave., East 79th street, where he died. His wife had passed to the beyond five years before his demise, aged 84.

Jarvis Leonard seems to have led a quiet business life. His name does not appear in connection with public affairs of any kind either in the early or later years of his life. After 1850 he was connected with the Society for Savings.

The children of Jarvis and Frances Leonard:

Caroline Maria Leonard, b. 1837, in Cleveland.

Matilda Charlotte Leonard, b. 1840.

Mary J. Leonard.

Miss Charlotte Leonard is the only surviving member of this family. She resides on East 79th street, and spends her winters in the south.

SEYMOUR

For two days in the late summer of 1849, a crowd stood near the foot of Water street in front of "Sunset Cottage," built and once occupied by Alfred Kelley, but then the residence of Alexander Seymour, a well-known and popular resident of the city. Every one coming out of the house was waylaid and eagerly questioned. All were watching and waiting for tidings from within where lay the master of the house, stricken down with Asiatic cholera. It was the third time that the scourge had visited the city, and each time its victims had been largely of the best and most valuable of its citizens.

Sorrow and dismay were on the faces of all gathered there. At length, some one came out, and announced that Mr. Seymour had passed away, and was free from further suffering.

He left a family of orphan children, as his wife had died some years previous, 1839.

Alexander Seymour was the son of Norman and Kate Seymour of Northampton, Mass. His branch of the Seymour family has been recognized by the descendants of Jane Seymour, wife of Henry VIII, yet living in an English castle, as related to them in line of descent. His parents were cousins.

An early resident of the city who lived on Water street, as a child, says that he was a very handsome man, with a fine, stately carriage, and polished manners.

While in Troy, N. Y., on business, he met Hester Lansing, daughter of Jacob Lansing, who gave Lansingburg, N. Y., its name, who had an ideal home on the Hudson river, and a family of children, all of whom married into well-known New York families.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour went to live in Utica, N. Y., where Mr. Seymour built a most attractive residence on the crest of a hill and between two streets, so that both sides of the house had beautiful frontages.

The young couple had a number of relatives living in Utica. Among them were Horatio Seymour, a cousin, and one-time governor of New York, and Mrs. Gardner Tracy, a sister of Mrs. Seymour. Three children of the latter afterward came to Cleveland, James J. Tracy, Mrs. A. N. Barney, and Mrs. John E. Lyon.

About 1834, Mr. Seymour concluded to engage in the banking business in Cleveland, and with his wife and three children came here all the way from Utica in a carriage. The youngest child, a little girl, took her naps on a pillow on the floor of the vehicle.

Their first home was on Huron street, west of Erie, near where the Homeopathic Hospital stands. They then moved to the eastern side of the double brick residence standing on Rockwell street, back of the new post-office. Their front windows looked out on the Case homestead, then occupying the whole square, and surrounded by trees, shrubs and flowers.

Mr. Seymour became interested in Rocky River real-estate, and owned a large farm there where the family spent vacations and the hot, summer days. A brother of Mr. Seymour lived on it afterward, many years.

In the Rockwell street home Mrs. Seymour died of consumption. She was an exceptionally lovable character, and had made hosts of loving,

grateful friends in the three towns in which she had spent her life, Lansingburgh, Utica, and Cleveland.

She had a heart tenderly touched by the sufferings of the needy, and always listened sympathetically to every tale of sin or suffering. She lived for her home and family, and trusted God. She left five children, two of them born in Cleveland. After her death, Mr. Seymour removed to Sunset Cottage, Water street.

They were both laid to rest in Erie street cemetery. Their two youngest children were delicate and died young. The others were:

Mary Ann Seymour, m. William Warren of England, Manager of the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co.

Cornelius Lansing, m. Lucy Kingsbury, daughter of Judge James Kingsbury, the pioneer.

Helen Lansing, m. Seth Coggswell Baldwin, son of Edward and Mercy Doan Baldwin.

While residing in Utica, N. Y., Alexander Seymour became much attached to the Rev. Samuel Aiken, and after removing here was instrumental in securing that clergyman for the Old Stone church. So loving was the friendship of the two men, that they bought adjoining burial-lots in Erie street cemetery that they might together open their eyes on the resurrection morn.

1834

MONROE

Nelson Monroe was one of the best known men of Cleveland. For a period of nearly thirty years he carried on a mercantile business that extended outside of the city and even the state. He died in 1860, aged 52 years.

Mrs. Nelson Monroe—Mary E. Luther—of Balston Spa, N. Y., came to Cleveland in the early '30s to visit her uncles, John and Henry Seaman, well-known merchants doing business on Superior street. The former lived on Seneca street, and the latter at 80 Bank street. She soon was welcomed into the circle of young people of that day, for she was pretty and agreeable, and before returning home became engaged to Nelson Monroe. He brought her back to Cleveland, and here they lived prosperously, but not altogether happily, for they suffered the loss of several little children, none living very long. At last, a little daughter survived, to be the idol of their hearts. They gave her the name of "Keokee," and everything that wealth and affection could suggest or accomplish was showered upon her.

But at the age of seventeen she died. A beautiful piece of statuary marks her grave in Woodland cemetery, and upon it is inscribed, "She blooms in the field of night."

1834

OTIS

This statue, made in Italy, and erected at the grave of Keokee Monroe, is worthy of mention as the first work of art placed in a local cemetery. It was enclosed in glass for protection, and for some years it attracted much attention. Woodland cemetery was often visited for the purpose only of seeing the marble figure that was said to be a likeness of the beautiful young girl sleeping beneath it.

Mrs. Monroe survived her husband for thirty-three years. After his death she continued to call Cleveland her home, although spending many years in the east and in foreign travel. The Monroes lived in their early married life at 104 St. Clair street, opposite the old academy, public school, and fire-engine house. Between the front windows of the parlor in this house was married Mr. Monroe's niece, Louise Dabney Monroe, to Charles White, the son of Deacon Moses White. And a few years later, 1864, in the same spot, was married the writer of this history of the Pioneer Families of Cleveland.

Nelson Monroe built a fine brick house on Euclid Avenue, just east of Bond street, and Mrs. Monroe continued to occupy it for some years. It served as a landmark because of two stone grayhounds which ornamented the door-steps.

At her death, Mrs. Monroe left a large estate, the greater part of which was willed to benevolent and charitable institutions. She died in Paradise Valley, N. Y., in 1893.

1834

OTIS

William Otis, son of Stephen and Elisabeth Wade Otis, was born in Scituate, Mass., in 1768.

He married Philena Shaw of Wrentham, and removed to Cummington, Mass.

After their family of eight children had been added to the household, and the youngest, a daughter, was nine years old, the couple, now middle-aged, came to Ohio. They died in Cleveland, and were buried in Woodland cemetery.

Philma Shaw Otis, pioneer mother and great-great-grandmother of the present generation, was born in 1772, and was 68 years old at the time of her death.

The name of Otis is most honored in Massachusetts. It stands for brains, and culture, patriotism, and statesmanship. The family is typically American. The first ancestor on this side of the Atlantic was John of Hingham in 1635, just 200 years before the name appeared in the financial and social circles of Cleveland.

Mr. William Otis was preceded to Ohio by his oldest child, William A. Otis, and, probably, it was through this son's advice or persuasion that the whole family followed him a few years later.

William Otis must have been a man of singular independence, and moreover, something of a wag. He expressed both tendencies in a pecul-

iar manner, probably originating and ending with himself. He named his first son after himself, William, adding to it "Augustus."

When his second son was born, he also was named William, with "Cushing" following it, and so on, until they numbered six Williams. These sons were usually known by their initials, W. A., W. C., etc. They were all men of strong character and forceful personality. Two of them died comparatively young.

The children of William and Philena Shaw Otis:

William Augustus Otis, b. 1794; m. Elisa Procter.
Philena Otis, b. 1796; m. Silas Andrews, of Hartford, Conn.
William Cushing Otis, b. 1801; m. Mary Craft of Painesville, O., in 1829.
William Harrison Otis, b. 1803; m. Minerva Dille of Euclid, in 1831.
William Shaw Otis, b. 1807; m. Hannah Mygatt; 2nd, Miss Lyman, dau. of Darius Lyman of Ravenna, O.
Dr. William Francis Otis, b. 1810; m. Isabella Murrell of Bowling Green, Ky., his brother's widow.
William Lucius Otis, b. 1813; m. Isabella Murrell. He died in Portage Co.
Caroline Otis, b. 1816; m. ——— Bates.

In 1818, William Augustus Otis, then 24 years of age, started on foot from Cummington, Mass., to seek fortune in the west.

He first tried Pittsburg, but financial luck avoided him there, and he passed on and up to Bloomfield, Trumbull Co., O. Here he opened a tavern, and started a store, buying and selling every kind of produce in demand.

He was too tirelessly active and ambitious to remain contentedly in a country village, and, in the late '30s, he came to Cleveland, and for years was one of its leading commission merchants. He also became a pioneer iron manufacturer, and later a banker.

Mr. Otis assisted in reorganizing the Second Presbyterian church, in 1844, at which time he became one of its deacons. In connection with this, he is said to have been a man who used his religion in his business life and not merely as a Sunday garment. He died in 1868, aged 74.

He had married, at the age of 30, Miss Eliza Procter of Manchester, Mass., a lady very near his own age. She died in 1856.

The children of W. A. and Eliza Procter Otis:

Charles A. Otis.
Eliza Procter Otis, m. Hon. T. D. Crocker.
William H. Otis. Lived in Indianapolis.

Charles A. Otis was the mayor of Cleveland in 1875 and 1876. He succeeded his father in the iron business, and afterward started a rolling-mill.

He and his sister, Mrs. Crocker, lived side by side on Euclid Ave., near East 30th street, for many years.

1834

PEASE

Charles A. Otis m. 1st, Miss Mary Shepard, who died, leaving two daughters:

Anna Otis, m. Judge William B. Sanders.

Nelly Otis, m. Dr. J. Kent Sanders.

Mr. Otis married secondly, Miss Anna Eliza Shepard, his sister-in-law.

They had three sons:

William A. Otis.
Charles A. Otis, Jr.
Harrison G. Otis.

Charles A. Otis, Jr., is the best-known Cleveland representative of this old pioneer family in the present financial and social life of the city. He is the senior member of the firm *Otis & Hough*, private bankers and stock-brokers. He is also the proprietor of the *Cleveland Evening News.**

* Since sold to Daniel R. Hanna.

Mr. Otis is exceedingly popular with all classes of men through his democratic bearing, his ready sympathy, and generosity. He married Miss Lucia Edwards, daughter of the late Col. William Edwards.

1834

PEASE

Sheldon Pease was the son of Isaac Pease of Derby, Conn.

He was 25 years old when he came to Cleveland. He was married in 1835 at the residence of Horace Canfield to Miss Marianne Humphrey, younger sister of Mrs. Canfield.

Old residents recall Mrs. Pease in terms of great admiration. She had a beautiful face, a fine carriage, and lovely manners.

The family lived, part of the time, in Dr. Long's former residence, s. w. corner of Superior and Seneca street, West 3rd. Meanwhile Dr. Long was occupying his spacious home out Woodland Ave.

Later the Pease family removed farther east on Superior st., about opposite the Arcade.

Sheldon Pease was associated with others in the forwarding and commission business, and had vessel interests. The firm name was "*Griffith, Pease & Co.,*" and their place of business was on the corner of Superior and Merwin streets, on the river.

Mr. Pease was a member of the first Board of Trade, organized in 1847, with Wm. Milford as the president, and during the years of his residence in the city was an active, progressive citizen, prominent in every public measure.

He was general manager of the Western Transportation Co., and, its headquarters having been established in Buffalo, made his removal to that city imperative. His home there was on Franklin Ave. He retired from business in 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. Pease had two sons who, in youth, were unusually handsome lads, and in their brief manhood gave great promise for the future. They were both born in Cleveland.

Alfred Humphrey Pease possessed a degree of musical talent that justified his parents in sending him to Germany for a musical education. He became a pianist of national note and a composer of orchestral composition. He died in St. Louis, Mo., 44 years of age.

Arthur W. Pease, born 1844, was a tall, graceful young man, full of noble inmpulses and talented in many ways.

In 1866, he married Julia Watson, daughter of Stephen Van Rensselaer Watson.

Five years after their wedding, they both lost their lives in a railroad accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

This same casualty caused the death of George Benedict, a well-known Cleveland citizen.

It will be noticed that the declining years of Sheldon and Mrs. Pease were saddened by the loss of both their children. They often visited Cleveland friends, and also entertained them generously in their Buffalo home.

1834

LYMAN

Benjamin Sheldon Lyman was a Cleveland druggist, whose store for some years was on Superior street, and his residence No. 6 Water street.

He came to this town from Utica, N. Y. His father was Dr. Micah Lyman of Northampton, Mass., a Yale graduate, who practiced medicine in Troy, N. Y., and his mother was Elisabeth Sheldon Lyman. The Lymans were residents of Northampton for many generations. They intermarried frequently with the Strong and Sheldon families.

Benjamin Sheldon Lyman was about 33 years of age when he came to Cleveland. He had recently married Miss Mary H. Wait of Clinton, N. Y., 27 years old. Their eldest daughter, *Elisabeth Sheldon Lyman,* and two sons, who died in infancy, were born in this city. Some time between the panic of 1837 and 1840, the family returned east and settled in Troy, N. Y., where Mr. Lyman's father, Dr. Micah Lyman, was established as a physician.

Here was born their second daughter, *Mary Sophia Lyman.* Several years later, the Lymans removed to Brooklyn, N. Y. Their only son, *Benjamin Fisher Lyman,* was born in that city in 1849.

Mr. Lyman eventually became connected with the consulate of China, and, in 1871, was stationed at Too Choo.

It has not been learned when he returned to this country, or the subsequent residence of his children.

1834

HENRY MONROE

Although Nelson Monroe, through his longer residence in Cleveland, was better known than his brother, Henry Monroe, the latter was the founder of the large wholesale grocery, established in 1834, and continuing in business for about forty years.

The brothers Nelson and Henry were the sons of Abraham and Priscilla Utley Monroe of Bridgewater, N. Y.

Henry Monroe traveled for the firm, and in 1836, while on one of these business trips, died in Chicago of typhoid fever. He left a wife and two children, *Henry,* and *Emma Monroe.*

Mrs. Henry Monroe was a Miss Lucinda Dabney of Providence, Rhode Island. She was of Huguenot descent, and is said to have possessed a strikingly beautiful face.

At the time of her husband's death she had been called east by the serious illness of her mother. She started with her little children for Providence, but reached there too late. Her mother was dead, and before she could recover from the shock, word was received that her husband had died suddenly in Chicago. She had to take the long journey to that city at once, and after her husband's burial returned to her father's house.

Little Henry died, and the daughter, *Emma Monroe,* while on a visit to her uncle, Nelson Monroe, met and married Charles White, the son of Deacon Moses White.

Mrs. Emma Nelson White was a very pleasant, intelligent lady. To her the writer was indebted for valuable data contained in this history. Charles White, her husband, was born on Superior street, and died in 1908.

1834

MOULD

It is seldom that a woman 70 years of age is willing to give up her home and native country in order to be with her children. This was what Catherine Mould did in 1832. To cross the ocean was a far more serious undertaking at that time than in these days, and her action was that of a brave woman and a devoted mother.

The children were all adults. Her son, Henry Mould, Sr., had married Miss Anne Scribener, and had a family of children, and Catherine's two grown daughters were of the party. Their home had been in Chetsey, Surrey Co., England, and when they reached America they continued their journey by tedious stages to Zanesville, O.

Here they all remained for four years when Catherine's grandson, Henry Mould, Jr., who was quite musical, came to Cleveland, and in company with Nathan Brainard opened a music-store, the first one in which music and all kinds of musical instruments were sold exclusively.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mould, Sr., had a fine family of boys and girls whose intermarriages with well-known Cleveland families began, soon after their arival, which was two or three years after the eldest son located here, and which their posterity has continued to do.

Children of Henry and Anne Mould:

Henry Mould, m. Louisa Hicks. He died in Boston, Mass.
Brooks Mould, m. Jane Everett of Boston.
Edmund Mould, m. Jane Parsons. He died in Cleveland.
Wilberforce Mould, m. Elisabeth Parsons, sister of above. He lives in California.
Anne Mould, m. Horatio N. Bostwick. (His second wife.)
Caroline Mould, m. Peter Numsen.
Emily Mould, m. Silas Brainard.
Laura Mould, m. Henry Brainard.
Fanny Mould, m., died in Zanesville.

Wilberforce and Emily Munson Brainard are the only surviving members of the family in 1910.

Henry Mould, Sr., associated himself with his son-in-law, Peter Numsun, in the confectionery business, which also included fancy bakery and catering, and this firm was a household word with two or three generations of our citizens. Part of the time *"Mould & Numsen"* was located on Superior street, and for some years it occupied a store in a small brick block which was built on the northern end of the Williamson's resident property. There was a fine hall connected with it, and for years it was the scene of fashionable parties and balls.

E. R. Numsen, a son of Peter and Caroline Mould Numsen, married a daughter of Judge Tilden, and continues a resident of the city.

Henry Mould, Sr., and his family resided in the eastern half of Leonard Case's double brick house on Rockwell street, standing back of the new post-office, and in after years they removed to Prospect street, just east of the Osborn Building.

Catherine Mould, the beloved grandmother, died in 1842, aged 80. Henry Mould, Sr., died in 1861, aged 69, and the following year his wife, Anne Scribener Mould, joined him on the other side. There are none of the name now living in the city, though many of the descendants in the female lines.

Mrs. Emily Mould Brainard is the last of her generation still with us. She is spending this winter, 1909, with her son in his beautiful home, "Clovercrest," on Euclid Ridge, and spends her summers with her two unmarried daughters in a summer cottage four miles farther east.

Mrs. Brainard is a fine type of the lady of a long past generation, stately, refined, courteous, hospitable, and altogether womanly. She is tenderly loved by her children and grandchildren, and ten times has proudly borne the title of great-grandmother. (Since deceased.)

The Mould family rest in Erie street cemetery.

1834

EDWARD LYON

One of the saddest events of the cholera season of 1834 was the death of a bride.

A September issue of the *Cleveland Herald* contained this announcement:

1834

JOHN E. LYON

"Married—By Rev. John Keep, Edward Lyon of the Franklin House to Mrs. Myrette Price of Hudson, O."

In December following:

"Died—Mrs. Myrette Lyon, at Franklin House, consort of Edward Lyon, and daughter of Dr. Hitchcock of Sandy Hill, N. Y., aged 34 years."

"Her funeral took place on Sunday, attended by a larger concourse of people than is often witnessed in this place. The marriage of the above couple was announced in our paper as having taken place just three months previous to the day of her burial."

Mrs. Lyon was the daughter of Dr. Zina and Mabel Lockwood Hitchcock. She was an aunt of the Cleveland pioneer, James Kent Hitchcock. Her first husband, to whom she was married when 20 years of age, was Capt. William Price. They had three children: *Barton Price, William Price,* and *Charles Price,* and her death in 1834 left the three little boys orphans.

The writer infers that Edward Lyon was landlord of the Franklin Home, previously built and kept by Philo Scoville. His antecedents have not been ascertained, nor his subsequent history. His name does not appear in the city directory, two years later, at which time Benjamin Harrington had charge of the hotel.

Evidently, Mrs. Myrette Price was a second wife, for, on the headstone in Erie st. cemetery, is the following:

"Amoret, daughter of Ebenezer (?) and Clarissa Lyman, and wife of Edward Lyon, died 1831, aged 21 years."

E. O. Lyman is in the directory of 1836. Occupation, book-keeper.

In the late summer of 1835, Edward Lyon married 3rd, at Kentucky Springs, Mrs. M. M. Langton of Cincinnati.

1834

JOHN E. LYON

John E. Lyon & Co., forwarding and commission merchants, were located at 30 Merwin street, in 1836, and James Lyon was book-keeper for the firm.

John Edward Lyon and his brother James were the sons of James and Ann Forman Lyon of Oswego, N. Y. The brothers were both young, John E. being but 23 years, and James Lyon 19 years of age.

But the former seemed to have much business ability and continued to be a successful Cleveland merchant for many years.

He married Catherine M. Tracey, sister of James Jared Tracey the banker, who died recently at an advanced age.

Mrs. Lyon was a lovely woman physically and mentally. Her neighbors on St. Clair street, where the Lyon family lived for some years, speak of her as whole-souled, kind and considerate, a finely bred woman, accustomed to a gentle environment and the best things of life, yet able to adapt herself gracefully to conditions less favorable. Her sister, Susan Tracey, wife of Ashabel Barney, was also a sweet-mannered, gracious lady, whom every one, who knew her, recalled with pleasure.

John E. Lyon removed to New York City.

James Lyon also left the city, married, and made his home in Chicago.

William Smyth, of the firm of *Smyth & Clary*, dealers in produce, ship chandlery, etc., No. 10 Merwin st., lived first at 30 Seneca st., but later on Ontario street, south of the Square, when that locality was a fashionable resident district. His wife, Mrs. Harriet Granger Smyth, was renowned as a beauty in Buffalo, her childhood home, and in Cleveland, where she spent her short married life. For she died young, leaving no children, and all that was mortal of her sister, Sarah Granger, and herself rest in old Erie street cemetery.

William Smyth married 2nd, Betsey E. ——, who was born in 1811, and survived Mr. Smyth 32 years.

In the last years of her life, Mrs. Betsey Smyth resided in a pleasant home on Hamilton street, corner of Wood, East 3rd. "She had held a conspicuous place in social life, and had been a member of Old Trinity church many years. Her only son, Charles G. Smith, lost his health and subsequently his life through his services to his country during the civil war.

William Smyth died in 1861, aged 51 years. The whole family lie in Erie st. cemetery.

William Smyth had three sisters living in Cleveland at an early day. Eliza, Martha, and Jane. They were the children of Richard and Prudence Smyth of Detroit, Mich.

Eliza married Charles M. Giddings. They lived for a time in a large stone house which he erected for that purpose on the north-east corner of the Public Square and Ontario street. N. E. Crittenden lived there afterward, and the Society for Savings building now stands upon the spot.

Mr. and Mrs. Giddings removed to the corner of Euclid Ave. and the street which bears, or did bear, their name, where they died many years ago. They had no children.

Mrs. Prudence Smyth, widow of Richard and mother of Mrs. Giddings, Mrs. Hiram Wilson, and William Smyth, rests in Erie street cemetery.

MURFEY

Capt. John Murfey of Colchester, Conn., was the father of four Cleveland pioneers.

The mother of these children, Ardelissa Southworth, and her sister, Parnissa, were the twin daughters of William A. Southworth.

The Colchester Murfeys were of Scotch-Irish descent, their ancestor being one of a company of North Ireland Presbyterians who settled in Colchester in the 17th century. Among them were the Murfeys, Langfords, Clarks, and McCarteys, all educated, refined people, whose descendants have been noted for their high Christian character and good breeding.

The Murfey family that came to Cleveland in 1834 were:

William Aspinwall Murfey, b. 1812.
Eliza Murfey Clark, b. 1814.
Gardner Bowen Murfey, b. 1820.
Fanny C. Murfey, b. 1822.

W. A. and G. B. Murfey were hardware merchants, doing business at 33 Superior street. They had a partner, S. H. Potter, who lived on Erie street, between Euclid and Superior. The firm sold out to William Bingham & Co.

W. A. Murfey removed to Chicago, where he married and had one son, James Clark Murfey. Gardner B. Murfey, his younger brother, remained in the city and in business the remainder of his life.

Fanny Murfey never married, but lived here with her brothers and sisters, and when she died was buried in one of the family lots.

Gardner B. Murfey married Julia Ann Latham, who was born in Thetford, Vt., in 1821. She came to Cleveland on a visit to her sister, Lucy Latham Kelly, wife of T. M. Kelly, a pioneer merchant of this city.

Another sister of Mrs. G. B. Murfey, Azuba Latham, married D. N. Barney, also a Cleveland merchant of an early day.

These sisters, Mrs. Kelley, Mrs. Murfey, and Mrs. Barney, were the daughters of William H. Latham of Lyme, N. H., who removed to Thetford, Vt., and died there. His American ancestor, Robert Latham, came as a lad of 15 years with John Carver in the Mayflower and married Susannah Winslow, daughter of Governor Winslow.

The mother of the three sisters was Azuba Jenks, daughter of Zachariah and Sarah Tyler Jenks, and their father, William H. Latham, was a captain of infantry in the war of 1812.

The children of Gardner B. and Julia Latham Murfey:

William Latham Murfey, m. Florence Gale.
Charles Latham Murfey, m. Florence Spenser, daughter of A. K. Spenser.
Gardner Bowen Murfey, unmarried.
Lauer Aspinwall Murfey, m. Nina Armstrong.
Julia Murfey, m. Charles Harper of Pittsburg.
James Clark Murfey, unmarried.
Edward Lyon Murfey, m. Rose Richardson.
Lucy E. Murfey, m. Edward Morrison of N. Y.

1834

WOODWARD

Mrs. Julia Latham Murfey is the only surviving member of the Murfey and Latham families. She is a beautiful old lady, possessing all the charm that clings to the well-born woman of years long gone. She celebrated her 90th birthday recently in the home of her son, Charles L. Murfey on Cleveland Heights.

1834

W. WOODWARD

The editor of the *Cleveland Advertiser* in 1834 was W. Woodward, who had taken charge of that newspaper but a few months when he lost his wife suddenly in the cholera epidemic that proved fatal to many others in town.

"Dec. 19—Died Mrs. Eliza Ann Woodward, wife of the editor of this paper. During her brief residence here she had secured many friends, by whom her last moments of suffering were soothed and who, although they could not avert the pangs of death, by their sympathy and kind attention in some measure alleviated its distress." *Cleveland Advertiser.*

1834

SLOANE

Olive Douglas of Canaan, Conn., born 1748, daughter of Asa Douglas, a revolutionary soldier, and sister of Major Asa Douglas, also a patriot of 1776, married Gen. Samuel Sloane of Williamstown, Mass.

General and Mrs. Samuel Sloane had a small family of children, one daughter of whom married Dr. Caswell; another daughter married, and her daughter in turn became the wife of Governor John T. Hoffman of New York.

The son of Samuel and Olive Sloane, Major Douglas Wheeler Sloane, was born in 1785. He was a graduate of Williams College in the class of 1803. He served in the war of 1812, on the staff of Gen. Whiting.

He seems to have been quite a man of affairs in Williamstown, and interested in many things. It is claimed, for instance, that he imported the first merino sheep into this country.

Business reverses evidently overtook him, for, in 1834, when about 50 years of age, he left the east and with his family took up a residence in Cleveland. He was very dignified and courteouse in his manners, the model of a gentleman of the old school. He held office under the U. S. government, as Receiver of Moneys, and died in 1839, while absent from home in New Albany, Ind. He was buried in old Erie street cemetery.

The Williamstown residence of the family was a very fine Colonial mansion, now occupied by President Garfield of Williams College.

SLOANE

Major Douglas W. Sloane married in 1810 Maria Cogswell, daughter of Lieut, Samuel and Mary Backus Cogswell, of Lansingburg, N. Y. In her infancy her father lost his life through an accident, and her mother married 2nd, Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, first president of Williams College.

Mrs. Maria Sloane was considered a most beautiful and attractive woman.

From the first year of her residence here she took a high position in the social and religious life of the village, soon to be incorporated as a city, and entered with zeal and enthusiasm into every good work and benevolent enterprise. She is said to have originated the Maternal Association, and was active in the Magdalen Association in its effort to rescue or raise the fallen. Her sympathy and her time were ever cheerfully given to every organized effort to instruct the ignorant, help the poor and depressed, and to elevate the standard of social and religious life.

Soon after the arrival of the family in Cleveland, the older daughters opened a select school for young ladies, and their advertisement in the *Cleveland Herald* of that year states that they were recently pupils of a celebrated eastern school.

The family resided at 52 Bank street for some years; afterward removed to Euclid Ave., west of Erie, East 9th.

The children of Major Douglas W. and Maria Cogswell Sloane:

Elisabeth Sloane, b. 1811.

Maria Sloane, b. 1813; married 1835 Parker Handy. Children: Mrs. Robert Bliss, Mrs. Wm. H. Van Dorn.

Douglas Cogswell Sloane, b. 1815. Died in Cleveland.

Harriet Douglas Sloane, b. 1817.

Susan Sloane, b. 1819; m. 1st, Jonathan Gillette, a Cleveland merchant; 2nd, Hon. William T. Bacon of Utica, N. Y. She died 1899.

Catherine Sloane, b. 1821; m. Joseph F. Kirlkland, a Cleveland merchant.

Cornelia Kirkland Sloane, b. 1827; m. Parker Handy, widower of her sister Maria. Children: Parker Douglas Handy, Cornelia Sloane Handy. Parker Handy, Sr., died 1890. Cornelia K. Handy died 1904.

The loss of property, which had been such a blow to the family, entailing, as it did, corresponding loss of ease and many comforts, was slight compared to the sorrow that clouded every year of its sojourn in Cleveland. Mrs. Sloane was destined to part, one after another, with four of her lovely, accomplished daughters, her only son, and her husband.

Maria, aged 22, and Harriet, aged 18 years, died in 1835.

Douglas was 21 years old at his death in 1836.

Elisabeth, the first born, died in 1838, aged 27.

Major Douglas Sloane died suddenly in 1839, and Catharine, 22 years of age, and but two years a bride, followed him in 1843. All in the space of eight years.

Through all this bereavement, enough to appall the strongest heart, Mrs. Sloane bore herself with a fortitude that only a high-bred woman —sustained by the traditions of family and her own noble characteristics of mind and heart—could attain. She passed from earth in 1870 at the New York City residence of Mrs. Parker Handy.

Her grandson, Parker Handy, Jr., possesses several fine portraits of the Sloane family, among which are those of his great-grandparents, Samuel and Olive Douglas Sloane; also in the library of his beautiful home in West 87th street, New York, hang the portraits of his parents, Parker and Cornelia Sloane Handy, Sr.

Aaron Clark, son of Peck and Polly Kellogg Clark, came to Cleveland from Conneaut, Ohio, in 1834. He was then 23 years old, of the highest moral character, and full of life and energy. He made his home for the first five months with his mother's brother, James Kellogg. At that time, A. S. Chapman was filling the unexpired term of the late county auditor, Orville B. Skinner, who had recently died. Mr. Skinner had been out of health for months, and the work of the office had fallen behind. Mr. Chapman engaged young Clark as his assistant. The former was not familiar with the routine of the office, and, having much private business of his own, he entrusted Clark with his public duties, coming in occasionally to see how affairs were progressing.

The auditor's office was on the first floor of the courthouse, and west of the hall that ran through the building. Every Saturday the village was thronged with people from the country, and the auditor's office was a meeting-place for many, and soon Mr. Clark became well acquainted throughout the county.

His daily routine was to arise at five o'clock, and after a bath and physical exercise, he would go to the office, read a chapter in his Bible, and then study until breakfast-time. His office-work covered nine hours a day, but he found time for much reading and for study. His small library was remarkable for his youth and the times. It included Greek books, philosophy, works on chemistry and botany, the law, and religion. A beautifully kept journal, covering all those early years, is preserved by his daughter Mrs. James King. It is of inestimable value to any writer of local history, as it contains facts and data not otherwise to be secured. Extracts from this journal will be found in this work, under the years to which they refer. Mr. Clark was naturally spiritual, and

in the long years in which he was a member of Trinity Episcopal church, seldom missed a service.

In June, 1835, he boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Rice, whose home was then on Euclid ave. A mutual friendship was then established that lasted through life. In 1836, Samuel Williamson, the newly appointed auditor, re-engaged him for his deputy.

The romance of Mr. Clark's life began when he met Mary Hamlin Beardsley, daughter of David H. Beardsley. She was 18 years old, very pretty, and quite artistic. The Beardsleys lived in a story-and-a-half frame-house on the south-west corner of St. Clair and Ontario streets. The following year Mary went to Cambridge, Ohio, on a visit to her uncle David Hersch. Aaron Clark followed her there, and they were married in October, 1837, at the residence of Mr. Hersch. Their life together was comparatively brief. Mrs. Clark was never physically strong, and she died in 1843, of the scourge of those days—tuberculosis.

Aaron Clark married 2nd, Caroline E. Bingham, the beloved and only sister of William and Edward Bingham. She was born in Andover, Conn., in 1818, and was a gentle, winsome lady, with delicate features and charming manners. She made her home an ideal one for her husband and children, and her hospitality was proverbial. She died in 1891. The family lived for years on Eagle street, near Erie.

The children of Aaron and Caroline Clark:

Mary Ella Clark, b. 1846; m. Edgar E. Strong of Cleveland.

William B. Clark, m. Kate E. Rockwell.

Nellie Clark, m. James A. King, son of Zenas King of Cleveland.

Abby Clark.

Kenneth Clark.

1834

BRAINARD

For four generations the name of Brainard to Cleveland residents has been associated with music—sheet music, instrumental music, and, to those of a past generation, Melodian Hall. One of the finest organists of the city was a Brainard, and one of the best known music teachers.

And, for that reason, the little street connecting Euclid Ave. with Prospect street, now known as East 4th, might appropriately have been called "Music street," so given over was it to the different households of the Brainard family who dominated the eastern side of it.

The first man, and for some years the only one to live in the street, was a sheriff, and, probably through seeking him in his home or in directing others to it, people gave it the name of Sheriff street.

In the days of the Brainards, covering nearly half a century, it bore a quiet, aristocratic air, and though the houses on its western side were simple, frame-dwellings, many well-known families from time to time lived in them. It was a very pretty, attractive street: forest-trees lined it on either side, and their branches formed an arch of green overhead.

BRAINARD

A brick cottage with a close-cut lawn stood on the corner now occupied by the Opera House, and the other corner, in earlier years, was a vacant lot upon which eventually was erected St. Paul's P. E. Church.

Back of the brick cottage a peach-orchard flourished for many years, and then came the Brainard homes, Nathan, and his sons, Silas, Henry, George, and Joseph, though not in the order named.

In time the families built a fine brick block of four residences in which two or more of them lived. It was considered a fine structure in that day. The two upper stories of this building are yet visible above the shops now covering the lower part of it.

Nathan Brainard, the founder of the Cleveland branch of the family, was nearly 50 years old when he came west with his wife and seven children, the eldest a daughter 22 years of age, and the youngest yet an infant.

He was the son of Jabez and Lucy Bingham Brainard and was born in Lemster, N. H., where he resided until 1823, when he removed to Washington, a town in the same state, of which he was a pioneer and subsequently its postmaster. Eleven years later he once more sold out his business interests and homestead in order to begin life again in this western town. But the Brainard family suffered none of the privations here that earlier settlers experienced. Already Cleveland was ambitious to assume the role of a city and only two years later the wish was gratified.

Nathan Brainard engaged in mercantile pursuits, and, in addition started with Henry Mould, the sale of music and musical instruments. It was begun in a very modest way, and probably he never dreamed that it would prove to be the small nucleus of a business that would become celebrated all over the country.

Mrs. Nathan Brainard, the mother of 10 children, and who twice had sacrificed cherished household and personal effects through the family flittings, was 44 years old when she left her native state.

She was Fanny Bingham, her husband's cousin and the daughter of James and Mary Willey Bingham. Her life must have been rich in experience, but unfortunately, little has been preserved for her grandchildren.

The name Bingham is significant of gentle birth and tradition, and, undoubtedly, she was kind and wise in her family, and a valuable neighbor. She experienced sorrow, as six of her ten children preceded her to the Other Shore.

She died in 1855 aged 65 years, and was laid away in Erie street cemetery near the main drive.

Mr. Brainard's small music store was No. 34 Superior street, and the firm name was Brainard & Mould.

His first Cleveland home was 21 Prospect street, south-east corner of Sheriff.

He survived his wife 14 years, and at his death was laid beside her in Erie street cemetery.

BRAINARD

The children of Nathan and Fanny Bingham Brainard:

Fanny Brainard, b. 1812; died 1835.
Silas Brainard, b. 1814; m. Emily C. Mould.
Harriet Brainard, b. 1818; died 1838.
Henry Mather Brainard, b. 1823; m. Laura V. Mould.
George W. Brainard, b. 1827; m. Maria Louise Hills.
Joseph Mather Brainard, b. 1830; m. Helen Cushman Hills.
Mary Brainard, b. 1833; died 1837.

Silas Brainard, the oldest son of the family, began his business career in Cleveland with his father, and was chiefly responsible for the great success that crowned their efforts.

A fine store-building was erected on Superior street between West 3rd and 6th streets, the upper part of which was furnished and fitted up as an auditorium. It was called the "Melodian," afterward "Brainard's Music Hall," and was used many years for concerts, popular lectures courses, and sometimes utilized for large social events.

The building of this hall met a long-felt want. The old Academy of Music on Bank street, West 6th, was the only theatre in the city, and there was no public hall adequate to the needs of the community until the Melodian was built. The firm published and sold music extensively, and were agents for several piano manufacturers.

It seems very strange and equally pathetic that the name of so widely known a firm should disappear entirely from Cleveland's business circles.

Mrs. Silas Brainard was one of the finest women of her day and generation. No one having once met her would ever forget it. She had a gracious personality which was both dignified and winning. For long years she was identified with Old Trinity church and she ever maintained a high position in the social circles of the city.

It was her lot to outlive all her brothers and sisters, and to lose some of her children. Her last days were spent with her son H. M. Brainard in his beautiful home on the heights of East Cleveland, where she died in 1912 at an advanced age.

The children of Silas and Emily Brainard:

Charles S. Brainard, d. 1897; m. Minnie L. Wetmore.
Henry M. Brainard, m. Francis A. Hills.
Fanny M. Brainard, m. Eugene L. Graves, son of Luther Graves of Bennington, Vt.
Emma Louise Brainard, d. 1883; m. Louis M. Brussant.
Annie M. Brainard.
Laura C. Brainard.

Silas Brainard died in 1871, aged 57 years.

Henry Mather Brainard, second son of Nathan, married Laura V. Mould, sister of Mrs. Silas Brainard. They were the daughters of Henry and Anne Schrivener Mould of Cleveland, formerly of Chertsey, Eng.

H. M. Brainard died at 31 years of age. His widow outlived him 46 years. Their children were:

Alice Brainard, m. Edwin C. Whittemore.
Alfred H. Brainard, m. Mary Helen Judd.
Walter M. Brainard, m. Florence Chamberlain. He died 24 years of age.

Prof. George W. Brainard, third son of Nathan, married Louise Hills, daughter of Nathan C. Hills of Cleveland. He established a music business with his brother J. M. as a partner, in Louisville, Ky. He was a fine musician, and after his return to Cleveland became an organist and music teacher. He spent his declining years in the city, and survived his brother, thus being the last of his generation.

His children were:

Florence Brainard, m. Paul Condit of the pioneer family of that name.
Mary Brainard, died in young womanhood.

Joseph Mather Brainard, fourth son of Nathan, married Helen Cushman Hills, a sister of Mrs. George W. Brainard. He was in business with his brother Silas for a few years, then removed to Louisville, Ky., and in company with his brother George W. started a music store in that city. He returned to Cleveland and became connected with the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company with which his son-in-law was identified. He is said to have been genial and very generous, and his personality won for him many friends and admirers. His only child Nelly Brainard married Wilson Chisholm.

Burr Kellogg was born in a New York town, bearing the distinctively Indian name of "Oswegatche," and when he was nearing 30 years of age, three events occurred in his life that made for change and circumstance, the gift of a physician's diploma, his marriage, and his removal to Ohio.

He was a son of Wells and Mary Sage Kellogg, and his wife was Juliette Andrews, daughter of Noah Andrews. Her mother, Ruth Griswold, was a niece of Bishop Griswold, and therefore kin to some of the bluest blood of New England.

Dr. and Mrs. Kellogg were married in 1834, and came immediately to Cleveland. He may have become established here previous to that time, but no records are at hand either to prove or disprove it.

1834 was a year that brought many young professional men to town, its reputation for rapid growth seeming to justify them in cutting loose from eastern homes and native traditions to a western one that held out glittering hopes for the future.

But only a few years later they saw the flourishing little city still flaunting with pride its new municipal finery, but stricken with a financial panic, impoverished of money and population, the latter rate cut in two by the streams of people who left it, many on foot and penniless to hunt for luck and a living elsewhere.

Had Dr. Burr Kellogg been more optimistic regarding Cleveland's future and possessed his soul in patience, he might have spent the remainder of his days here and shared in the great prosperity that overtook the city a little later on, but he removed with his family, about the year 1844 to Ashland, O., thus making his residence in Cleveland a period of only ten years.

He became a very successful physician and surgeon of Ashland, and his practice there extended over 30 years. He died in 1863, aged 59, and his wife outlived him ten years, dying at the age of 63.

Dr. Burr Kellogg was a brother of Mrs. William Shepard and Mrs. Geo. Tibbitts, pioneer residents of the city.

Children of Dr. Burr and Juliette Kellogg:

Wells Kellogg, b. 1835, in Cleveland; m. Matilda Sutton.

Jane Kellogg, b. 1842, in Cleveland; m. Thomas Lacy.

Hiram Kellogg, b. 1844; m. Elsie Willard.

Augustus Kellogg, b. 1846; m. Jennie Hershey; 2nd, Anna Grove.

Frank Kellogg, m. Julia Dill; 2nd, Mrs. Jane Miller.

1834

ELY

George Beckwith Ely was one of the foremost citizens of Cleveland for many years. His brother Alfred Ely, 15 years his junior, came at a much later day, but was equally well known as a business man of the city. They were the sons of Alfred and Patience Beckwith Ely of Great Barrington, Mass., and Ellsburg, N. Y. George B. Ely came to Cleveland in 1834, at the age of 17 years. He was book-keeper for Pease and Allen, pioneer forwarding merchants on River street, until 1843. About that time, Milan, Ohio, was having a business boom, and Mr. Ely left Cleveland and for a few years was associated in business with John B. Wilbur, then of Milan, but later of Huron, Ohio.

Some time in the early '50s, he returned to this city and engaged actively in the coal trade and in railroading. In 1856, he was the treasurer of the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, and his brother Alfred was paymaster of the Pittsburgh Railroad. Mr. George B. Ely married Gertrude S. Harman, born in Oswego, N. Y. Their children were:

George Frederick Ely, m. Mattie Keller.

Helen Ely, m. Ralph Worthington.

MATHIVET

Any day before the centennial year of 1876 one might meet on Superior street or on the Public Square the noticeable figure of an elderly gentleman with quantities of snow-white hair inclined to curl, and brushed straight back from the forehead in pompadour style; his neck swathed in a high, white-stock, such as our grandfathers used to wear; in his hand a heavy gold-headed cane.

You would have known at first glance that he was no ordinary man; not one who had spent a long life in pursuit of pleasure or gain. The expressive face, moulded into scholarly lines, the stately, leisurely bearing hinted of long-continued thought and research. Were you interested in people you would be sure to ask at the first opportunity, "Who is that man?" and not be surprised at the answer,

"Dr. Pierre Mathivet,

one of Cleveland's pioneer physicians and surgeons."

The name at once suggests sunny skies and a foreign tongue. But though born in France, Dr. Mathivet had left his native village of Belnec so early in life that his English had but slight accent.

From the first, Cleveland has had few French settlers; not a half-dozen families, probably, before 1860. But that half-dozen were a high type of their nationality, educated, refined, industrious, sufficient unto themselves, but most valuable members of our community.

To them Dr. Mathivet was bound by close ties of national kinship and of personal friendship. He was a leader in everything pertaining to their happiness as well as the welfare of the city of their adoption.

Dr. Mathivet was 28 years old when he came to Cleveland. He had received his medical education in Philadelphia. In 1830 he married Miss Mary Wentworth, who was born in Utica, N. Y., but had spent most of her life in Oswego. The young couple lived in Philadelphia, also in Watertown, N. Y., then came to Cleveland. Their home was on Seneca street, their nearest neighbors Josiah Harris and his sons.

During the first year of his practice in this locality Dr. Mathivet was of the old school of medicine. He was thoroughly versed in the science of botany, and all things growing were familiar, and classified objects to him at a glance. He often took his sons with him to the country side into its fields, woods, and fence-corners, and taught them the names and often the uses of the herbs he gathered for medicinal purposes.

Afterward, he became a convert to the new school of medicine. It required bravery those days for a physician to make so radical a change in his profession. The difference between the old and the new school was much greater than at the present day, and prejudice was deep, and sometimes bitter.

Mrs. Mary Wentworth Mathivet was an American of the seventh generation. The first one was Samuel Wentworth, who came to Boston in 1636. He was a cousin, but once removed, of the historic Anne Hutchinson, who suffered religious persecution at the hands of the Puritan fathers. When driven out of Boston and the state by Governor Winthrop, she took refuge in New Hampshire. Samuel Wentworth and his wife Elisabeth Kenney followed their unfortunate kinswoman into exile, and because of this, three of their name became governors of that state, two grandsons and a great-grandson.

HUTCHINSON

The New Hampshire Wentworths were loyalists, as office-holders under the crown were wont to be. There was one exception, however, Josiah Winslow Wentworth was living in Connecticut at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. He sympathized with the patriotic side, and enlisted in its militia.

The soldiers of the Revolution sacrificed and suffered much, none more so than Josiah Wentworth, who by his adherence to principle forever lost his wife and child.

Mary Hanford Wentworth was an aristocratic, proud-spirited young woman belonging to a wealthy and prominent Tory family. She bitterly resented her husband's enlistment; therefore, when the Wentworths and Handfords shook off Yankee dust from their feet and hied themselves to St. Johns, New Brunswick, Mary joined her relatives, taking with her little Thomas Handford Wentworth, her only child. This child was the father of Mrs. Pierre Mathivet.

He was raised and educated in St. Johns. In young manhood, he returned to the "States," perhaps in loyalty to the memory of his patriotic young father. He married Hannah Smith and settled in Oswego, N. Y. His first child, however, Mrs. Mathivet, was born in Utica. She was gifted as a child, and as a woman, and this found expression in verse and in prose. Years after her death, a printed poem was found in a scrapbook, which had been one of her cherished possessions, and accompanying the verse was a note from the editor: "The following beautiful poem was received at this office from an unknown writer, and signed simply M. W. M."

Previous to her marriage, Mrs. Mathivet had no knowledge of the French language; but her ambition and wifely devotion led her to the mastery of it, and she became not only fluent in speech, but in French translation as well. Her last years of life were spent as an invalid. She was 27 years of age the year she came to Cleveland, and 54 at the time of her death.

The children of Pierre and Mary Wentworth Mathivet:

Jean Victor Mathivet, b. 1831, in Philadelphia, Pa.; m. Mary Chidgey. (See Chidgey sketch.)

Eugene Mathivet, b. 1833, in Watertown, N. Y.; m. Laurie Curie, b. in France.

J. V. Mathivet was in the gas-fixture business, corner of Superior and Bond streets. Mrs. Mary Mathivet, his widow, resides in Lakewood.

Eugene Mathivet was a lawyer. He died in New York City.

1834

HUTCHINSON

Samuel Richards Hutchinson and Amos Shepard Hutchinson were brothers. Their father was Major Samuel Hutchinson of Alstead, N. H., a prominent man of his day, and their mother before her marriage was Hannah Hathaway Pratt of Pomfert, Conn. She died in Cleveland in 1867, aged 84.

HUTCHINSON

S. R. Hutchinson was in partnership with Josiah M. Goodman in the forwarding and commission business on Merwin street previous to 1836. Just when he came to this place has not been determined.

He married Catherine White of Granville, N. Y., and his brother, A. S., married her sister. Their parents were Elijah and Mary Scott White, who removed to Plattsburg while the sisters were young.

The first home of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Hutchinson was on Superior street nearly where Bank street was extended through to Champlain. In time they were living on Euclid ave., just west of where Bond street now cuts through from Superior to Euclid ave. His brother purchased the adjoining residence, and they lived side by side for years.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Hutchinson were well known in the earlier days of Cleveland. They were prominent in the Old Stone Church society. They were buried in Erie street cemetery, but in late years were removed to a safer spot.

Their children, none of whom married, were:

Samuel Marritt Hutchinson.
Edward White Hutchinson.
Jane White Hutchinson, yet living 1913.

Mr. Samuel Hutchinson died 1869, aged 57.
Mrs. Samuel Hutchinson died 1855, aged 35.

Amos Shepard Hutchinson, familiarly known as "Shepard," was in the milling business, and in the later years of his life in Cleveland he was associated with his brother Samuel Hutchinson.

He married Harriet Elisabeth White, a sister of Mrs. S. R. Hutchinson. They resided on Prospect ave. at the head of Cheshire street, at first, in what was then called the "Kingsbury Cottage."

It was convenient to the home of Mr. Hutchinson's sister, Thankful Hutchinson, wife of Elijah Bingham. The latter laid out Cheshire street, named it, and after long years of residence there, he and his wife died in the old home, the first one erected on the street.

Mr. A. S. Hutchinson built or bought a house adjoining that of his brother on Euclid ave., and removed to it, where his wife died in 1847, aged 36 years, leaving two young children.

Mary Frances Hutchinson, m. Charles Taylor Kissam of New York City.
Henry Hutchinson, unmarried.

After his wife's death, her half-sister, Mrs. Sackrider, cared for the household and children.

In time, Mr. Hutchinson removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and engaged in business there.

He married 2nd, Miss Ann Channing DeWitt of Norwich, Conn., and born in that place 1819. Her father was John DeWitt, and her mother was Harriet Smith Huntington DeWitt, whose four brothers were famous in the Revolutionary War. The children of Amos S. and Ann DeWitt Hutchinson:

Samuel Huntington Hutchinson, m. Addie L. Richardson, lived in England.
James Wilde Hutchinson.

1834

BRAYTON

Capt. Isaac Brayton and his wife Lois Mitchell Brayton were early settlers of Newburgh.

He was formerly a sea-captain living in Nantucket, Mass.

Mrs. Brayton was a Quakeress of Rhode Island, a sister of William Mitchell, the astronomer; consequently, was an aunt of Maria Mitchell.

Capt. Brayton lived in Newburgh for a few years, then removed to Ravenna where he became an associate judge with Benjamin Wade.

The children of Isaac and Lois Mitchell Brayton:

Mary Anne Brayton, m. F. W. Woodbridge. She is a well-known temperance worker.
George Brayton.
Lydia Brayton.
John Brayton.
Henry Swift Brayton, m. Marion Shepherd, dau. of Elias Shepherd.

1834

BOLTON

Judge Thomas Bolton, a talented member of the bench and bar, and a popular citizen of early Cleveland, came to the city in September, 1834. He was the son of Thomas and Hannah Henry Bolton, and had graduated the previous year from Harvard College, bearing away with him high honors in mathematics. He entered, as a student, the office of James L. Conger, a well-known Cleveland lawyer, who had settled in this village ten years previous, and who took young Bolton into partnership as soon as qualified to practice law.

This lasted but a short time, however, for, while in college, a Damon and Pythias friendship had been established between Mr. Bolton and Moses Kelly, one that lasted until death parted them. So, after a year's practice with Mr. Conger, he opened a law-office of his own, and sent for his beloved classmate, also a newly-fledged lawyer, to join him.

Thenceforth, "Bolton and Kelly" was known all over Northern Ohio as a firm that clients trusted and opposing litigants feared.

Mr. Bolton was considered a handsome man. The portrait of him establishes this. His strong intellectual face gives one an impression of great dignity, but the expression of his fine eyes hints of much sense of humor.

The year following Mr. Bolton's arrival in Cleveland, he returned east for his promised bride, Miss Elisabeth Cone of Moscow, N. Y. He was 29 and she 20 years of age at the time of their marriage. She belonged to an old New England family. Her parents were Festus and Elisabeth Lewis Cone. Mr. Cone was a captain in the 25th U. S. Regulars during the War of 1812, and at the close of hostilities he settled in Moscow.

Mr. Bolton's first Cleveland home was on Lake street. From there he removed to 121 Euclid Ave. where he was living in 1846. Mrs. Bolton lived but nine years after her marriage. She died at the birth of her youngest child in 1846, leaving four little children, the eldest but six years of age. They were:

1834

BAILEY

Thomas Bolton, b. 1840, d. 1879; m. Theodosia Ranney; 2nd, Miss Eleanore C. Hale.

Elisabeth Bolton, b. 1841; m. Judge Fritz Bach of Brunswick, Germany.

Festus Cone Bolton, b. 1844; m. Elisabeth Cowdry.

James Bolton, b. 1846; m. Minnie A. Cornish. He removed to Sioux City, Iowa.

Judge Thomas Bolton married 2d, Mrs. Emmeline Fairchild, daughter of Alanson Russell. Child:

Charles C. Bolton, m. Julia Castle, daughter of William and Mary Newell Castle.

Thomas Bolton purchased many acres of real estate on Euclid Ave. upon which he built a picturesque and comfortable cottage in 1850. This is now 7030 Euclid Ave. and on the south-west corner of Giddings Ave.

It has been a conspicuous landmark for over 60 years. In it, Mr. Bolton died, and but recently his widow passed away, having occupied the old home until the last.

Her son resides just west of the homestead.

1834

BAILEY

There were two men by the name of Robert Bailey, in the early years of the city. One was a dry-goods merchant, the other a copper, tin, and sheet-iron manufacturer. The latter's place of business was 14 Superior street.

Though coming to Cleveland from Prescott, Canada, Mr. Bailey was of old American stock.

Mrs. Bailey, Fidelia Kingsley Whittemore, was born in 1818, married to Robert Bailey in Utica, N. Y., in 1832, and two years later removed to Cleveland. The family resided for many years on Huron street near Euclid avenue, and later on Brownell street north of Prospect. Mr. Robert Bailey was a good citizen, always to be depended upon in any effort for the moral uplift of the town. He had an interesting family of bright boys and girls which enabled him to give practical and valuable service as a member of the Board of Education.

The children of Robert and Fidelia Bailey:

John Bailey, b. in Utica, N. Y.

James Bailey.

Helen Bailey, died in St. Louis.

Elizabeth Bailey, m. John A. Benjamin.

Mrs. Bailey died when thirty years of age, and Robert Bailey married secondly, Lucy Case, daughter of Joseph Gaylord and Mary Whitney Case of Utica, N. Y.

The children of Robert and Lucy Bailey:

Dr. Robert Bailey.
Lucy Bailey, m. Ernest Barnum, of Chicago.
Gaylord Bailey, died by accident, as a lad.

While her first child was yet an infant, Mrs. Lucy Case returned to Utica to visit her parents. The first stage of the journey was by steamboat to Buffalo, and her whole after-life was saddened by the remembrance of an incident of her passage. It was in 1849, the year of the terrible cholera epidemic. The stateroom adjoining that of Mrs. Bailey was occupied by a mother and a very young child. In the night the poor woman was stricken with the dread disease. Her pitiful moans and struggles could be as distinctly heard by Mrs. Bailey as if she were in the same room. Death relieved the sufferer before daylight, and the little one was left absolutely alone.

Doctor Robert Bailey, the only living son of the second marriage, has been a life-long resident of the city, and naturally is an authority on many of its past events. Long an active member of the Old Settlers' Association, he has been most kind in furnishing suggestions and data for this work. He resides on E. 55th street, and is unmarried.

John M. Bailey, brother of Robert, married Mary Caldwell, daughter of Lucinda Hickox Caldwell, and granddaughter of Abram Hickox, the pioneer. Mrs. Mary Caldwell died in Utica, N. Y., and was buried there. The family had been living in Sandusky, Ohio. She left two young sons, and a daughter, *Mary Bailey,* three years of age.

John M. Bailey married secondly, Miss Sarah Harris, daughter of Eliphalet and Harriet Taylor Harris. Mr. Harris was born in Flushing, R. I., and married Miss Taylor in Glastonbury, Conn. They removed to Perkins, Erie Co., Ohio, at the same time and in company with the celebrated Cook family of Sandusky, who were relatives. Mrs. W. A. Price of Euclid Ave. is a daughter of John M. and Sarah Harris Bailey, and her half-sister Mary Bailey resides with her.

1834

BOND

Jonas Bond was born in Lincoln, Mass., in 1761. At the age of 14 years, he enlisted in the Revolutionary army. With him as companion and chum was a lad named "Dearborn," who became a general, and commanded the center forces in the War of 1812.

Young Bond was with Arnold and at the siege of Quebec, one of the few who scaled the walls in safety. He was also in the seizure of Ticon-

deroga, at the battle of Crown Point, and lastly, as a lieutenant he was present at Yorktown when the British forces surrendered.

In 1789, he married ———.

Their first children were born in Guilford, Vt., the others in Maine. There were four boys in the family, three of whom came to Cleveland. Samuel, the eldest, died in early manhood, William, the youngest, removed to Wisconsin. Henry Bond soon followed his brother Newell to this city, and became his partner in the grocery business in the old City Building on Superior street near Seneca. E. I. Baldwin's dry-goods store afterward occupied the site.

Henry Bond married Marian Merrill of Portland, Maine, in 1826. Their only child was a daughter. Mrs. Marian Bond died of consumption in 1843.

Newell Bond, third son of Jonas, was born in Calais, Maine.

In 1831 he was living in Oswego, N. Y., where his first child was born, and as his second one was born in Cleveland in 1835, he removed to this city sometime between those dates.

He was a tailor, and in the directory of 1837, his employment is given as stockmaker.

He was a very positive man in his opinions, and fond of argument. With all a good man and very pious. He belonged to a religious society called "The Church of God," which is represented today in an edifice on Lee Road. He was devoted to its peculiar views and to its literature.

His wife was Mary Blinn Bond of New Britain, Conn. She was the daughter of a sea-captain. One of her sisters, an elegant woman in appearance and finely educated, was the wife of Judge Judd of New Britain. She often visited Mrs. Bond, and her children frequently spent their summers here. They were greatly admired by Cleveland people.

The highest tribute a woman can receive comes from the lips of a daughter-in-law who praises and extols her, and in this case the testimony is—

"Mrs. Bond was the best and the dearest woman I ever knew. She was a mother to her sons' wives, and could not do enough for them."

The Bonds lived first at 25 Bank street. Afterward they bought two houses on Euclid Ave. near Brownell street, and adjoining the Third Presbyterian church. Mr. Bond prospered in his business, and invested to some extent in city real-estate.

The daughters of the family were very artistic, and in after-years spent much time in Washington, D. C.

Newell Bond bought a large farm in Hendersonville, North Carolina, to which he retired in his old age, but died, while on a visit to his daughters, aged 91 years. Mrs. Bond also died in Washington, and both parents were buried there.

The children of Newell and Mary Blinn Bond:

Frederick H. Bond, b. 1835; m. Melitia Chase, dau. of Donald and Nancy Gregory Chase of Atkinson, Maine.

Eugene Bond,.b. 1831; m. Jennie Mills.

Frances D. Bond, unmarried, an artist; present address, Via Cas, Capri, Italy.

Josephine Bond, died unmarried in Washington, D. C.

1834

BROWN

Dr. Asa B. Brown, physician and surgeon, with an office in the Central Building near the foot of Superior street, was practicing his profession in this town in 1834, perhaps earlier.

He married in that year Hannah Bliss, 19 years of age. She was the daughter of Asahel and Lydia Griswold Bliss. Her father was a farmer and teacher who lived in Canton, Conn., until about 1821, and then removed to Whitestown, N. Y. His wife died there in 1830, and he came west to Elyria, O., where he lived until his own demise in 1846.

Mrs. Brown had several brothers who became prominent men in the several localities to which they removed. One was an eminent lawyer; another, also a member of the bar, was Chief Justice of Dakota, and Supreme Court Judge of Missouri; a third brother was an Ohio state treasurer.

Dr. Asa Brown's Cleveland residence was at 56 Bank street.

His wife died a year after their marriage, and was interred in Erie street cemetery.

1834

BENJAMIN

One of the sufferers by the fire which swept the south side of Superior street in 1835 from Bank to Water streets, was George W. Benjamin, who, at the time, was conducting a boarding-house in the rear of Kellogg's block, now occupied by the American House. The writer thinks it was a frame residence that once stood close to the street, and at an earlier day was the Walworth house, which had been moved to the rear of the lot. The fire started in this house, and a young maid living with the Benjamins was burned to death. Evidently there was much practical sympathy expressed for the family, as, subsequently, appeared in the *Cleveland Advertiser,* the following:

"I would return my sincere gratitude to the ladies of Cleveland for their kind endeavor to ameliorate my late misfortune in the cordial and hospitable reception of myself and husband to their dwellings, and in the voluntary and liberal donations to supply me with wearing-apparel of which, by the recent fire, I was left nearly destitute.

"May you ever be under the kind proctection of that Being who neither slumbers nor sleeps, and who though He acts as a Sovereign is yet a Father. Adaline P. Benjamin."

Mr. Benjamin went into the grocery business. His store in 1837 was on Bank street, and his residence No. 62 St. Clair street. The name drops out in the directory of 1845, and the heads of the family either died between these dates or left the city.

1834

HOWE

Amaziah Dutton Howe was 23 years old when he came to this city from New York state and started the manufacture of sashes and window-blinds. These were all hand-made in those days. The process was slow and demanded the skill and accuracy of a first-class carpenter.

Mr. Howe was the son of Amaziah Howe, a native of Vermont, who belonged to the old New England family of that name. He removed to Skeneateles, N. Y., where his son A. D. Howe was born. Mrs. Howe the elder was a Miss Betsey McKay before her marriage.

Soon after his arrival in Cleveland, Amaziah D. Howe met Miss Elisabeth Shaw, a young English girl who, with two older sisters, had crossed the Atlantic a short time previous to seek their fortunes in this country. They were:

Elisabeth Shaw, married A. D. Howe.
Jane Shaw, married William Fudge, a burr-mill manufacturer.
Sarah Shaw, married John F. Taylor.

During the first years of their married life, Mr. and Mrs. Howe lived on Center street, and afterward on Howe street, named for the family. They had three children, and in 1852, when the oldest of these was about 12 years old, Mrs. Elisabeth Howe died, and was laid away in Erie street cemetery. The following year, Mr. Howe died at the home of his parents in Skeneateles, in the prime of his life. His body was not brought back to Cleveland.

The children thus left orphaned at a tender age, were cared for by their mother's sisters until able to look out for themselves, which they proceeded to do when all three were yet quite young. They were:

Capt. William Addison Howe, m. Rachel Sage, daughter of John and Rachel Coleman Sage.
Minerva Howe, m. Samuel Patton; 2nd, Plez James.
Rachel Howe, m. Morris Jackson Holley, grandson of Ezekiel Hawley or Holley the pioneer of 1797.

Capt. Howe is still a resident of Cleveland and living in a beautiful home on Abdington Road. He was a member of the famous Seventh Regiment, O. V. I., in the Civil War, and possesses a military record that his posterity may well cherish with pride.

Mrs. Rachel Howe is aunt of the late William Sage, the well-known literary and dramatic critic of the *Cleveland Leader.*

1834

HASKELL

Roger and Sarah Hinsdale Haskell, formerly of Burlington, N. Y., but later of Geneva in the same state, removed to Cleveland in 1834. They were a middle-aged couple, and brought with them grown sons and daughters, one or more of them married.

1834

DENISON

The father and sons engaged in the saddlery business on Water street, and the family lived near by. George F. Marshall, himself a pioneer, and one of the founders of the Old Settlers' Association, learned the trade of harness and saddle-making of the Haskells, and in an address before that society in 1889 spoke warmly and affectionately of one of the sons "My old friend and preceptor George H. Haskell, to whom I was bound in apprenticeship over 57 years ago."

After living here a few years, the Haskells left town for a time and engaged in farming and lumbering in Summit county, returning in 1850. Meanwhile the parents died, the father in Summit county, and the mother at the home of her daughter in Elyria.

The children of Roger and Sarah Hinsdale Haskell:

James R. Haskell, m. Julia White.
Daniel M. Haskell, m. Mary Wood of New York State.
George H. Haskell, b. 1801; m. Emily Sandford; d. 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. George Haskell were married 1833 in Geneva, N. Y., and came to Cleveland in the following year. He was then 33 years old, and his wife Emily Haskell 12 years his junior.

She was the daughter of Dr. Jared Sandford of Lodi, N. Y., an intelligent, capable woman, always reaching out for the best in everything. She was greatly interested in missionary work both at home and abroad, and in connection with her friend Mrs. Charles Wheeler a very active member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. She died in 1881. The Haskell homestead for many years was on the east side of Brownell street between Euclid and Prospect streets.

Children of George and Emily Haskell:

Edward Haskell, d. 1871.
Charles Haskell, d. 1853.
Cornelia Haskell, m. C. H. Randall.
Julia Haskell.

1834

DENISON

Daniel Denison was a ship-builder of Norwich, Conn., who came west in 1834. He was born 1802, the son of Thomas and Meribah Cowdry Denison, was married, and had three young children.

His wife was Nancy Williams, daughter of Jedediah Williams, of the Norwich branch of that old Connecticut family.

Mr. Denison bought property on Ontario street where the family lived for 16 years. It was number 50, at that time.

In 1850, Mr. Denison removed with his family to Peoria, Ill., and engaged there in ship-building, but he lived only two years after making the change. He was buried in Peoria, and his widow and children returned to Cleveland.

DENISON

Daniel Denison came from old Puritan stock, having descended from Capt. George Denison, and, also, by double line of descent from Rev. William Brewster of the Mayflower.

It naturally followed that Daniel and his wife were church-goers, and Sabbath-keepers. They were faithful adherents of Methodism, and belonged to the first church of that faith, holding services on the corner of St. Clair and Wood street.

Their children were in after-years also closely connected with the First Methodist Church.

Nancy Williams Denison outlived her husband 32 years. She spent her last days with her daughter Mrs. Hester on Willson Ave., and died aged 77. She was laid away in Erie street cemetery.

The children of Daniel and Nancy Denison:

Nancy Williams Denison, born in Norwich, Conn.; married 1st, Russell Beach; 2nd, George Howlett; 3rd, John Bramley. She resides in Saginaw, Mich.

Merribah Seymour Denison, b. in Norwich, Conn.; m. Dr. A. J. Gardner. She died at Grand Rapids, Mich., and was buried in Lake View cemetery. No children.

Louise Adelaide Denison, b. in Norwich, Conn.; m. 1st, Wellington P. Cooke of Cleveland; 2nd, Edward Lewis.

Edwin Denison, b. 1836, in Cleveland; died 1908; m. Julia A. Burwell.

Thomas Denison, b. 1839; m. Isabel M. Myrill. Mrs. Isabel Denison died in 1912 and was buried in Lake View cemetery.

Jed W. Denison, b. 1841; m. M. E. Fairchild of Middleburg. He resides at 2196 East 101st street.

Marietta Denison, b. 1845; m. Geo. Hester, an attorney.

Mrs. Grace Frinton Denison, a daughter of Nancy Beach, lives in Saginaw, Mich.

Mrs. Louise Denison Cooke was but a year and a half old when her parents brought her to Cleveland. Mr. Cooke was an early leather merchant. They were very prominent in the First Methodist Church, and had hosts of warm friends in this community. Only one of their three children lived to maturity, Adelaide Cooke who married Dr. John C. Davis, and lives in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Cooke's second marriage to Mr. Lewis a widower, took place when both were in late middle age. He had a lovely daughter who married Charles H. Weed of Cleveland. Both families of Cooke and Lewis lived on Prospect st.

Edwin Denison was many years of the firm of Denison Brothers, leather and hide merchants. He had four sons and five daughters:

Charles E. Denison, of Boston, Mass.
May Denison—Mrs. C. B. Miller.
Hattie Denison—Mrs. Fred William.
Grace Denison—Mrs. Charles Arter.
George B. Denison, lives on Taylor Road, E. Cleveland.
Jesse Denison.
Emeline Denison.
Daniel Denison.
Ernest Denison.

Seven of these children reside in Cleveland.

Thomas and Isabel Myrell Denison's two daughters are:

Adelaide Denison, teacher in Lincoln High School.

Ruth Denison, is a teacher in Warren School.

Jed Denison had four children:

Nelly Denison—Mrs. William Flood.

Harry Denison, living in North Dakota.

Le Roy Denison, m. Florence Murray.

Lou E. Denison.

The children of Marietta Denison Hester:

Frank Hester, m. Gertrude Miller.

Flora B. Hester.

Edwin Hester, lives in Alliance, O.

1834

CANFIELD

In 1833 several of Cleveland's largest land-owners began to lay out streets through their ten-acre lots within the village limits. These had hitherto been used as small farms or as pastures. Now they were divided into building lots, and the encouraging sale of these inaugurated Cleveland's first land boom.

The news of it spread rapidly and for four years or more there was a steady movement toward this town of opportunity, most of it from the eastern states.

Among the arrivals in 1834 were two men of Connecticut birth who had had previous experience in the handling of real-estate and who were lured hither by reports of the beauty of the city, its commercial advantages and its wonderful possibilities. They were Horace Canfield and Sheldon Pease, brothers-in-law, having married sisters of the well-known Humphrey family of New Haven Co., Conn.

Horace Canfield was the son of Joseph and Abigail Canfield of Salisbury, Conn. He married, in 1825, Janette Humphrey, of Humphreyville, Conn., and the young couple resided in New York City preceding their removal to Cleveland, and three of their children were born there.

Mr. and Mrs. Canfield were exceedingly refined in their manners and tastes, and at once became very popular in the village, both in financial and social circles.

Mr. Canfield was a man of far-reaching thought and possessed of almost prophetic vision. He was deeply interested in the growth of Cleveland, especially along esthetic lines. He planted trees freely upon his own property holdings, urged his associates to do likewise, and never ceased to use his influence with public officials toward the beautifying of the Public Square and streets.

HUMPHREY

It is claimed that he was the first man to suggest that a railroad could connect the Atlantic with the Pacific. He wrote an article to that effect and sent it to the *Cleveland Herald.* The editor published the communication, but remarked upon it in a manner that plainly evidenced his personal opinion of such a wild and visionary statement.

Mrs. Canfield was a fine-looking woman. She was twenty-seven years of age when she came to Cleveland, and her residence here extended over many years. The family residence, part of that period, was on Water street, West 9th, below Lake street, and afterward on Ontario street, not far from the Square.

Mr. Canfield died in 1866 at Canadaigua, N. Y., and his widow spent her declining years with her son, Horace J. Canfield, in his home at Stockbridge, Mass.

The children of Horace and Janette Humphrey Canfield were:

Janette Canfield, b. in New York City, 1827; m. John M. Huntington, son of Thomas Huntington of Norwich, Conn. She d. near Cincinnati, O., in 1847.

Josephine Canfield, b. 1829, N. Y. City; m. Benjamin Franklin Smith of Cleveland.

Horace Jared Canfield, b. N. Y. City, 1834.

Ellen Curtis Canfield, b. Cleveland, 1838; m. Delos Cole, in 1862.

Charles Edward Canfield, b. Cleveland 1840; d. seven years of age, near Cincinnati.

John M. Huntington served as Quarter Master during the Civil War. He died in 1865 aged forty-seven years.

Josephine Canfield Smith was a cultured lady with strong literary tastes. Her husband for many years was connected with railroads terminating in Buffalo. They removed from that city to Chicago, Ill.

Horace J. Canfield was an editorial writer on the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.* He was a man of scholarly attainments. In 1878 he removed to Stockbridge, Mass.

Ella Canfield Cole was a charming and attractive woman, fond of society and in every way adorned it. Her sudden death in 1866, the same year as that of her father, was a shock to a large circle of Cleveland friends.

Lee Canfield, who was a real-estate dealer and promoter of the town in 1833, may have been a brother of Horace Canfield. He was an active business man in the early '30s, but died or removed elsewhere before the city was organized in 1836.

1834

HUMPHREY

Sarah Curtis Humphrey, the widowed mother of Mrs. Horace Canfield and Mrs. Sheldon Pease, is entitled to mention through her long years of residence in this city.

She was born in Derby, Conn., and was the daughter of Sheldon and Lois Nichols Curtis, and at the age of 20 married Hon. John Humphrey, a distinguished man in after-years, and a judge of the New Haven Court.

1834

DEAN

They lived in an elegant home situated on a hill overlooking a valley, and in a Connecticut town named for the family. They were for many miles around regarded as the aristocrats of the community.

Their wealth and social standing enabled them to give to their two daughters and only son David Humphrey superior advantages. The latter was but eight years of age at the death of his father in 1826. He lived with his mother and sisters during their residence in Cleveland, married Miss Angeline Canda in Chicago, and died in San Francisco, Cal., aged 35, leaving one son.

Mrs. Sarah Curtis Humphrey died in this city and rests in Woodland cemetery.

1834

DEAN

David Dean and Olive White were married in Utica, N. Y., in 1828. Six years later, after a short residence in Columbus, they came to Cleveland. Their first home was 39 Champlain street, where they were still living in 1838.

Mr. Dean was a coach-maker and within the twenty years he lived in town had become one of its leading carriage-manufacturers.

With Mark Whitelaw he built a double brick residence on the south side of Prospect street, in the north side of which the family lived until 1852. Mr. Dean then bought eight acres of land in the heart of the then village of Newburgh. It was situated on the west side of Broadway near Harvard street. The property had been owned by a family named Radway. The grading of Broadway, a few years since, left the family-residence at an awkward elevation from the street, and it was moved back and turned to face Dean Place, now East 82nd street.

David Dean died at the age of 61 years. He was a large man and rather heavy-featured.

Mrs. Dean was a fair type of the New England woman, frugal, ambitious, undemonstrative, but warm-hearted. Her married life, for various reasons, had been a strenuous one, and it had been saddened by the death of her children. Only one of the six she had mothered lived to reach maturity. A dear son, fourteen years of age, was drowned, and her only remaining daughter Harriet died when eight years old.

Mrs. Dean outlived her husband many years, living in the homestead with her son *Edward Leroy Dean,* who followed the business of his father, and died at the same age, 61 years.

He married Miss Amantha Knapp, daughter of a Newburgh pioneer; she is living alone in the old home. Her son Allen Dean having removed to Chicago, and her daughter Jeanne married to William J. Townsend and living on Drexel Ave.

Mrs. Amantha Dean is 72 years young, and her mind so busy with the various social and philanthropic questions of the day that she does not find time to be lonely.

Three generations of the Dean family lie in Erie street cemetery.

ELY

Merrick Ely of Deerfield, O., was a member of the distinguished family of that name, many generations of which have lived in Springfield, Mass.

His father Lewis Ely was a soldier of the Revolution and came to Deerfield in 1799 from Granville, Mass. His mother was Anna Granger Ely.

Merrick Ely married Lovisa Farnum, daughter of Elisha Farnum, a soldier and pensioner of the American Revolution. Her mother was Thankful Day Farnum. Lovisa Farnum was born in Blanford, Mass., and while yet a young girl her parents moved to Deerfield, O. The Elys continued to reside in Deerfield, until their family consisted of a son and four daughters, when, having purchased a farm on what is now Kinsman Road, Mr. Ely concluded in 1834 to occupy it.

The family left Deerfield on July Fourth in a stage coach drawn by four horses, and their household goods in two wagons; but such was the terrible condition of the roads at this time that it required four horses to draw each wagon and three days to make the journey of 50 miles.

Previous to his marriage Merrick Ely and his brother Lewis Ely kept a store of general merchandise in Deerfield, O. An account-book kept by Mr. Ely, one year, contains the name of Jesse Grant, father of Gen. U. S. Grant, and shows that he was a frequent customer.

This old account-book is now in the possession of Mrs. Louise Johnson Smith, the only granddaughter of Merrick Ely.

With William H. Otis of Cleveland, Mr. Ely took a contract for carrying the U. S. Mail from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, which called him to Washington, D. C., two or three times each year.

He was a major in the state militia, and in much demand on Training Day, a popular event in early times.

The Ely farm was five miles south-east of the Public Square. Mr. Ely did not confine himself exclusively to tilling it, but carried on a business in Cleveland. The road between the two places was a wretched country-road, one of continuous mud-holes; on each side of it were woods. Between Erie street cemetery and the Square was a long stretch of scrub-oaks.

In 1838 Merrick Ely died suddenly, leaving a wife and four children. He lies in Erie street cemetery.

Mrs. Ely was a patient, forbearing woman, and self-sacrificing to a fault. She was ever considerate of the comfort and happiness of others, and a mother who gave good advice to her children, and impressed upon them the duties and responsibilities of life. In short, she was a noble, Christian woman.

She was a notable cook, and a generous provider. The many neighborhood and church-gatherings which were the only social functions of that day, often met at her house, and it is said that the children were always pleased when she entertained because she invariably passed two kinds of pie with the doughnuts, whereas all other hostesses seemed to think one kind sufficient.

1834

GAYLORD

The daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Merrick Ely received good educational advantages and all in their youth were school-teachers.

Louisa Ely, m. Luke D. Johnson.
Lucinda Ely, m. Luke D. Johnson.
Sarah Ely, m. Isaac Bears.

A string of gold beads belonging to Mrs. Lovisa Ely and worn by her for many years is still worn occasionally by her granddaughter Mrs. Charles H. Smith.

1834

GAYLORD

Henry L. Gaylord, son of Nehemiah and Esther Stevens Gaylord, followed his older brother Erastus to Cleveland, and in partnership with him led a quiet mercantile life. No mention of him in connection with public affairs can be found; nevertheless, he was a valuable citizen during the 19 years he lived in Cleveland. He died in 1853 when his youngest son was 11 years of age.

Mrs. Gaylord was Maria Tousley, daughter of Judge Tousley of Manilus, N. Y. She was born in 1805, and died many years after her husband had passed away.

The family lived on the south-east corner of Ontario and St. Clair streets until 1850, and then removed to a home on Prospect ave.

The children of Henry L. and Maria Tousley Gaylord:

Sylvanus Tousley, b. 1836; d. about 20 years of age, unmarried.
William Henry Tousley, b. 1842; m. Alice H. Fairbanks, dau. of A. W. Fairbanks.

William H. Gaylord graduated at Western Reserve University in the class of '64, and afterward studied and practiced law. He was born in the city and spent his life of 63 years in the heart of it; consequently was long prominently known among business men.

But chiefly was he distinguished by his connection with the Rowfant Club, of which he was re-elected president year after year. This society located on Prospect Avenue is devoted to the study and collection of rare works and beautiful book-bindings. It annually issues a small but exquisite volume of master poetry and prose, the edition of which is limited to the regular and honorary membership. The club is known to book-lovers all over the country as well as in England.

Mr. Gaylord was fully recognized by his friends as a wit and raconteur. No one tried to measure the former with him without coming to verbal grief. He had traveled extensively, and numbered friends and acquaintances in almost every clime, either through contact or correspondence.

He loved to entertain the Rowfant Club at his unique home in East Cleveland, the "Owl's Nest," which contained one of the finest libraries in the city, and many antiquities.

His only child, *Pauline Gaylord Brussewit,* at the time of his death, resided in London, England.

1834

GALE

Martin Gale, son of John and Betsey Herrick Gale, married Susan Walters, and they removed to Cleveland in 1834. Their journey ended as they drove up to Job Doan's tavern, corner of Euclid and Fairmount streets. The next day Mr. Gale looked about unsuccessfully in search of a house in which to live. There was a little store-house occupying the south-east corner, about where the Historical Building stands. It belonged to the Doans, and at that time was used to store corn.

Good Mrs. Doan felt interested in the young couple who had come such a long journey to seek their fortunes. "If that corn were only out, you might use the store," she remarked.

"If that is all that hinders, I can make short work of it," replied Mr. Gale, and was as good as his word. Soon the little store was empty, swept and cleaned, and he was off to the steamboat dock for the limited but precious household goods they had brought with them from New York state.

Mrs. Gale was a woman of much force of character, a good reader, and possessed a fine memory. She could talk for hours in her old age of the people she had known in her long life in Cleveland.

One story she loved to tell of early days in the city was that of the discomfort women endured previous to the reign of hoops. It was the fashion to wear many petticoats and have dress skirts set out as far as possible. One Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Gale started to call upon friends and relatives near the Shaker settlement. When they reached the long, steep hill leading to the heights, her skirts were too cumbersome to make the climb, so she slipped off two or three, and Mr. Gale carried them up on his arm.

She died within two weeks of her ninetieth birthday.

The children of Martin and Susan Gale:

Henry Gale, m. Maria Comstock.
Elisabeth Gale, m. L. M. Southern.
Benjamin Gale, m. Catherine Rice.
Susan Gale, m. Charles Hagen.
Merrit S. Gale and *Aaron W. Gale,* m. in San Francisco.
Martin Gale, m. Emily Talbot.
John W. Gale, m. Genevive Turrell.
Alida Gale, m. DeWitt C. Stebbins.
Edward T. Gale, unmarried.

Mrs. Gale had two brothers and a sister who also settled in Cleveland, *John Walters,* who married Caroline Doan; *Benjamin Walters,* and *Elisabeth Walters,* who married Edwin Ingersoll.

The former home of this family was Plattsburg, N. Y. After the death of their father Aaron Walters, their mother Susan Roberts Walters came to Cleveland and spent the rest of her life with children residing here.

1834

HUSSEY

Richard Hussey came to Cleveland some time in the '30s; the exact year not learned. He was living on Seneca street in 1837. Eight years later he was keeping the light-house on Water street and evidently living there. Nothing further can be secured concerning him, save that he had an interesting family of children who married and were well known. But they removed to Racine, Wisconsin, and all efforts to communicate with any of Richard Hussey's grandchildren have failed. Therefore, nothing in regard to his wife has been learned.

So far as can be recalled by early citizens the children of Richard Hussey were three daughters and a son.

Emily Hussey, m. James H. Kelley. She had 12 children, at her death. Mr. Kelley married a second time. He died in Racine, Wis.

Charlotte Hussey, m. Robert Bailey, a Cleveland dry-goods merchant. He died leaving three very young children.

Maria Hussey, m. Mr. Mount and lived in Cincinnati.

Alexander Hussey, m. Miss Silverthorne.

1834

BEEBE

Huron Beebe of the pioneer firm of Allen, Beebe & Co., was born in 1808, and died in Vermont at an advanced age.

He came to Cleveland in the '30s, and was sheriff for a term or two, and lived in the jail residence.

He married Nancy Henderson, and they had a family of children born in Cleveland, all of whom left the city, in time, and settled in Racine, Wis., where they became prominent citizens of that western town. They were:

Charles Seth Beebe, born 1848, in Cleveland; married Selina Eastman of Holly, N. Y.

Henry Beebe.

Caldwell C. Beebe.

Eleanor Beebe.

Lucy Beebe.

1834

DEFOREST

A perusal of New York City annals from the year 1634 to the end of the next century would convince one that whatever the name of DeForest stands for today locally, it was one to conjure by in the early settlement of New York. A few years after his arrival in this country Isaac DeForest married Sarah, daughter of Philip DeTrieux. Both were descended from Huguenots who had fled from France in times of religious persecution and sought refuge in Holland. Sarah's sister Susannah

DeTrieux married Evart Wendall, the American ancestor of that well-known New York family, and in time the DeForests were closely related to nearly all the prominent Dutch families of New York.

Two hundred years after Isaac DeForest landed in New York City, his descendant, Cyrus R. DeForest, became a pioneer of Cleveland, O. There was not much difference in the relative size of the two towns, nor in the size of their pocketbooks, spite of the great prosperity and social circumstance that had intervened.

Cyrus was neither a lawyer, doctor, or merchant, just plain mechanic. But he was more valuable, because more useful, to the community in which he had come to live. The professional and mercantile men were so numerous in that day that in order to make half a living they were treading upon each other's heels. On the other hand, a man with a useful trade could command good wages.

Cyrus R. DeForest was born in Edmeston, N. Y., and at the age of 21, married Julia Ann Sutherland in Black Rock, now an outlying ward of Buffalo, N. Y., and the following year the young couple boarded a lake-steamer for this town. They lived for many years on York street, now an extension of Hamilton. The house stood close to Wood street. It was then in a pretty, quiet neighborhood, an ideal spot in which to raise the family of seven children that, in course of time, filled the home with young, exuberant life. Their eldest son, and namesake of the father, was born in this city, and died here in 1906. He was long connected with the Society for Savings. The family have neglected to furnish data; so that details concerning the other children have not been secured.

Children of Cyrus R. and Julia Sutherland DeForest:

Cyrus DeForest, b. 1835; d. 1906.
Louis Germain DeForest, a soldier of the Civil War.
Julia Ann DeForest, m. Rev. Dr. Edward Ingersoll; d. 1865.
Charles Lee, Maria Louise, Albert Wright, and *Mary Frances DeForest* were other children of Cyrus DeForest, Sr.

1834

ANDREWS

Benjamin Andrews was one of the few Cleveland pioneers who came from southern states. He was a Kentucky man, the son of a Presbyterian minister and the editor of a thriving church paper. His mother was a Calhoun, member of the noted Southern family of that name.

Benjamin was one of a large family of sons who were raised in a refined, literary and religious atmosphere. His brother, L. F. W. Andrews, was editor of the *Muscagee Democrat,* Macon, Georgia, and previous to the civil war, owned a large plantation in that locality and lived upon it in luxury. The relatives of the second generation lost all track of his family years ago.

1834

ATWATER

Benjamin Andrews came to Cleveland some time in the early '30s, and was associate editor of a local newspaper. During President Tyler's administration he was appointed postmaster of this city.

He married at the residence of Hon. John W. Willey, Lydia Willey Adams, niece of the mayor, who had accompanied her uncle to Cleveland on his return journey from a visit to his native home, Goshen, N. H. She was the daughter of his sister, Mrs. James Adams.

There are no relatives nor descendants of hers remaining in Cleveland to sing her praises. But an old church friend and neighbor, Judge James Cleveland, whose estimate of character was a valuable asset, remarked to the writer:

"No record of early Cleveland women would be complete without mention of Mrs. Benjamin Andrews. She was a beautiful woman, one fitted to adorn any society, and her soul was as lovely as her face."

Mr. Andrews, though intellectually the peer of any of his associates, was far from being a successful man. He possessed the easy Southern temperament that lacked the courage and energy to overcome and govern circumstance. Therefore, Fate denied to Mrs. Andrews the freedom from care and anxiety that was hers by right.

The family lived on Middle street, then a residence district, and afterward in a pretty cottage on Erie, East 9th, street, facing Superior street. Their home was next to that of T. P. May.

Like her uncle, Rev. Elijah Willey, Mrs. Andrews was passionately fond of flowers and cultivated them assiduously. A well-known citizen of Canadaigua, N. Y., while on a visit to this locality, declared that he had not seen such a wealth of floral display since leaving his own city.

After the death of John W. Willey, his widow persuaded Mrs. Andrews to take up her residence in the Willey cottage, where she lived until Mrs. Willey's second marriage.

The long and distressing illness of her mother called Mrs. Andrews to Leamster, N. H., where she remained until her own death. It is said that she took charge of her mother's farm there with much more success than usually attends the efforts of her sex in that direction.

Benjamin and Lydia Andrews had two little daughters. One of them died in infancy. The other, named in honor of her aunt Laura Willey, married and returned west. She was born in 1836, and as *Mrs. Laura Goodwin* now resides in Berea, Ohio, a charming representative of the Willey family.

1834

ATWATER

George M. Atwater who in 1841 married Minerva Merwin, daughter of Noble H. and Minerva Buckingham Merwin, was the son of Charles and Mary Merwin Atwater of New York. Mrs. Minerva Atwater lived but two years following her marriage. She left a little son, Merwin Atwater, b. 1842, who died at 8 years of age.

1834

CAMP

The Atwater building at the foot of Superior street, a part of the Merwin family real-estate, received its name through the Atwater connection.*

* The Atwater building was recently destroyed by fire.

George M. Atwater married 2nd, Harriet Brodhead, dau. of Jacob and Eliza Bleeker Brodhead of Brooklyn, N. Y. By this marriage he had two daughters, Harriet and Mabel, who became Mrs. George W. Green and Mrs. Albert Weaver of New York City.

Dr. David Atwater, brother of George M. Atwater, also lived in Cleveland in the '40s. He was a fine man and a most desirable citizen in the few years of his residence here.

He was an elder of the Old Stone Church, and during the cholera season of 1849 was a health physician of the city.

1834

CAMP

Seth and Sophia Brainard Camp, of Durham, lived for many years in Whitestown, N. Y. Three of their family of children came to Cleveland some time in the '30s, but the exact year is unknown.

They were Willard, Hezekiah, and David Camp.

Willard Camp, b. 1797, m. in 1822, Eliza Higgins, twenty-one years of age. They had nine children, six of whom were twins. Several of their children died young. No record of the family in Cleveland can be found save that they lived here in early years.

The children of Willard and Eliza Camp:

Martha and *Mary Camp*, twins, b. 1822.
Elisabeth Camp, b. 1824.
William and *Willard Camp*, twins, b. 1826.
Franklin and *Frances Camp*, twins, b. 1828.
Theodore Camp, b. 1830.
Eliza Camp, b. 1833.

Hezekiah Camp, brother of Willard Camp, married Abigail Fosdick. They had a child born in Cleveland in 1838. No other record.

David Camp, b. 1802, brother of Willard and Hezekiah Camp, married Rhoda Allen in 1825. She was born in 1807, and died in 1839, the mother of seven children.

David Camp married 2nd, Emily Knapp and had three more children, who died in infancy. He is said to have been a builder and contractor and among other structures erected by him was a row of white cottages, three in number, on Superior street west and adjoining Trinity Church. They had high basements and wide front porches. Though only one story

high they contained six large rooms besides the basement, dining-room and kitchen, and were considered so attractive that they were duplicated on St. Clair street near Bank street, and a similar row was erected on Water street near the foot of St. Clair. All were familiar landmarks of the city.

David Camp resided in one of his Superior street houses. He died in 1854, and with other members of his family is buried in Erie st. cemetery. His eldest son was an officer in the civil war, and evidently lost his life in it.

The children of David and Rhoda Allen Camp:

Sarah Henderson Camp, b. 1826; d. 1849 in Cleveland.
Lieut, Henry Seth Camp, b. 1828; d. 1862 in Cleveland.
Jane E. Camp, b. 1832.
Rhoda Ann Camp, b. 1836.

Children of David and Emily Knapp Camp:

David Wilkenson and *William Dennison Camp*, died young.

Mrs. Emily Knapp Camp died in 1861.

A carpenter, Charles W. Heard, lived in 1836 on Euclid ave. the second door from Sheriff street, and adjoining the Rummage lot. He had a large family of children, and at the death of his wife, he took them to live on a farm in Painesville, where, it is told, he had resided previous to his life in Cleveland.

While several old residents readily recalled this family, and could name the children belonging to it, no one seemed able to furnish the address of any member of it from whom additional data could be secured.

Mr. Heard was an architect as well as a builder. He designed many public buildings erected in the '60s. One of these was the large block corner of Superior and E. 3rd, occupied for many years by the city as its city hall.

Walter Blythe, an architect, and Mr. Heard's son-in-law, was his partner in business for a time.

The children of Charles W. Heard:

Regina Heard.
Imogene Heard.
Wallace Heard.
Allen Heard.
Lenora Heard.
Virginia Heard.
Dallace Heard.

1834

FARLEY

A family that gave to the city of Cleveland one of its safest and sanest mayors, a mayor whose nickname was "Honest John," should fill generous space in this historical work. "Honest John" himself could explain why it does not, why only a few lines must suffice. A negative silence to all importunities for data, leaves the writer with but scanty material for a sketch of Patrick Farley, the pioneer, who came here in 1834 from the north of Ireland. Five years later, he married Miss Anna Schwartz, who arrived in the city from Bavaria in 1833.*

* The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Stephen Bodden, a French priest, who was an Indian missionary.

The young couple began housekeeping at 24 Bank street, and in 1856 were living on a court dignified by the family name. In this year, also, Mr. Farley was in charge of the U. S. mail, seeing that it was safely delivered from depots and stage-coaches to the post-office, then on the south-west corner of Water and St. Clair streets. Joseph W. Gray was the postmaster.

Patrick Farley was an industrious, frugal man, living within his income, a combination which secured for his old age a comfortable competence. In this he was seconded by his good wife. Both lived long in years, and passed away from life respected and beloved.

Mr. Farley was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a knight templar. With no one either to affirm or to gainsay it, the writer conjectures that he was also a staunch Democrat who wielded the balance of power in his home ward. He may have had brothers also living in the city, as the directory of 1845 contains two John Farleys, one a grocer, the other a painter, also N. Farley; and his own family may have contained several children. The only one on record is *John H. Farley,* mayor of the city in 1883 and 1884, again in 1899 and 1900. Meantime, he served as director of public works with Robert Blee. John H. Farley is living retired from business and politics. He maintains an ideal summer home in Georgian Bay, where he can indulge fully in his love of nature, and of animals.

Mrs. Farley was Miss Margaret Kenney, dau. of William Kenney of this city.

1834

HUTCHINGS

Benjamin R. Hutchings was a leading tailor and draper of Cleveland, doing business at No. 35 Superior street. He came to the city before 1835, but the exact date is unknown. His wife's maiden name was Susan Swift, who was born in Vermont, but accompanied her parents to Potsdam, N. Y., while yet in her teens. She came to visit relatives in Cleveland and concluded to remain here.

She was an exceptionally fine seamstress, and through this accomplishment became acquainted with Mr. Hutchings, whom she assisted

occasionally in his work. They were married about 1835, and began their life together, each aged 24 years, in a story-and-a-half cottage on St. Clair street near Bank, West 6th, street. For many years, this cottage was the first residence east of the Kennard House.

Afterward, Mr. Hutchings built a large brick house on the south side of Prospect street below Erie, and some years later the well-remembered public school building was erected on the lot west of it. Friends expostulated with Mr. Hutchings for building so fine a dwelling so far from the Public Square. It was considered as out of town.

Later, he exchanged it for a farm, and built a home on Rockwell street, corner of Bond, where now stands the Rockwell public school. Mrs. Hutchings was a very intelligent, wide-awake woman, and a member of the First Methodist church, to which society and its membership she was greatly attached. She died in 1895, outliving her husband 40 years. They were buried in Erie street cemetery, and the family lot is marked by a monument.

The Hutchings children:

Susan Hutchings, who died at 30 years of age.

Frances Hutchings, m. David Hawley, son of a pioneer.

Berthena Hutchings, m. Daniel Gardner; 2nd, L. J. Howland.

Samuel Hutchings, m. Mary Richardson.

Kate Hutchings, m. Aaron Orwig.

1834

CRAWFORD

Willard Crawford was a millwright, and lived, in 1837, on Orange Alley—Johnson street. His wife was a Miss Sarah Hosmer of Newburgh. Her parents lived on a farm, now the site of the Ohio State Hospital.

She was extremely neat and frugal, devoting all her time and attention to household affairs, traits which she transmitted to her daughter Helen in a marked degree.

Children of Willard and Sarah H. Crawford:

Randall Crawford, m. Mary Welch, daughter of John Welch of East Cleveland.

Helen Crawford, m. Joseph Shields, commander of the famous Shields Battery through the civil war. A fine man.

Mary Crawford, m. John Surbury.

Mrs. Randall Crawford, the only surviving member of the above generation, for many years was a prominent worker in the First Methodist church, but later became an ardent disciple of the Christian Science movement. Her son W. J. Crawford is a well-known citizen.*

* Mrs. Crawford and her son have both died since above was written.

1834

MOTT

Edmond and Lucinda Caswell Mott came from Vermont, in this year, and settled in East Cleveland.

Their children were:

Rhoda Mott, m. Daniel Dewitt.
Sarah Mott, m. Alva Jones.
Lucy Mott, m. Truman Buck; removed to Minnesota.
Mary J. Mott, m. Roderick White.
Caroline Mott, m. Stebbins Ely; removed to Iowa.

1834

PEASE

In 1835 there was living on Lake street between Seneca and Ontario a young couple not long married. The youthful head of the house, Charles Pease, late of Warren, O., was a book-keeper for Robert McNeil, dry-goods merchant on Superior street, who, evidently, went out of business in the panic of 1837.

Directly across from the Pease home lived Mrs. John Erwin, a sister of Charles Pease. They were the children of Judge Calvin and Laura Risley Pease of Warren, O.

The name of Charles Pease does not appear in Cleveland's second directory, that of 1845. He had returned to Warren to aid in the promotion of a local railroad that failed of success, but through this experience he gained an insight into the railroad business that made his services valuable in that line, and he became secretary of the Mahoning Valley R. R., which brought him and his family back to the city where he continued to live until his death in 1895, aged 84 years.

As a son-in-law of Prof. Kirtland, the noted naturalist, he could not but become interested in natural history, even if he had not from youth been an ardent and intelligent lover of the fields and the woods. He purchased a homestead in Lakewood where, surrounded by forest-trees and birds, shrubs and flowers, his family lived an ideal life. The home bore the suggestive name of "Whip-poor-will."

Mr. and Mrs. Pease were very tender-hearted toward anything capable of suffering, and had little sympathy with the hunting mania possessed by so many men.

Especially were they incensed at the useless slaughter practiced by the type of sportsman who kills harmless animals and water-fowl merely to brag of prowess, and without making any use of his victims.

It goes without saying that none of the feminine members of the Pease or Kirtland families wore aigrettes on their hats or in their hair.

Charles Pease never added to his own income through the misfortunes of others. His integrity was proverbial, and his generosity most unselfish.

Mary Elisabeth Kirtland, wife of Charles Pease and daughter of Prof. Jared P. and Caroline Atwater Kirtland, was born in Waterford, Conn.,

in 1816. She died in Washington, D. C., at the home of ex-Senator Conger, in 1891. She was a faithful, congenial companion of her husband for nearly 60 years.

The children of Charles and Mary Pease:

Jared K. Pease, died in Cleveland in 1836.

Charles Pease, b. 1835; m. Hester M. Hotchkiss, dau. of Orvis Hotchkiss of Rockport, O.

Caroline A. Pease, b. 1838; m. William L. Cutter of Cleveland.

Frederick K. Pease, b. 1843; died 11 years of age.

PENNIMAN

Elijah St. John Bemis, owning a printing and book-publishing plant on the south side of Superior street, had a partner in the business as early as 1835, by the name of Francis B. Penniman. He may have come to Cleveland from Utica, N. Y., before 1835.

In May of that year appeared the following marriage notice:

"In Utica, N. Y., Francis B. Penniman, one of the publishers of the *Cleveland Whig,* to Mrs. Jane W. Broadwell of Utica."

The Pennimans resided at 160 St. Clair street. They are not in the directory of 1845, and meantime may have returned to Utica.

1835

POPULATION, 5080

VILLAGE OFFICERS

President, John W. Allen.
Postmaster, Daniel Worley.
Recorder, Edward Baldwin.
Treasurer, Nicholas Dockstader.
Marshal, Elijah Peet.

In this year began a western land boom. There was a great rush from the New England and Middle states of agents and land promoters. Northern Ohio and eastern Michigan were the storm centers of this great movement. Thousands of families came west by way of the lower lakes and the Erie canal, or by the south-western route through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh and from thence to Cleveland.

A line of steamers was established between Buffalo and Detroit. These boats were crowded with passengers at a fare of eight dollars each. Even small steamers were made to carry from 500 to 600 people.

Long lines of big wagons and ox-teams came in from the south and were encamped on Superior, Water, and Bank streets, so that it became almost impossible for residents on those thoroughfares to cross from one side to the other.

LOCAL ITEMS

Hotel and tavern accommodations were inadequate for this constantly increasing emigration, and private families were forced to open their doors to the homeless women and children who otherwise would have lacked shelter.

Mrs. Weddell, Mrs. Moses White, and other women living on Superior street, complained of being annoyed by day and robbed of needed rest at night by the continuous stamping of horses in front of their dwellings, and what was more distressing the cries of young children camping out in the wagons that filled the street from the Public Square to the river.

We may rest assured, however, that these good women whom this history, we trust, will make household names, did everything within their power to ameliorate the condition of the luckless people stranded at their doors.

Married. "Smith B. Clampitt to Miss Joanna Darrow, all of this village." (*Herald.*) Smith B. Clampitt, at this time was a carpenter. He became a contractor, and very well known as a citizen. The family lived on Bolivar street, and later on Columbus road. The first wife of Samuel Clampitt died in 1834.

"Married. In this village, Oct. 24, by the Rev. S. C. Aiken, Mr. Kellogg G. Sloane to Miss Mary Ann Tomlinson, both of Cleveland." (*Herald.*) Mr. Sloane was a coach-trimmer and harness-maker, No. 64 Superior street. The family lived on St. Clair street.

Died. "Wm. F. Ludlow, son of Robert and Lydia Ludlow of St. John, N. B., aged 34 years." (Erie st. cemetery.)

Frances C. Fuller opens a young ladies' school on the Public Square (between Marshall's drug store and the court house).

"Married. In Buffalo, Darius King of Cleveland, to Miss Julia Burr of Buffalo, N. Y." (*Herald.*)

Joel Scranton appointed administrator on estate of Stephen S. Lyon, part of lot, 207 Michigan street, belonging to same.

Porter Bliss of Sodus Point, N. Y., was drowned in 1835 while living in Cleveland. He was 34 years old. His wife and child returned to Sodus.

Married. Hamilton Hough and Mary Peet. (*Herald.*)

Marshall Carson, well-known painter of the town, was married, this year, by Rev. Elijah Willey, to Miss Jane Eliza Cook. They took up their residence at 37 Bank street near Lake street. Mr. Carson added to his paint business that of wall-paper, and was a successful merchant for many years. His son succeeded him. Mrs. Carson may have been a sister of Samuel Cook, an early merchant whose marriage this year is noted as follows: "In Buffalo on the 16th ult. Mr. Samuel Cook, merchant of Cleveland, to Miss Angeline Carson, of Buffalo."

LOCAL ITEMS

"Married. Charles G. Collins, merchant, to Miss Rosina P. Jennings, all of Cleveland, Nov., 1835." (*Herald.*)

Married. "In this village on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Hiram V. Wilson, counsellor at law, of the firm of Payne and Wilson, to Martha Ten Eick, daughter of Col. Richard Smith of Grosse Isle, Mich., Dec. 24, 1835." (*Herald.*)

Married. "In this village, by Rev. Willey, Robert McBay, to Miss Sarah, eldest daughter of Luther Hunt, Esq." (He was a carpenter living at 158 St. Clair street, and on Bank street in 1845.)

Died. Catherine, wife of Joseph Rees, 27 years old. (Erie st. cemetery.)

The streets of the town in the early part of this year were generally torn up. They were being graded. Houses and stores on the lower part of Superior street were standing on stilts high in the air.

"July 4th, 1835, was celebrated in great style. People came from all the surrounding country. Mr. Hurd delivered an oration in the Public Square, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the steamboat Commodore Perry took a party of gentlemen and ladies for a ride on the lake. (Aaron Clark's private journal.)

"The Baptist Congregation, having hitherto held services in the Academy, will do so in Court House, until its church is finished." (*Herald.*)

J. M. Martin has a large advertisement in local newspapers. His dry-goods and millinery store is opposite the "Bank."

Harvey Rice, administrator of the estate of John Hayward, Andrew Hull and Ebulous B. Johnson. (*Herald.*)

1835

From the Cleveland Advertiser

THURSDAY, JULY 30

FIRE! FIRE!

"A little before 12 o'clock last night, our citizens were aroused by the cry of 'Fire!' which proved in ravages, the most destructive that ever occurred in this or any other town in the western country of any importance.

FIRE! FIRE!

The whole range of buildings from the book-store of James Kellogg, to the Mansion House, is laid in ruins.

The fire was first discovered in the rear of the extensive block of brick buildings on Superior street owned by James Kellogg, and occupied by himself as a book-store and dwelling, also by

Stickland & Gaylord, druggist and wholesale grocers.
C. L. Camp, hardware and dry-goods store. Loss, $7000.
The Bank of Cleveland.
George W. Benjamin, boarding-house.

After destroying this valuable block the flames proceeded westward, leveling in their course:

Mr. Newel Bond's stock manufactury.
Mr. Joseph Ranney's grocery.
James A. Briggs—Law office.
Varnum J. Card's—justice office.
Moses White's building, occupied by William Alden's shoe-store.
Edmund Clark's building, occupied by two families.
Benjamin Hutchins' merchant tailor shop.
Joseph Sargent—looking-glass manufactury.
William Wells—bakery.
Daniel A. Shepard—chair-maker—heavy loss.
Robert Bailey's tin-shop.
A. Chadwick's dressing-room.
Mr. Irwin's tin-shop.
John Brown—hair-dressing.
Mr. Whittimore's—recess.

"The further progress of the flames was stopped by the solid wall of the Mansion House and by the indefatigable exertions of the firemen and citizens. It is feared that it will be necessary to tear down the latter building.

One life was lost, that of a girl 13 years old, named Maria Wright, who lived in the family of Mr. Benjamin as a domestic.

The origin of the fire is unknown to us. It is said, however, to have been first discovered on the outside of the rear building occupied by Mr. Benjamin."

"The damage to the Mansion House has not as yet been estimated. The loss to Mr. Segur the proprietor was very great owing to the careless manner in which the furniture was removed."

Cards of thanks to the business men of the town for kindness shown to the sufferers in their efforts to re-establish their stores and shops appeared in the *Advertiser* from time to time in the following months.

It is probable that when James Kellogg built this business block he moved the frame-residence that had occupied the lot for many years to the rear of it, and that it was in this dwelling where the fire started.

The site of the Kellogg buildings is now occupied by the American House.

AIKEN

No clergyman of a strong personality could live an active clerical life of 44 years in a community without becoming an individual to be consulted or taken into consideration in any moral or religious movement in contemplation. It was natural then that the Rev. Samuel C. Aiken who came to Cleveland in 1835, to take charge of the First Presbyterian society, now the Old Stone Church, and who was its active pastor or pastor emeritus for that length of time, should become the central figure in the religious element of the city.

He baptized a small army of children, in some cases three generations of a family, performed innumerable wedding ceremonies, and with words of hope and tenderness officiated at the last rites of many scores of Cleveland's citizens. Small wonder, then, that his name and memory is still cherished by surviving members of his flock who recall his eloquence and his ministrations.

Though simple-mannered in his social life, his bearing in the pulpit was that of great dignity, his speech deliberate and impressive. He was fearless in criticism of what his judgment condemned and was the first Cleveland pastor to openly denounce slavery.

His salary must have been a secondary consideration with him, for, when the distressing panic of 1837 ruined financially many of the members of his church, he voluntarily relinquished $300 of his salary, which, at the highest figures of that day, could furnish but a modest support.

Dr. Aiken was born in Londonderry, N. H., and was 44 years old, not yet in the prime of life, when he came to Cleveland. He was a descendant of one of the Scotch-Irish founders of that town. His first important ministry was in Utica, N. Y., where he remained 18 years.

Many strong ties of friendship in Utica must have been severed, and doubtless many blessings followed Dr. and Mrs. Aiken to this far western home. He found conditions here quite different from those he left in the older town, but he brought to bear upon them his keen judgment and religious experience of many years. He was often shocked by the lack of orthodox belief in the community, "yet never," it is said, "in favor of winning to the church by other than staid old-fashioned methods."

Dr. Aiken was married when he came to Cleveland, and had children. His wife Delia Aiken, maiden name not learned, died in 1837, at the age of 37 years, and was buried in Erie st. cemetery. That same year, 1837, is recorded the deaths of two young children of the family.

Dr. Aiken married 2nd, Miss Henrietta Day, a member of a fine, New England family. She was related to Judge Sherlock Andrews, and the John Allens. Her health was impaired so that for many years she was an invalid, and therefore led a quiet life. She died in 1867, aged 67. She was a sister of Mrs. Maria Younglove and of Miss Emily Day. Her husband survived her twelve years.

The Aiken family lived at 120 Prospect street soon after their arrival in the city, and later on Erie street, and while residing at the latter place they also had a summer home in Summit county, where Dr. Aiken spent much time in his old age.

In the library of the late Reuben Smith of this city, there hangs a

fine picture of Dr. Aiken, a valuable possession, and one of great interest to every one connected by tradition or affiliation to the Old Stone Church.

The family of Dr. and Mrs. Aiken consisted of two sons and an only daughter. The latter, *Helen Aiken,* in personality, both physical and mental, much resembled her father. She was dignified and reticent, except with relatives and intimate friends. She married Edward Day of Albany, N. Y., a distant cousin of her mother. *Charles Aiken* married Antoinette Cleveland, a beautiful and gifted woman, the daughter of Daniel Cleveland of this city. They both died in San Francisco, Cal. She was a prominent worker in the U. S. Sanitary commission during the civil war.

The youngest son of Dr. Aiken was lost sight of before his father's death, and it was rumored that he died and was buried at sea.

Dr. Aiken died in 1879, aged 83 years, and is buried in Erie st. cemetery.

1835

ADAMS

Cleveland was honored in 1835 by the arrival of a Revolutionary soldier, who for several years drew his pension in this city. He bore the historic and family name of Samuel Adams, and of course was of Massachusetts stock. But after the close of the War of Independence, he removed to Vermont. He had a large family of children, several of whom were sons. These settled in and about East Aurora, N. Y., and after a sojourn there of a few years, one by one removed to Cleveland.

Mrs. Samuel Adams, Sr., wife of the veteran, was a Miss Anna Stone before her marriage. She died in 1842, and was buried in Erie street cemetery. Her husband the following year went to live with his son Lucas, who had preceded him to Michigan, and there he died shortly afterward.

The second son, Joseph Adams, who was a lawyer, at once opened an office at the corner of Ontario and Prospect streets. He was one of the ablest criminal lawyer in the state, and maintained a large and lucrative practice. His marriage was a romantic one. Upon his arrival in New Haven, Conn., on a business trip, he saw standing on the platform of the depot, either about to take a train or awaiting the arrival of some friend, a very attractive young girl. He was instantly interested in her, and she afterwards confessed that the tall, slender, and distinguished looking young lawyer caught her fancy on the spot. He made inquiry, learned that she was Miss Louise Clark, and before many days had passed received an introduction. They were married and he brought his bride to Cleveland. Afterward, her sister came to visit her, met Truman B. Peck, and became his wife.

When Joseph Adams was 70 years of age, he retired from the practice of law, bought a farm in Minnesota, and went to that state to manage it. He said to his nephew upon leaving, "You wait twenty years, and then come out, and I will show you the finest farm in the state." But he fell far short of reaching his ninetieth birthday.

His brother, Samuel Adams, Jr., married Lucy Enos of Connecticut. She was a cousin of Nathan Perry, Jr., and therefore had kinsfolk to welcome her when she came to the city. She was then about 40 years old, and her oldest child, Samuel E. Adams, had preceded her here two years, and was studying law with his uncle Joseph.

The family lived, for a time, near Clinton Park, in one of the "Twin Cottages." Their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Paine, occupied the other. Previously, or afterward, the Adams family resided on the east side of Wood street, East 3rd, the second house south of St. Clair street. It is yet in as good condition as it was 70 years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Adams, Jr., had five children.

Samuel E. Adams, m. Ruth Bugbee, daughter of Ebenezer Bugbee of Geneseo, N. Y.

Charlotte Adams, m. Capt. Rowland Johnstone.

Harriet Sophrona Adams, unmarried.

Amos Adams, m. ——— ———, and removed to Michigan.

For over 60 years Samuel E. Adams practiced law in Cleveland, and was as noted a lawyer as his uncle Joseph. For a time, he was in partnership with Judge James M. Coffinberry, a distinguished member of the bar. Like most lawyers of the day, Samuel E. Adams was eloquent of speech, quick at repartee, and ready to meet in verbal warfare any of his peers.

It is to him we owe the statue of Moses Cleveland, standing in the Public Square, for, in an historical address before the Old Settlers' Association in 1880, he suggested and urged that the debt the city owed its founder should be recognized in that manner. And at the dedication of the monument, eight years later, Mr. Adams made the address of the day at Music Hall, on Vincent street.

Mr. Adams was also a high degree Mason. He died in 1893.

Children of Samuel and Ruth Adams:

Georgiana Adams, m. Samuel Leonard.

John F. Adams, m. Celia L. Oviatt.

Albertine Adams, unmarried.

After the death of Mr. Adams, his widow and daughters moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Joseph Adams, son of Samuel and Lucy Enos Adams, followed the lakes as a seaman, for a time, and afterwards, for many years, he was in the Standard Oil Co. He had three children.

Ruth Adams.

Lucy Adams, a beautiful girl who died young.

Frank Adams, associated with his father in business. Died in early manhood of consumption.

Mr. Adams and daughter Ruth reside on East 84th street.

1835

ATWELL

Samuel Sterling Atwell was another Cleveland blacksmith who dignified that useful occupation by his honesty, industry, and other sterling qualities. His parents were Joseph and Ruth Sterling Atwell. He came here from Watertown, N. Y., in the early '30s.

His blacksmith shop stood on Erie street opposite the cemetery, and his residence was No. 77 Ontario street. Mrs. Esther Atwell, also from Watertown, and but the bride of a year, died in 1837, aged 25 years. She left no children.

Mr. Atwell chose another helpmate from Watertown. Miss Eliza Cheeseboro of that place became his wife. She was 23 years of age when she came to Cleveland, and her married life extended over 36 years. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Atwell was an unusually happy one, and its quiet hospitality was shared among many appreciative friends and neighbors.

Their son *William* was a handsome, manly fellow, and their daughter *Mary*, three years younger, a pretty, slender girl, was very attractive. Both were children in whom their parents had every reason to take pride.

The Atwells removed to the West Side, and lived for a time on Washington street, and later bought a residence on East Franklin street.

William lost his life when only 21 years of age, in the civil war. As sergeant of company B, 27th O. V. I., he was killed in action July 4th, 1862.

The bond of affection between brother and sister had been unusually strong, and William's death was a crushing blow from which Mary Atwell never recovered. The parents, likewise, were prostrated with grief, and the whole community sympathized with the family in their bereavement.

Afterward Mary Atwell contracted an unfortunate marriage which led to much pecuniary loss, and both mother and daughter soon succumbed to grief and misfortune, leaving Mr. Atwell bereft of fortune and every earthly tie.

After a year or two of loneliness, Mrs. Laura White, a very estimable woman who had been for many years an intimate friend of the family, married him, and for the rest of her life devoted herself to his comfort. He died in 1890, aged 82, nearly 60 years of which had been spent in Cleveland.

The family burial-lot was in Erie street cemetery until recently, when the occupants of it were reinterred in the new cemetery in Warrensville.

Ensign Benjamin Atwell of New London, Conn., a soldier of the Revolution, was the grandfather of the Cleveland pioneer.

1835

INGLEHART

Among the prominent physicians of the city previous to 1840, was Dr. Smith Inglehart. His wife was a Buffalo lady, a Miss Maria Johnson. Her sister married the famous Buffalo clergyman Dr. Lord, who had charge of a Presbyterian church in that city through a lifetime of two or three generations.

1835

INGLEHART

Mrs. Inglehart is remembered as a pleasant little lady with very nice manners. She died early, and her husband married 2nd, Miss Sarah Johnson, a cousin of his first wife. The wedding was in Old Trinity Church, corner of Seneca and St. Clair streets. The Ingleharts boarded, for a time, after coming to the city, with the W. V. Craws, and then commenced housekeeping on Broadway between Cross and Ohio streets. Their nearest neighbors were the Stricklands and the Handersons. The house previously had been occupied by the Chamberlains.

Mrs. Maria Inglehart left three children.

George Inglehart, m. Miss Culberson of Solon, Ohio. They moved to Chicago.

Fred J. Inglehart, m. a Buffalo lady.

Maria Inglehart, m. James Gill. He died, and his widow resides in Glenville. The family burial-lot is in Erie street cemetery.

1835

The wave of immigration that struck Cleveland in 1835 taxed the resources of the village to the uttermost to find adequate accommodations for the countless families that poured into the city by steamboat, canal, and stage-routes. Several new streets were laid out, and large lots near the center of town were divided into many smaller ones, and built upon. The view of the river and the flats was beautiful, and any location that commanded it was eagerly seized upon for dwellings. Little did anyone dream that the edge of the big ravine, then so charming, would one day be the site of poverty and vice.

Ashbel W. Walworth was then living on a farm at the junction of Broadway and Ontario streets, and he allotted the south-west part of it, and sold lots to the new residents. And because of its location, the street they faced was given the name of Hill street. It was a beautiful spot. And very restful was it for the busy housewives who lived there to pause in their work and look from door or window across the river-valley to the high hills of Newburgh. Several New England families built homes here before and after the '40s, the Cottrells, the Bakers, Gunnings, Judkins, and others. The writer has been unable to learn much of their posterity. Two of the families intermarried with those who came earlier, the Judkins and Bakers.

1835

CHANDLER

Alstead, New Hampshire, lost and Cleveland, Ohio, gained several well-known families of the former place in 1835.

The Brainards, the Benjamin Rouses, the Binghams, and the Chandlers were some of them.

CHANDLER

In September, 1835, Joel Chandler, his wife Sophia Smith Chandler, and their three children, Joel, Sophia, and Mary, seated themselves in a big farm-wagon. The father whipped up the black horse, and its mate the bay one, and the start for the three weeks' trip to Ohio was made. But first there were many farewells and lingering handclasps from neighbors and friends; for the undertaking was far from being an easy one or a light one. Would it prove successful? Those left behind hoped for the best. Had not word come from the Nathan Brainards, the Elijah Binghams and other former townsfolk that all was well with them in that western land?

And if nothing serious happened on the way there, Joel Chandler and family might eventually share in the good fortune that seemed awaiting every one who chose Cleveland for a future home. The travelers spent that first night with the Stowells, relatives living in Rockingham, Vt., and all the following day the faithful black and bay team trotted through the beautiful Green Mountain scenery. As the son of the family wrote fifty years later:

"Across the Empire State we passed,
The Keystone State came next and last."

Upon reaching Cleveland, they were sheltered by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Rouse, living on Superior street.

"Dear old neighbors we had known
In brave New Hampshire's land of stone."

Mr. Joel Chandler settled on a farm outside of town. Think of the corner of Prospect and Bolivar Road as a suburb of Cleveland! Yet that it was in 1835.

Two years later the financial panic struck the city, and struck it hard. Whether of this, or because the sandy soil of the locality proved unproductive, has not been stated, but in 1838, Mr. Chandler invested in a farm in Richland, Summit county, O., and removed to it.

Hiram Smith, a brother of Mrs. Chandler, also came west and settled on Vermont street, west side.

The children of Joel and Sophia Smith Chandler:

Joel A. Chandler, m. Martha M. Buck.

Sophia M. Chandler, m. Judson Culver.

Mary Jane Chandler.

Children of Joel A. and Martha Buck Chandler:

Francis M. Chandler, m. 1st, Effie Barney; m. 2nd, Mary G. Mahon.

Jennie A. Chandler, m. Clarence Ellsworth.

George L. Chandler, also *Irving, Laura, Orson, Park,* deceased.

Mr. Francis M. Chandler, whose office is in the Williamson Building, represents the Joel Chandler family in this city. He is the popular treasurer of the Old Settlers' Association. One of his sons, Capt. C. DeForest Chandler, U. S. A., is being mentioned often in scientific circles.

1835

JUDKINS

George B. Judkins and wife came from New York state near Albany. Mrs. Judkins was Mary Sproat, daughter of Robert Sproat. She was born on Broadway, New York City, in 1816. Her father was a building contractor, and business called him to Albany while Mary was yet a little girl, and Albany still a quiet, old-fashioned city.

As a child she went with other children to call upon the last patroon Van Rensselaer and bid him a "Happy New Year." For which greeting she received from him a gift. He sat in a huge kitchen surrounded with baskets filled with children's hats, tippets, mittens, etc., and by a table heaped with books. Every child who called upon him was invited to help itself to some article at hand, anything it preferred. The event was anticipated with much interest by Albany children, rich and poor. And so his little New Year callers were of all sorts and conditions of children. The better bred selected books or candy, while those who stood in need of clothing were made happy by a garment of their own selection.

Mrs. Judkins lived until recently. At the time of her death, she resided with her daughter in a pretty home on E. 111th street. She was an exceedingly interesting old lady with a phenomenal memory concerning early Cleveland days. In her declining years, she was tenderly cared for by her daughter Martha, a former successful public school teacher.

The father of the family died many years ago.

The children were:

William, George, Martha, and *Emily Judkins.* The latter married Walton Pelty.

1835

BROOKS

Among the hundreds of families that poured into town, during the boom of 1835, was that of a widow 48 years of age, her two sons 21 and 24 years old, and a little daughter.

The arrival of this family was an asset to the village of that day as it is to the city of the present time. Mrs. Joshua Brooks and her sons William and Oliver became personally known to all business men in town, especially the homesick, unmarried, and lonely ones boarding at hotels and thinking longingly of parental homesteads in the far distant east; for she established a first-class, private boarding-house for men only, which for many years was a home indeed to several well-known citizens.

She kept plenty of help, among which was a porter to handle trunks and furniture, and a hostler to look after the horses of her guests. She made a fine living for herself and daughter, and doubtless assisted her sons to establish themselves in business. In the financial depression that followed within two years of her arrival here, when strong men were

struggling with disaster, or surrendering to a hopeless situation of their affairs, Mrs. Brooks kept on the even tenor of her way undisturbed and unaffected by the financial storm.

She was born Melinda Keith, daughter of Ruel and Abigail Allen Keith of Hardwick, Mass. Her American ancestor was Rev. James Keith, first minister of Bridgewater, Mass. He was born in Scotland, 1644.

Miss Keith married Joshua Brooks, Jr., of Lincoln, Mass., a town in which six generations of the Brooks family have lived. He removed to Burlington, Vt., and died there in 1829, six years before his widow and children came to Cleveland.

He was the son of Joshua Brooks, Sr., who was one of the farmers at Concord Bridge the sound of whose muskets were "Heard round the world." Joshua, Sr., and his father also served in the Revolutionary army at later dates.

The first American ancestors of the family were Capt. Thomas Brooks and his wife Grace Brooks, 1634, who settled in Watertown, Mass.

Children of Joshua and Melinda Keith Brooks:

Martha Barrett Brooks, b. Pittsford, Vt., 1809; m. William Cleveland; d. Orange, N. J., 1875.

Cleveland, 1854.

Oliver Allen Brooks, b. Middlebury, Vt., 1814; m. 1840, Elenor Bradbury Kingsley; d. Cleveland, 1892.

William Joshua Brooks, b. Salisbury, Vt., 1811; d. unmarried in

Melinda Keith Brooks, b. Burlington, Vt., 1828; d. unmarried in Cleveland.

1835

BAKER

John Baker and his wife Christina McArthur Baker settled on the new Hill street in 1836. They came from Charlottsburg, Ontario, and their home was filled with happy, hearty sons and daughters. The older boys attended a little country school on Pittsburg street.

The children of John and Christina Baker:

Henry Baker, m. Mary Knowlton.

Peter Baker, m. Miss Shannon.

William A. Baker, m. Mary Lampson.

Elisabeth Baker, m. Frederick Kittridge of Norwalk, Ohio.

Charles Brayton Baker, m. Bertha Roberts.

John Baker, Jr., unmarried.

Edward Baker, unmarried.

Christina Baker, m. Hamilton Stickney, and raised a family of very bright children. They lived on the west side.

BROOKS

Oliver Allen Brooks was 21 years of age when he accompanied his widowed mother from Burlington, Vt., to this town in 1835, and for 57 years was a familiar figure on Superior street, one of that thoroughfare's best known merchants.

He began his business career with very limited capital and at a time when the whole country was in financial distress, and that he succeeded in gaining even a footing in the commercial circles of the city shows that he must have possessed unusual business acumen and tenacity.

He became associated with Henry D. Huntington in the sale of crockery and glass ware at No. 5 Superior street, sign of the big pitcher, which eventually developed into a large wholesale and importing business both in Cincinnati and this city.

He was one of Cleveland's epoch-makers through the building of the first modern business block on Water street corner of Frankfort.

It was a stone structure of fine proportions.

Mr. O. A. Brooks maintained several active commercial relations, among which was his connection with the Society for Savings as a trustee, and as a director of the Ohio National Bank.

For 28 years he was a vestryman of Trinity Church and for 14 years held the same office in St. Paul's. He was loyally devoted to the Protestant Episcopal faith, and ever prompt, faithful, and wise in the discharge of his duties as an officer in the churches with which he was affiliated. The Trinity Church Home for the invalid and the aged claimed his special interest and service; for 22 years he was its treasurer.

In his family relations he was a devoted husband and brother, unselfish, indulgent, always thinking of others rather than himself. He died in May, 1892.

Elinora Bradbury Kingsley, whom Mr. Brooks married Sept., 1840, was the daughter of Rev. Phineas and Parnel Keith Kingsley of Rutland, Vt. Her father died in Brooklyn, Ohio, her mother in Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Brooks' American ancestor was John Kingsley who settled in Dorchester, Mass., about the year 1638. She was of the eighth generation in line from this progenitor. Her feminine forbears were Abigail Woods, Abigail Palmer, Ruth Adams, Sarah Sabin, and Mehitable Morey.

Mrs. O. A. Brooks was a charming woman greatly beloved by her family and friends, and during all the years of her residence in Cleveland a valuable worker in Old Trinity and its "Home."

A bronze tablet memorial to Oliver Allen Brooks is erected in Trinity Chapel, and his name is inscribed on one of the pillars of Trinity Cathedral.

The children of Oliver and Elenora Kingsley Brooks:

Oliver Kingsley Brooks, b. 1845; m. Hattie E. Gill of Meadville, Pa.

William Keith Brooks, b. 1848; m. Amelia Shultz of Baltimore, Md.

Charles Ernest Brooks, b. 1851; resides in Indianapolis, Ind.

Edward Howard Brooks, b. 1854; m. Agnes Endicott Chapin, dau. of H. M. Chapin of Cleveland.

BENEDICT

So many men of early Cleveland became prominent merely through their bank-accounts and accumulation of real estate, men whose names never appeared in connection with public duty or public service, that it is a pleasure and a relief to write of one who was a citizen of Cleveland in a higher sense, one who had civic pride, and was willing to give of himself to the city of his adoption whenever necessity prompted.

For long years no one was better known in this community than George A. Benedict, who became a member of it in 1835.

He was the son of Amos Benedict of Watertown, N. Y., whose father was a lieutenant in the revolutionary war. Amos was a cousin of Platt Benedict who founded Norwalk, Ohio, and planted the forest trees that make Main street of that town famous for its beauty.

When Amos Benedict died in 1816, his funeral services were conducted by Rev. Lyman Beecher, the celebrated divine. George A. Benedict was then but three years old.

His widowed mother was Ann Stone, daughter of Capt. Stone of Litchfield, Conn. She lived but ten years after the death of her husband, leaving George an orphan at the age of 13.

Relatives on both sides of the family cared for the children's physical comfort and their education. George attended Union College two years and started to finish at Yale, but the death of an uncle, who was financing his course in the latter, compelled him to leave college. He studied law, and in 1834, was admitted to the New York bar.

After his arrival in this city, he became associated with John Erwin, and he was also of the firm of Benedict & Hitchcock.

His public life began as city attorney in 1840. He was clerk of the first, local, Superior Court, president of the City Council, and, from 1865 to 1869, was postmaster of Cleveland.

But as one of the proprietors of the old *Herald* and its editor was George A. Benedict best known. His share in the daily newspaper was acquired in 1853. All through the dark hours of the civil war the policy of that paper and its splendid editorials guided by intense loyalty to the Union, was a power in keeping alive the spirit of patriotism in the city and throughout the Western Reserve.

Four years after his arrival in the village of Cleveland, Mr. Benedict married Sarah Francis Rathbone, a lovely young woman, of Brownsville, N. Y. Her father was Amos Rathbone and her mother Mary Williams Rathbone. The American progenitor of the family was Richard, 1574.

Mrs. Benedict lost her mother in early life and thereafter made her home with an elder sister, Mrs. Thomas How. Professor How was a fine scholar and he carefully guided the young girl's studies, so that her education was unusually complete.

In addition she was very musical; for years she sang in Old Trinity Church choir. Her daughter Mrs. William Crowell inherits her mother's musical gifts and is an eccomplished pianist.

During Mrs. Benedict's 63 years of continuous residence in Cleveland she was closely identified with its social, religious, and charitable life. Probably no other woman of this city had as many friends, acquaintances, and well-wishers as Mrs. George A. Benedict.

She died in 1902 at the advanced age of 87.

1835

BINGHAM

The children of George A. and Sarah Rathbone Benedict:

George Stone Benedict, b. 1840; married Clara Woolson.

Mary Williams Benedict, b. 1845; m. William Crowell, son of John Crowell.

Harriet Amelia Benedict, b. 1848; m. Henry Sherman, son of Judge Charles Sherman and nephew of Gen. Tecumseh, and Senator John Sherman.

George S. Benedict, the only son of the family, served as paymaster in the navy during the civil war. He was instantly killed in 1871, in a terrible railroad accident between New York and Albany. At the time of his death he was a brilliant editorial writer for the *Cleveland Herald.* His wife was a sister of Constance Woolson, the American authoress.

Mrs. Crowell and Mrs. Sherman are both widows, and are residing near each other on East 93rd street.

George A. Benedict died in 1870, aged 57 years. His sister Harriet Benedict who made her home with him after his marriage died in 1840, aged 30 years.

1835

BINGHAM

In 1827, Elijah Bingham, a lawyer living in Alstead, New Hampshire, married Miss Thankful Cadwell Hutchinson, a young lady 22 years of age. Her father was Major Samuel Hutchinson, a prosperous merchant of Alstead, who had come to that town from Sharon, Conn., and later removed to this place and died here.

A few years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bingham removed to Cleveland. They lived for several years in the late residence of Horace Perry on the south side of the Public Square.

Mr. Bingham purchased land on the south side of Prospect street, and extending through to Garden street. This he allotted, laying out a street which he named "Cheshire," and upon which he built a comfortable home. He took absorbing interest in the new street, planting many forest-trees on each side of it which grew to noble size, their branches meeting overhead and presenting a beautiful view from Prospect street looking south. Alas! they met the fate that in recent years has befallen the foliage that once made the down-town streets of the city so unusually attractive—they died from coal-soot and devastating insects.

Upon Cheshire street long stood the homes of many well-known Cleveland families, who clung to them until forced to leave through the decadence of the neighborhood. John D. Rockefeller was one of these.

Mr. and Mrs. Bingham lived in the home they built, for many years. They there celebrated their golden wedding, and there they died, he in 1881, his wife ten years later. Mrs. Bingham was a gentle, quiet woman, very retiring but greatly interested in all that was transpiring in the outside world, and warmly sympathetic with sorrowing friends and neigh-

bors. She is said to have possessed the first Chickering piano in the state of Ohio. Her two brothers Samuel R. and Amos Hutchinson were well-known manufacturers of the city, who in after years returned east to live.

Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Bingham had seven children but two of whom lived to maturity.

Ellen Bingham, m. Roland R. Noble, a fine man greatly respected. They had two sons who died in young manhood.

Charles Edward Bingham, m. Isabelle Taintor, and died shortly afterward. His only child, Miss Edith Bingham, is a young society woman of the city residing with her widowed mother on Euclid Ave.

1835

CLEVELAND

A notable arrival this year, 1835, was that of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Cleveland from Litchfield, Conn.

Mr. Cleveland was a brother of Mrs. Erastus Gaylord who had preceded them to the city by two years, and both were the children of Gen. Erastus Cleveland, a cousin of the founder of the city.

Mrs. Cleveland was a Miss Julia Gold, related to several noted New England families, among whom were the Sedgwicks and the Wadsworths. Gen. Elijah Wadsworth, of Canfield, O., was a cousin. She was educated in Litchfield and there acquired accomplishments and developed gifts that not only enriched her own life but were reflected on those of her family and friends. She had a taste for drawing and painting, and through her guidance and instruction her youngest daughter, Mary, early gave evidence of unusual talent in that direction. This gift was transferred to her granddaughter, Miss Emma Cleveland, in a marked degree.

Mrs. Cleveland was a thoroughly domestic woman in the wider sense implied in that expression. Devoted to the happiness of her husband and children, she ignored all outside claims upon her time and attention that would interfere with her duties as mother and housekeeper.

Possessed of much literary taste, she spent her leisure hours in reading to her children and assisting them to memorize the poems in which she delighted.

She died in 1852, and what was mortal on earth rests in Woodland cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Cleveland had a family of four children, all of whom left the impress of their personality upon the community in which they lived. Especially was this true of Judge James Douglas Cleveland, whose long life was spent in the city, coming to it a lad, and whose death

was a personal loss to every one who had ever known him. He was every inch a gentleman, gentle, refined, scholarly, judicial.

He married Miss Charlotte Bingham, daughter of James and Charlotte Kent Bingham of Claremont, N. H., who survived him but a year or two.

The second son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Cleveland was *Doctor Thomas G. Cleveland,* who served as a surgeon of the 41st O. V. I. in the civil war. He married Miss Harriet Wiley, daughter of Nathaniel and Harriet Hunt Wiley, of Nassau, N. H., and Watertown, N. Y. Mrs. Wiley was a sister of Mercy Hunt Abbey, the first wife of Judge Seth Abbey.

Antoinette Cleveland m. Charles Grant Aiken, son of the Rev. Samuel Aiken.

Mary Cleveland remained unmarried.

Antoinette Cleveland Aiken died in San Francisco, Cal., aged seventy-three years. She was a prominent worker in the sanitary commission during the civil war, and was the author of several volumes of verses. One poem was a widely quoted patriotic appeal, which helped to prevent the breaking up of the *Hartford,* Farragut's old flag-ship.

She left three children who are residents of San Francisco. Her husband was a son of Rev. Samuel Aiken, the pioneer pastor of the Old Stone church.

1835

CLARK

Ashabel Clark, son of Cyrus and Annie Trumbull Clark, of Cooperstown, N. Y., was a resident of Cleveland in 1835. He was a man of wide business experience, in Albany, in New York, and of Cleveland.

November 18, 1835, he was returning by stage-coach from Columbus, Ohio, where he had been on some errand. He sat by the driver, chatting with him, apparently in perfect health and in the best of spirits. Suddenly he swayed away from his companion, and would have fallen from the high seat to the ground, had not the driver seized and held him, at the same time calling upon the other passengers for assistance.

Mr. Clark was found to be dead.

His wife was Sabrina Loomis, daughter of Capt. Amos and Lucy Tilden Loomis, twenty-nine years old when thus suddenly widowed. She had three sisters, Mrs. Aurelia Tracy and Mrs. Laura Aiken, both residents of Painesville, and Mrs. Lucy Ely of Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashabel Clark had one child,

Mary Clark, who married Dr. Maynard.

Mrs. Sabrina Clark married (2nd) Charles Brayton, and will be found in the Brayton family sketch.

CUSHING

Any mention of Dr. Cushing brings to the mind of all old residents of the city the kind, genial, faithful physician and friend, Dr. Erastus Cushing. But to subsequent generations it suggests Dr. Henry Kirke Cushing ,eldest son of the former who followed, long years, in his father's footsteps.

From 1835 to 1911, a period of 75 years, father, son, and, for a few years, a grandson were leading physicians of the city and with a reputation and with patients in many miles surrounding it.

To be so remembered and beloved as was Dr. Erastus Cushing hints of more than art of physical healing, the ability to cure mental distress and heartache as well. He was an American. Six generations back was his ancestor Mathew Cushing who settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1638.

His father was Dr. David Cushing of Stafford's Hill, Cheshire, Mass., where Erastus was born in 1802. His mother, who bore the distinctively New England name of "Freelove" Brown, was the daughter of Joseph Brown of Cheshire, but formerly of Cumberland, R. I. Dr. David Cushing removed in 1812 to Adams, Mass., and died there two years later. Erastus thus lost his father at the age of 12 years.

His medical education, however, was of the best and most thorough. First, with a local physician; then, in New York City and at Williams College. After practicing his profession for ten years in Lanesboro, Mass., he completed his studies at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. Therefore, when he removed to Cleveland in 1835 and at the age of 33, no physician could be more finely equipped for his work than was Dr. Cushing.

Until his seventieth year he remained in the harness, assisted in his later years by Henry Kirke Cushing, his son, who had received his medical degree.

When 24 years of age Dr. Cushing married Miss Mary Ann Platt, daughter of Abial and Charlotte Mead Platt of Lanesboro, Mass. Like her husband, she was descended from a long line of American ancestors both on her father's and mother's side.

It needs scarcely be added that her grandfathers Abial Platt and Stephen Mead of Lanesboro were Minute-Men of the Revolution, and saw active service.

Mrs. Cushing died in 1868, aged 62.

Dr. Erastus Cushing survived her for 25 years. He died in 1893 aged 91 years, and was placed by the side of his wife in Erie st. cemetery.

The Cushing homestead, which long years had been a landmark of the south side of the Square at the beginning of Euclid Ave. after the death of Mrs. Cushing was demolished, and the Cushing Block erected on the site.

The children of Dr. and Mrs. Cushing were all born in Lanesboro, but of tender age when brought to this city. The eldest son was eight years old, the younger one seven years, and the only daughter a babe of five months. They were:

Henry Kirke Cushing, b. 1827; m. Betsey M. Williams; d. 1910.

William David Cushing, b. 1829; m. Caroline J. F. Shaw of Lanesboro; died in Cleveland 1874, and was buried in Erie st. cemetery. He represented navigation interests in the city. His only children died in infancy.

Cornelia Cushing, b. 1835; married eorge Patrick Briggs, son of a Massachusetts governeor. She died in Cleveland of consumption in 1858, and was buried in Erie st. cemetery. There were no children.

1835

CUSHING

Henry Kirke Cushing, son of Dr. Erastus Cushing and Mary Ann (Platt) Cushing, was born in Lanesboro, Mass., July, 1827, was brought from there to Cleveland when his parents removed hither in October, 1835, and lived here till his death, Feb., 1910. He graduated at Union College, 1848, studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the M. D. degree there in 1851, and practiced medicine actively in Cleveland till about 1893, when he withdrew in favor of his son Edward F. Cushing who had come home after medical school and hospital training and begun practice here in association with him.

Henry Kirke Cushing served as Surgeon of the famous 7th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of Major, from May to August, 1861; Professor in Western Reserve Medical Department, from 1856-1865, 1878-1881; afterwards trustee of Western Rserve University for several years.

He married in Cleveland, June, 1852, Betsey Maria Williams (daughter of William Williams and his wife Lucy Fitch). She died in Cleveland, Oct., 1903. Of their ten children (all born in Cleveland) three died in infancy. The others were:

1. *William Erastus Cushing*, b. Sept., 1853; A. B., Western Reserve, 1875; LL. B., Harvard, 1878; married Carolyn J. Kellogg of Pittsfield, Mass.; lawyer, Cleveland.
2. *Alice Kirke Cushing*, b. Feb., 1859; resides in Cleveland.
3. *Henry Platt Cushing*, b. Oct. 1860; B. Ph., Cornell, 1882; M. S., Cornell, 1885; Professor of Geology, Adelbert College and Cleveland College for Women; resides in Cleveland; married Florence E. Williams of Ithaca, N. Y.; three children living.
4. *Edward Fitch Cushing*, b. June, 1862; B. Ph., Cornell, 1883; M. D., Harvard, 1888; Professor of Diseases of Children, Western Reserve University, 1894-1911; on Lakeside Hospital Staff; married Melanie Harvey; died in Cleveland, March, 1911; one child, Edward Harvey Cushing.
5. *George Briggs Cushing*, b. April, 1864; resides Acàmpo, Calif.
6. *Alleyne Maynard Cushing*, b. Aug., 1867; died April, 1903.
7. *Harvey Williams Cushing*, b. April 1869; A. B., Yale, 1891; M. D. and A. M., Harvard, 1895; Associate Professor of Surgery, Johns Hopkins University; surgeon, Baltimore, Md.; married Katharine S. Crowell of Cleveland; four children.

1835

GILLETTE

For twenty-five years or more Jonathan Gillette was a successful Cleveland merchant. Part of that time he was associated with Isaac L. Hewitt and Richard T. Lyon in the commission business on the river.

Mr. Gillette was identified with the growth of the city from some year in the early '30s until 1862, the date of his death. He was a generous, public-spirited citizen, interested in every good work, churches, schools, and charitable organizations. He was genial and hospitable, with a circle of warm and admiring friends.

He was born in Windsor, Conn., in 1808, the son of Jonathan and Mary Skinner Gillette.

In 1839 he married, in this city, Susan Sloan, one of the accomplished daughters of Major Douglas W. Sloan, late of Williamstown, Mass. Their beautiful home on Euclid Ave. adjoined that of T. P. Handy, No. 60, and Parker Handy (whose wife was Mrs. Gillette's sister), occupied a dwelling near by.

In this home Mr. Gillette entertained a bountiful hospitality, his charming wife presiding with rare grace and dignity. She also made her home a delightful family circle as well as a social center, and maintained it until Mr. Gillette's sudden and tragic death, an event over which the whole community mourned.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Gillette, Mrs. Parker Handy, and several members of the Sloan family rest in Erie street cemetery, to the left of the main drive.

The children of Jonathan and Susan Sloan Gillette:

Harriette Douglas Gillette, married William Leete Stone, A. B., A. M., LL. B.

Douglas Cogswell Gillette, died in early manhood.

Jonathan Edwards Gillette, died in early manhood.

William Backus Gillette, married Mary Apgar.

Three children died in infancy.

Mrs. Harriette Gillette Stone, the only surviving member of her immediate family, resides in Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Her husband, the late Col. William Leete Stone, was an historical and biographical writer of prominence, accomplishing much valuable work. He belonged to many historical and literary societies, either as an honorary or corresponding member.

1835

GOULDER

Christopher Goulder, Sr., and his wife Julia Brooks Goulder, came to Cleveland from England in 1835. They brought with them an interesting family of two sons and three daughters.

Mr. Goulder was a sailor, and both his sons followed the same occupation. The family lived at 23 Bond street where Mrs. Goulder died in 1856, having outlived her husband a year or two. He died while away from home, and was buried in England.

1835

HANKS

The children of Christopher and Julia Goulder:

Catherine Goulder, m. Benjamin Horan, who was first assistant or secretary to U. S. Minister to court of St. James. Mrs. Horan died in London in 1859.
Christopher Goulder, Jr., b. 1815; m. in 1846 Mrs. Barbara Freeland, widow of John Brown.
Harwood Goulder, unmarried.
Emily Goulder, m. ——— Crosby.
Julia Goulder, m. Hiram Blunt. They removed to New York City where Mr. Blunt died in 1859.

Christopher Goulder, Jr., followed the lakes. He lived on Crockett street, near Perry, and between Garden and Scovill. He died in 1896.

The children of Christopher and Barbara Goulder, Jr.:

Charles Goulder, b. 1847; m. Marian C. Clements.
Robert Goulder, b. 1849; m. 1st, Rebecca Jacobs; 2nd, Lizzie Herren.
Harvey D. Goulder, m. Miss Mary Rankin of Washington, D. C.

The youngest son of this family is a prominent lawyer of the city residing at 7023 Euclid Avenue. His wife, recently deceased, was an ex-regent of the Western Reserve Chapter D. A. R., and a member of the Cleveland Woman's Press Club; a woman much beloved in the patriotic and literary societies with which she was affiliated.

1835

HANKS

Jarvis F. Hanks possessed several talents and many virtues. He also may have had faults, but moral cowardice was not one of them, else he never could have faced the disapproval and, in some cases the serious displeasure, of a minority of the Euclid Ave. Congregational church, that Sabbath morning, so many years ago, by carrying a violin into the choir of which he was chorister, and, first softly tuning it, boldly draw the bow across its strings and lead the singing of the first hymn.

Many of the congregation were interested and pleased at the innovation. Others were shocked beyond measure, especially the oldest members, who looked upon the "fiddle" as the instrument of the Devil himself. The church was stirred to its foundations. But progress, musical progress, at last won out, and soon the strains of a violin soaring above the highest tenor or soprano voices lost all novelty, and as the sustaining power of the instrument became noticeable its value was appreciated, and, in time opposition ceased.

HANKS

In those days, the Congregational church stood on the north corner of Euclid ave. and Doan street, E. 105th, back of it was a small cemetery dotted with grave-stones. Here many of the earliest pioneers were laid away in their last sleep. When the church organized a Sabbath School, Jarvis F. Hanks was its first superintendent and in the Sunday School auditorium of the costly church edifice hangs a very life-like picture of him.

He was also an artist as well as musician. His regular occupation at first, was ornamental sign-painting, which developed eventually into a higher class of work. He received many orders for portraits. Some of these, showing considerable merit, still hang on the walls of Cleveland homes. He was especially fortunate in portraits of aged people and of children.

Jarvis F. Hanks was a very public-spirited citizen and took a leading part in anti-slavery and temperance movements. He was the oldest child of Joseph and Anna Frary Hanks of Pawlet, Vt., who, shortly after their marriage, removed to Pittsford, Otsego co., N. Y., where their son was born in 1799. Eighteen years later, with their family of eleven children, the youngest a babe in its mother's arms, they set out in a prairie schooner for Gallipolis, O., near the Ohio river, but after many years of what proved useless hardship in that region, they returned east. Several of the children eventually made their home in Bloomfield, New Jersey, where the parents died and were buried in the cemetery of that town. The American ancestor of Joseph Hanks was from Holland, while the descent of his wife Anna Frary Hanks is traced to the Pilgrims.

In 1823 Jarvis Frary Hanks married in Charlestown, Va., Miss Charlotte Gasbee, daughter of Christian Gasbee of Rockingham, Va. She was born in 1802 and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanks came to Cleveland in 1835, bringing with them a family of young children, who in after years were scattered from New York to California. But one, at this date, survives, Mrs. Leffingwell of Colchester, Conn.

The first Cleveland home of the family was on Muirson street, but for many years afterward it was on the north-east corner of Euclid Ave. and E. 93rd street, the present site of Charles Wasson's residence. There was no 93rd street, however, at that time. It was laid out through his own grounds by Mr. Wasson's father and named Amesbury Ave. Mr. Hanks died in 1853 and was buried in Erie st. cemetery.

The children of this family were:

Romelea L. Hanks, m. Everett Clapp of New York City.
Henry G. Hanks, m. Ellen Barker of San Francisco.
Frederick L. Hanks, unmarried.
Edwin J. Hanks, m. Anne Deal of Philadelphia.
Virginia Hanks, died in her 20th year in Cleveland.
Arthur T. Hanks, m. Mary Buckley of New York.
Leslie C. Hanks, unmarried.
Walter S. Hanks, m. Ellen ———.
Emmeline C. Hanks, m. John E. Leffingwell of New York.

1835

HOYT

Jarvis F. Hanks had a brother, Oliver Hanks, who came to Cleveland in the early '40s, and lived on Euclid Ave. near Lakeview cemetery. He was a fine man and much beloved by his brother's children.

His daughter, Mrs. Emily H. Prentiss, resides with her daughter in Bloomfield, N. J., while Mrs. Catherine Hanks Whittlesey and Mrs. Josephine Hanks Street still make their home in Cleveland. The three sisters are accomplished women.

1835

HOYT

James Madison Hoyt was but 20 years of age when he came to Cleveland fresh from his graduation at Hamilton College, and entered as a student the office of Andrews & Foote, two of the most prominent lawyers of Cleveland, both of whom succeeded to the judicial bench. This is mentioned because not long afterward they took the young man into partnership with them, which indicates that he must have been exceptionally bright and unusually promising for his age.

Mr. Hoyt was the son of David P. Hoyt and Mary—Barnum—Hoyt, who removed to Utica, N. Y., from Connecticut in 1820. There was a large exodus of New England families into western New York about that time, and a few years later many of these families who had settled in or near Utica, again sold out and removed to Cleveland or its vicinity. Several of the best known pioneers of this city came here from Utica.

After Sherlock J. Andrews became a judge of common pleas, the firm name of Andrews & Foote was changed to Foote & Hoyt and in the same year, 1836, Mr. Hoyt made an eastern trip, returning with a bride, Miss Mary E. Beebe, daughter of Alexander M. Bebee, LL. D.

Their first home was on Chestnut street; afterward they purchased a home on Huron Road south of Prospect Ave. and near the Huron street Hospital where they lived many years; finally they removed to Euclid Ave. where they both died. Although a successful lawyer with a large clientage, Mr. Hoyt was not contented to practice his profession. It may have been too exacting for a mind inclined to metaphysics, and to deep religious revery. Therefore, after 10 years of law he relinquished it for an occupation that gave him more time to enjoy the things he most cared for. He entered the real-estate business, bought several of the original ten-acre lots surrounding the city, allotted, and sold them for residential purposes. With Col. Hiram Wellman he became interested in the growth and development of Ohio City, now the West Side. It is claimed that he opened up over 100 new streets in the city.

He was an ardent member of the Baptist church and a lay preacher of that denomination; supplying vacant pulpits either in the city or in surrounding towns. For 26 consecutive years he was the superintendent of the First Baptist Church Sunday School, loved and revered by two generations of its children. He was also an interesting and valued

contributor to leading reviews. He traveled abroad and published in book form his experiences and impressions of foreign lands.

Mr. Hoyt's eldest son was a Baptist minister who was settled over churches in Pittsfield, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Brooklyn, N. Y.

The second son was named for James M. Colgate of New York City who had married Mr. Hoyt's sister. The eldest daughter of the family, a beautiful young girl, died in 1854.

Lydia Hoyt Farmer was a bright, ambitious woman who gave her later years to the pursuits of literature. She had several books published.

James H. Hoyt a lawyer of the city was perhaps the most gifted member of the family. He is a brilliant public orator, and his after-dinner speeches have become celebrated throughout the state of Ohio and elsewhere.

The children of James and Mary Beebe Hoyt:

Rev. Wayland Hoyt, b. 1838; m. Maud Mansfield.
Mary Ella Hoyt, b. 1840; died 1854.
Lydia Hoyt, b. 1842; m. E. J. Farmer, son of James Farmer, a Cleveland banker.
Colgate Hoyt, b. 1849.
James Humphrey Hoyt, b. 1850; m. Jessie Taintor of Cleveland.
Ellen Hoyt, b. 1856.

The death of Mrs. James Hoyt, Sr., is registered in the family Bible in the handwriting of her husband. "My beloved wife Mary Ella Hoyt of unspeakably precious memory departed this life Feb., 1890, aged 75 years. Thus our married union lasting 53 years, 5 months and 3 days was severed."

Mr. Hoyt died suddenly of pneumonia following an attack of grip.

1835

HUBBY

Among the men who came to Cleveland in 1835 and made business ventures was L. M. Hubby. Unlike many of his contemporaries who risked their all and failed in the financial depression that followed, he won out and became one of the city's properous business men.

At first he was in the forwarding and commission line with a warehouse on River street. Hubby & Hughes became a familiar landmark in trade along the river.

When the pioneer railroad of Cleveland, the "Three C's," was built, he became its first general freight agent, and from that time on gave all his attention to the railroad's interests. Within five years he had become its president. This was in 1854. His fitness for the position was soon proved. At that time the road was 135 miles long, and its stock was on the market below par. When, 25 years later he resigned the position, it was 500 miles in length, and its stock had sold for 180. Meanwhile it had become the C. C. C. & St. Louis Railroad, or "The Big Four."

LUKE DEWEY JOHNSON

Mr. Hubby recognized his civic duties to the extent of serving the city as an alderman for several terms, and he assisted in establishing Cleveland's waterworks system. Leander Mead Hubby was born in 1812, therefore was but 23 years of age when he came to Cleveland from Columbus, Chenango Co., N. Y. He was the son of David and Phebe Mallet Hubby.

Three years after his arrival here he married Sarah F. French, daughter of Haynes and Sarah Hughes French of Maidstone, Vt. She was born in 1815.

Mrs. Hubby became prominent in the social life of the city, and in its benevolent activities. As a member of the board of managers of the Cleveland Orphan Asylum, and of the Lakeside Hospital she did excellent service, and during the civil war she was an active worker in the Cleveland branch of the Sanitary Commission.

The family lived at 110 Lake Street until Mr. Hubby had erected a fine residence on the south side of Euclid Ave. beyond Willson Ave. and in the neighborhood of the Boltons, Sackets, and other families. A terrific gas explosion in 1878 destroyed the Hubby mansion and seriously injured members of the family.

The children of Leander and Sarah French Hubby:

Sarah Louise Hubby, b. 1840; m. Charles W. Doubleday.
Frank Winfield Hubby, b. 1841; m. Catherine Maria Germain.
Ella French Hubby.

Miss Ella F. Hubby is the only representative of the family remaining in Cleveland. She spends part of each year in Los Angeles, Cal.

Col. C. W. and S. L. Doubleday have two daughters, Louise and Ella Doubleday. The family reside in Washington, D. C.

Frank W. Hubby is an attorney of 31 Nassau street, New York City. He has three children: Rollin G., Lester M. and Frank W. Hubby, Jr., and a grandson, Frank Winfield Hubby 3rd.

1835

LUKE DEWEY JOHNSON

Luke Dewey Johnson and his wife Hannah King Johnson were living in their native town in Pittsfield, Mass., when in 1855 they decided to come west.

They settled in Newburgh where Mrs. Johnson died. Luke D. Johnson then married Louisa Ely, daughter of Merrick and Louisa Farnum Ely. She lived but a short time, and Mr. Johnson married 3d her sister Lucinda Ely. The latter was but nine years of age when her parents removed from Deerfield, O., to Newburgh. She was educated at a private school on Prospect street, and one in Elyria, after which she taught

school at Doan's Corners, boarding meanwhile with Mr. and Mrs. Miller Spangler.

After her marriage, Mrs. Johnson's home was on Lake street. Within a few years the family moved to the Ely farm on Kinsman Road, where Mr. Johnson died. He was buried in Erie street cemetery. Mrs. Lucinda Johnson after long years of absence from this farm recently built a pretty home on it for herself and to be near her children who occupy adjoining bungalows. She was a member of the First Methodist Church when its congregation worshiped on St. Clair street. She lived to be very aged, but her faculties were preserved to a remarkable degree. Few people had such vivid memories of bygone days, or had witnessed such wonderful changes in the city's growth and population; fields and meadows where once horses and cattle grazed, or where wheat and corn swayed in the wind, now closely built up streets of houses or business blocks.

The children of Luke D. and Lucinda Ely Johnson:

Merrick E. Johnson, m. Louisa Moreau, granddaughter of the pioneer Thomas Rummage. Mr. Johnson is a well-known business man of the city.

Louisa Johnson, m. Major Charles H. Smith (recently deceased).

Mrs. Smith has long been a useful society and club woman. She is a member of the Western Reserve Chapel D. A. R., state regent of the society, War of 1812, and assistant historian of the Woman's Department Cleveland Centennial Commission. Her three married daughters, cultured and charming women, reside near their mother.

1835

DILLON

(Organization of the Roman Catholic Church)

Although this city was settled mostly by New England people of Protestant proclivities, these were joined from time to time by a limited number of emigrants from Ireland, and occasionally from Germany, who sadly missed the services of the mother church in which they had been baptized and reared. These Catholic pioneers looked longingly forward to the time when they could worship God in the old accustomed way.

To them, in 1835, came a young missionary priest, the Rev. John Dillon, who organized a Catholic church. For a few years the society duplicated the early experiences of their Protestant brethren; holding services in private dwellings, school houses, or any place available. A little one-storied frame cottage on the west side of Erie street near Prospect sheltered the society at one time.

1835

TRACY

With the true missionary spirit, Father Dillon could not long rest contented under such conditions, and he began the struggle for a church building. He was aided in this by non-Catholics whose respect and good will he had gained. A visit to New York City in further search of funds yielded him about $1000 in gifts of ready money and of pledges.

But, alas! the devoted young priest did not live to see the consummation of his hopes and plans. He died in October, 1836, soon after his return from New York. It was a sudden and severe blow to his parish.

The *Cleveland Advertiser* of October 20, 1836, contained the following:

"The death of Father Dillon will be deeply felt by his bereaved and afflicted church. He was one of the first of our clergy in point of talent and piety, and though he labored in obscurity, yet he labored faithfully and well."

The Rev. John Dillon rests in Erie street cemetery, but a short distance from the grave of the Rev. Stephen I. Bradstreet, first pastor of the Old Stone church.

The families connected with Father Dillon's parish were:

Detmer, Mathews, Alwell, Tuley, Wamelink, Lawler, Smith, Ffitspatrick, Duffy, Golden, Toole, McCarthy, Bryne, and Mulcahy.

Only the sir-names of the above could be ascertained.

1835

TRACY

James Jared Tracy, who died only recently, was, with but one exception, the oldest citizen of Cleveland, had lived longest within the limits of the city. He came here in 1835, and remained a continuous resident of the town and city for 75 years. In all that time he was identified with its banking interests, as his first employment was in the Bank of Cleveland, and he was a banker when he died. He saw the village incorporated into a small city, and watched it expand and absorb all the towns adjoining—Ohio City, Brooklyn, Newburgh, Collamer, Glenville, with the residents of many other suburban ones spending all their business hours in the city as far east as Painesville, and Gates Mills; as far west as Elyria and Lorain; as far south as Bedford and Cuyahoga Falls.

His knowledge and experience in real-estate was greater, perhaps, than any other man in the city, for he had seen down-town property sell for a few dollars a lineal foot, and again for as much a square foot. When he came to Cleveland, there were yet many houses used for residences west of the Square. On Water, Bank, and Seneca streets there were two or three stores near Superior street, but all the rest of their length clear to the lake were homes—homes of the rich and poor alike.

Ontario street north and south of the Square was a fashionable resident street.

Euclid ave. had less than a dozen houses on its south side, and on the north side a little east of the site of the Williamson building stretched a pasture full of bushes and wild berry vines, and where horses and cows grazed. It ran back and down to the level of Superior street, and the old board fence that enclosed it on that side reached from near the present Superior entrance of the Arcade almost to Erie street.

Across this field, one evening, Mr. Tracy tried to make a short cut in order to head off some companions, and to arrive first at the home of some ladies upon whom the young men intended to call. The others went around by the Square. Mr. Tracy got mixed up with the blackberry bushes and tore his clothes, so that the tables were turned, and the joke was upon himself.

He was the son of Gardner Tracy of Connecticut, who married Catherine Lansing of Lansingburg, N. Y. Her father, Jacob Lansing, was the founder of that town. In 1823 Mr. and Mrs. Tracy removed to Utica, N. Y. Their son James began an active life at the age of 14, working in a store. His uncle and aunt, Alexander and Mrs. Seymour, and T. P. Handy removed to Cleveland, and he soon followed them. Both Mr. Seymour and Mr. Handy were officers of the Bank of Cleveland, and he was given the position of teller, a responsible one for a mere lad, showing that already he had established a reputation for honesty and ability.

He made his home for some years with his relatives, the Seymours, and afterward at fashionable private boarding-houses and hotels, until his marriage at the age of 64 to Miss Jane Foot, daughter of George A. Foot of Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Tracy had two sisters living in Cleveland for some years—Catherine, who married John E. Lyon, a prominent business man of this city, and Susan H., who married Asabel Barney of Otsego, N. Y., who also became identified with the commercial life of Cleveland. (His brother, D. W. Barney, married Azuba Latham, sister of Mrs. T. M. Kelley.)

Both were charming women, well bred, the kindest of neighbors, hospitable, and a great addition to the social life of the town. Long after their removal to New York City their years of residence in Cleveland were recalled by early friends here with expressions of the kindest appreciation and regard.

The home of James Tracy after his marriage was on Euclid ave., east of Erie street. Evidently, he did not share in the present belief that in the near future the avenue will be a distinctively business thoroughfare, as shortly before his death he built an elegant mansion only a few short blocks beyond his former home.

He was one of the members of the "Ark," a celebrated, early club of the city, composed of a few men having congenial tastes, and fond of books and sports. He was a quiet man, not given much to public enterprises of any sort, but always ready to help when any demands were made upon him for charitable purposes, and he had a reputation for kindness and consideration in business matters. By birth and breeding he was a gentleman, and never forgot to be courteous.

His wife is much interested in educational and philanthropic work.

Her sister, Mrs. George A. Stanley, was a resident of the city many years, and during that time a well-known society lady.

The children of James J. and Jane Foote Tracy:

James Jared Tracy, m. Florence Comey.
Catherine Lansing Tracy, m. Lindsey Wallace.

Alexander Sked, for long years a beloved deacon of the First Baptist church, was born in East Lowden, Scotland. He was the son of John and Jean Gray Sked of that town. He married Ann Roberts, at the age of 30, and they had eight children born to them. In 1831, when a little past 50 years of age, Mr. Sked with his wife and children crossed the ocean and started a new home in New York City. But circumstances were not as favorable there as he had hoped, and in 1835 he came to Cleveland.

He had been a gardener all his life thus far, and he continued the business here with good success. His three older sons were of age to be of considerable assistance to him in the work that he found awaiting him, for, about that time Cleveland was having a horticultural boom. Nathan Perry had started a large garden on Perry street, and the Rev. Elijah Willey, a Baptist clergyman, had laid out several acres of fruit-trees, vegetable and flower-beds on Woodland ave., corner of Erie street—East 9th—and Mr. Sked's skillful services must have been in much demand and greatly appreciated. There were many other smaller gardens scattered all over the town, though the flowers and fruit they contained were common varieties that had been divided and exchanged over and over again. Mrs. John Blair and Mrs. Duty had some choice floral treasures, and Gov. Reuben Wood and the Merwins, who had moved out on the Detroit Road, near Rocky River, had wonderful gardens for that day, as Mrs. Wood had spared no expense in collecting rare trees, shrubs and flowers. The Sked family lived west of the Old Stone Church, in a house facing the Square.

After Mr. Sked had started a greenhouse and nursery on Perry street, near Central ave., he removed to that locality, and at his death, in 1868, the business was carried on by his daughters, Jane and Margaret Sked, and continued for many years. Margaret, the last member of the family, died May, 1912, aged 86 years.

The Sked family was much esteemed, especially in the society of the First Baptist church, to which they had given loyalty and fealty when it was poor and struggling. They came to town just two years late to be charter members of it, but their long and complete identification with the

society made Deacon and Mrs. Sked regarded as its founders. Mrs. Sked passed away in 1861, full in honor and years.

The children of Alexander and Ann Roberts Sked:

Betsey Sked, m. Zebulon Jones, a brother of Mrs. Deacon Hamlin.
John Sked, m. Sarah Bartlett of New York. He removed to Michigan.
William Sked, Jr., m. Stella Carey.
Alexander Sked, Jr., m. Elisabeth Cullen.
Susan Sked, m. Daniel Austen.
Jane Sked, unmarried.
Margaret Sked, b. 1826; unmarried.
Samuel Sked; moved to Westerville, O., and married there.

The Sked family are interred in Woodland cemetery.

Aruna St. John was nearly 50 years of age when he arrived in town with his family of five children, and later two Cleveland-born children were added to the household.

Mr. St. John was the son of Daniel and Abigail Holmes St. John of the noted Connecticut family of that name, one which members of it usually pronounce "Sinjun." There were several of the Buffalo, N. Y., branch of the family living in the city at that time, distant cousins of Aruna St. John. He was a millwright and followed that occupation while residing here, a period of about 12 years.

He removed in 1850 to Richmond Mills, Ontario Co., N. Y., where he prospered in business. The family residence in this city was 58 Champlain street.

Mr. St. John was married twice. His first wife was a Miss Frost, and she may have been the mother of one or more of the older children. The second wife was Mary Sweet, who was about 42 years old when she came to this city. She died in Richmond Mills at the extreme age of 95 years.

The children of Aruna St. John:

Fanny St. John, m. Sylvester Johnson.
Daniel St. John, m. Elverette Lewis.
Hiram St. John, m. Lois Bacon.
Cornelius St. John, removed to Louisiana.
George St. John, m. Delia Millard.
Charles St. John.
Edwin R. St. John, m. Elisabeth Hennshett.

UNDERHILL

The *Cleveland Herald* of April, 1835, contained the following announcement:

"Dr. Samuel Underhill of Massillon, O., has associated with Dr. W. F. Otis for practice of medicine. Office—Union Block, cor. Superior and Union streets."

Dr. Otis was a conservative in theology as well as in medical lore, and to be associated with him inferred that his partner was a safe man both in theory and practice. Imagine then the shock to this Connecticut-bred, orthodox community when the newcomer was found to be a liberalist of extreme type.

Dr. Otis dissolved the partnership in haste, evidently, as both men occupy separate offices in 1836, and who could blame him for refusing longer to share friends and patients with a man possessed of such revolutionary ideas concerning religion, and of moral and business ethics?

For Dr. Underhill believed that the fixed order of things which governed our community was faulty, and he openly criticised church-members who in their business transactions kept merely within the letter of the law.

Moreover, lacking an audience, perhaps, he started a weekly sheet in which he promulgated his queer doctrines. We may be sure that it was looked upon with horror, and tabooed in many a household. Its policy, as outlined on the printed page, would fail to startle or astonish the reader of today, whatever may have been the effect created in 1836. Indeed, the first item sounds strangly familiar.

"OPPOSED TO ALL MONOPOLIES.

"In favor of universal and equal opportunities for knowledge in early life for every child."

(This was before the day of public schools.)

"Teaches that virtue alone produces happiness.
That vice always produces misery.
That schoolmasters should be better qualified, and then should have higher wages.
That the producing classes are unjustly fleeced.
That nobles by wealth are as offensive to sound democracy as nobles by birth—both are base coin.
Discourages all pretension to spiritual knowledge.
That priests are a useless order of men."

"Inserts the other side of the question, when furnished in well-written articles."

Which shows that the doctor was as liberal as he professed. It would have been difficult in that day for him to secure a hearing in any other local publication.

Dr. Underhill must have been of middle age when he came to Cleveland, as his son James Underhill was associated with him in the book and job-printing office, soon afterward established in Union Lane. The

publication of the "Liberist" was more a vehicle for expressing the doctor's advanced thought than a means of profit, while his professional practice must have been limited to patients who were in sympathy with his views.

Dr. Underhill was an ardent temperance worker. He pleaded for the cause through the "Liberist," and all through his life frequently gave temperance lectures. He had the best of company in this work while living in Cleveland, as many leading citizens of the town had started an active crusade against the liquor traffic.

Dr. Samuel Underhill was born on the Hudson river near Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was of old Knickerbocker stock, his ancestors having been early Dutch settlers of New York City. His parents were Quakers, and from them he acquired his independent habit of thought.

He married Debora Storey, who was also a Quakeress. Two of their children were born in New York State, and the third one in Massillon, where the family lived a short time before coming to Cleveland.

The sojourn covered a period of about ten years.* Some time in the '40s. Dr. Underhill removed to Tonica, La Salle Co., Illinois, where he engaged in farming, and where he died in 1874.

The children of Dr. Samuel and Debora Storey Underhill:

Eliza Underhill, m. William D. Hill of Portsmouth, N. H.

Mary Ann Underhill, m. 1st, Joseph Ross of Cleveland; 2nd, W. D. Hill.

James S. Underhill, m. Miss Wiggins of Massillon, O.

Maria Underhill, adopted; m. Gen. James Barnett.

Eliza Underhill Hill died 1858 on a farm in Putnam Co., Ill., and her sister, Mary Underhill, married Mr. Hill, after the death of Joseph Ross. Mary died in Cleveland. Her son, Norman L. Ross, is a civil war veteran, now living in Winnipeg, Canada.

James S. Underhill died early in 1875 at Tonica, Ill. His wife survived him but a year or two.

The name Underhill seems to be connected, locally, at least, with the medical profession. There was a Dr. Underhill in La Grange, Ohio, and one in Huron County, who practiced medicine for 50 years or more. Dr. Samuel had a brother Isaac, and Dr. Abel Underhill was another brother.

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*The family lived on Orange Alley, a popular resident street of that day, which eventually was remained "Johnson street."

1835

RANNEY

Joseph Ranney was born in Middleton, Conn. He lost his mother when he was a young child, and experienced many hardships in consequence. He early learned the trade of making boots and shoes with the Sages, very prominent shoe-manufacturers of Rochester, N. Y. The apprentices who served their time with Mr. Sage received kind and fair treatment.

Joseph Ranney came to Cleveland with Sylvester Ranney, also a boot and shoe-maker, doing business in 1836 at number 10 Superior Lane. The family lived at that time on Orange Alley—Johnson street.

Mr. Joseph Ranney was a deacon and very prominent in the church to which he belonged.

He married Lucina Fox, a lovely character, to whom a large circle of friends were much attached. She died aged 77 years, having outlived her husband 13 years. They both rest in Lake View cemetery.

There were but two children that lived to maturity in this family—*Mary Ranney*, who died at the age of 30, and *Sarah J. Ranney*, who resides in E. 89th Place.

1835

RAYMOND

Samuel and Henry Raymond, brothers, born in Bethlehem, Conn., arrived in Cleveland in 1835.

Henry became a book-keeper at D. Russell's dry-goods store in the Kellogg building.

Samuel had been married two years previously to Miss Mary North, daughter of James North of New Britain, Conn. The North family had lived for generations in that town.

Mr. Samuel Raymond engaged in the dry-goods business. His first store, a little wooden building, stood on the site of the present Rouse block. His partners were Henry W. and Marvin Clark, and the firm was known as "Clark, Raymond & Clark." This retail store finally grew into a wholesale business, and under Mr. Raymond's name became known all over northern Ohio.

Upon coming to the city Mr. and Mrs. Raymond identified themselves with the Old Stone Church, and three generations of the family have since that time been earnest workers and supporters of that church society.

The Raymond home was No. 15 Lake street. In the fall of 1866, Mr. Samuel Raymond's health demanded a warmer climate for the ensuing winter months, and with his wife he started for Havanna, Cuba, via New Orleans.

They took passage on the steamer Carter, which exploded when abreast of Vicksburg on the Mississippi, and burned to the water's edge. Mr. Raymond's life was lost in the catastrophe. Mrs. Raymond's leg was broken, and she received minor injuries, but was assisted to a bale of cotton floating in the river, to which she clung until rescued by a passing steamer.

Her long widowhood which followed this sudden and sad bereavement

was alleviated by the constant and tender ministrations of her only daughter who died middle-aged and unmarried while in one of the Gulf states in search of health.

The Raymond name has ever been an honored one in the city of Cleveland. All the years intervening between 1835 and 1912 the family traditions for honesty, integrity, church activities and works of benevolence have been maintained.

Henry N. Raymond died but recently. His home for many years was on the south side of Superior street, east of and adjoining old Trinity Church. When Bond—E. 6th—street was opened from Superior street to Euclid ave. the extension cut through the Raymond lawn on the east of the house, leaving the latter on the south-west corner of the two streets.

It was the only one remaining of the row of stately dwellings that once adorned that side of Superior street from the Public Square to Erie —E. 9th street. One by one they were torn down to make room for towering business blocks. The Cleveland Leader Printing Co. leased the property and has erected a huge building for combined newspaper and office work, and the Raymond home, the last old landmark of that locality, has disappeared.

The children of Samuel and Mary North Raymond:

Henry North Raymond, m. Elisabeth Strong, daughter of John and Helen Strong of Schenectady, N. Y.

Mary Louise Raymond, died unmarried.

Samuel A. Raymond, m. Emma Stone.

1835

INGLEHART

Among the prominent physicians of the city previous to 1840, was Dr. Smith Inglehart. His wife was a Buffalo lady, a Miss Maria Johnson. Her sister married the famous Buffalo clergyman, Dr. Lord, who had charge of a Presbyterian church in that city through the life time of two or three generations.

Mrs. Inglehart is remembered as a pleasant little lady with very nice manners. She died early, and her husband married again, Miss Sarah Johnson, a cousin of his first wife. The wedding was in old Trinity Church, corner of Seneca and St. Clair streets. The Ingleharts boarded, for some time after coming to the city, with the W. V. Craws, and then commenced housekeeping on Broadway, between Cross and Ohio streets. Their nearest neighbors were the Stricklands and the Handersons. The house previously had been occupied by the Chamberlains.

Mrs. Maria Inglehart had three children:

George Inglehart, married Miss Culbertson of Solon, O. They moved to Chicago.

Fred J. Inglehart, married a Buffalo, N. Y., lady.

Maria Inglehart, married James Gill. He died and his widow resides in Glenville.

MILFORD

One of the most interesting men who came to the village of Cleveland was William Milford, a well-educated Irishman of striking personal appearance and polished manners. He came from Geneva, N. Y., where he had been living about five years, or from the time he reached this country, and was naturalized in 1830.

He was a merchant here for several years, having a controlling interest in two stores, "Wm. Milford & Co.," dealers in staple and fancy dry-goods, doing business at 61 Superior street, and "Milford Harding & Co.," upholsterers, 12 Water street.

Later on, he was a forwarding and commission merchant.

His residence was 10 Erie street, a few doors north of the May property, and this home was one of the happiest and most attractive in the city. Here was dispensed a hospitality most cordial and almost universal. The Milfords had no children, but Mrs. Milford's widowed sister, Mrs. John McLauren, and her two children, William and Mary McLauren, were members of the Milford household for some years, and the nephew and niece were tenderly loved by the childless couple.

As a citizen, Mr. Milford was always active and enthusiastic in promoting measures for the advancement or betterment of the town, often serving as chairman upon such occasions. He assisted in organizing the first Board of Trade, and was President of the City Council in 1840. Twelve years later, he appeared to have abandoned commercial business, and become landlord of the American House, in which he died in 1854.

Mrs. William Milford's maiden name was Miranda McKay, daughter of Col. Robert and Sophia Clark McKay of Caledonia, Livingston Co., N. Y. She was married in 1830, and was 25 years old when she came to Cleveland.

Mr. Milford died on the eve of a serious commercial depression, and his estate, when settled, fell short of all expectations. The trustee who had it in charge failed, and the Milford property being involved, was mostly swept away.

But Mrs. Milford was a woman of great courage and wonderful fortitude. Although in delicate health, and seemingly unfitted through her previous sheltered life to cope with the world, she bravely declined all pecuniary assistance whatever, and succeeded in supporting herself for 20 years, or until her death in 1874.

She was in the employ of the post-office, and for three years was librarian and custodian of the Historical Library. She made this latter position a labor of love, the compensation being very small, and threw herself with enthusiasm into the task of classifying and caring for the books and antiquities stored there. Her love of children led her to spend much time upon those who frequented the Historical rooms, making their visits there educational. She was a beloved member of Trinity Church, from which her funeral services were held, and attended by a large assemblage of admiring and attached friends.

Her nephew, William E. McLauren, became a member of the Plain Dealer staff; left journalism to study for the ministry; became rector of Trinity P. E. Church, and later Bishop of Illinois.

His sister, Mary McLauren, is remembered as a very pretty young girl, with beautiful hair. She married John S. Conant of Monroe, Mich.,

and was last living in Princeton, N. J., where a son was attending college.

1835

MENDENHALL

Dr. George Mendenhall, born 1814, in Sharon, Conn., was the son of Aaron and Lydia Richardson Mendenhall. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, and came directly to Cleveland. He had been a diligent pupil, ranking high with the faculty and his fellow-students, therefore it followed that he "made good" in character and in his profession, and won the attention and respect of Cleveland people at once. He came of a fine Quaker family, the American ancestor of which came to this country with William Penn.

Dr. Mendenhall remained in Cleveland nine years, and then removed to Cincinnati, where he became very prominent as a physician and as a patriotic citizen.

During the cholera scourge of 1849 he worked day and night at the bedside of the stricken, and won the admiration and gratitude of the community by his tireless devotion to the path of duty. He also took an active part in the civil war, giving valuable service to the Sanitary Commission. He was most generous and kindly to his poor patients, his sympathy quickly responding to any appeal of the unfortunate.

Dr. Mendenhall married during his residence in Cleveland, and his wife spent six happy years in this city. She was Miss Elisabeth S. Maule of Philadelphia, Pa. Her family, dating back to French extraction, came to this country early. She was a most excellent woman, and most congenial and helpful to her husband. She also was a worker in the Sanitary Commission, and spent much time in the Cincinnati hospitals, visiting or nursing sick soldiers.

"Women of the War" contains a detailed account of her services, rating them highly.

The children of Dr. and Elisabeth Maule Mendenhall:

Charles Mendenhall, m. Fanny Carlisle.
Emma Mendenhall, m. Larz Anderson.
Laurance Mendenhall, m. Margaret C. Neff.

In 1836, Cyrus Mendenhall and Samuel Richardson were in partnership, doing business in Cleveland Center Block. Dr. Mendenhall also had his office at the same place. As his mother was a Richardson, these men were his relatives.

MATHER

Dr. Ozias Mather of East Haddam, son of Dr. Augustus Mather, married, in 1808, Harriet Brainard. She was the only daughter of Deacon Jabez Brainard, the revolutionary soldier, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. She was also the sister of Nathan Brainard, the pioneer.

Dr. Mather died in 1813, in Washington, N. H., and Harriet Brainard Mather was left a widow with two little sons, one of them an infant born the year his father died.

She married, secondly, Edmund Lawrence of Groton, Mass., and in 1853, while on a visit with Cleveland relatives, she died, aged 63 years, and was buried in Erie st. cemetery. Mr. Lawrence survived her but a year, his death occurring in West Danvers, Mass. Her children were:

Henry Brainard Mather, b. 1809; married, 1840, Ellen Everett, daughter of Charles Everett. Henry B. Mather died in Boston, Mass., in 1884.
Samuel Holmes Mather, b. 1813; m. Emily Washington Gregory.

Samuel H. Mather came to Cleveland in 1835, when 22 years of age. He was admitted to the bar the following year, and practiced his profession for 15 years. He was one of the founders of the Society for Savings bank, and for many years was connected with it as its president. He was a most substantial citizen of Cleveland, honest, upright, a leading member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and always to be found on the right side of every worthy movement in its support or encouragement.

The establishment of the Society of Savings alone was a most valuable event to the community, assuring safety for the small savings of the poor, and enabling the business man or others in temporary need of money to borrow it upon real-estate security at reasonable rates. From a small venture housed in a frame building, it occupies a many-storied and imposing structure on the site of the Giddings-Crittenden dwelling on the Public Square.

The marriage of Samuel Holmes Mather to Miss Gregory in 1842 united two famous lines of American ancestry. He was a descendant of the Rev. Richard Mather, and related to the celebrated Increase and Cotton Mather. His bride was the daughter of Dr. W. M. Gregory of Albany, N. Y., and her mother was Lucretia—Ely—Gregory, member of the famous Massachusetts family of that name.

Mr. Mather was a cousin of Silas, Henry and Joseph Brainard, pioneer settlers of the city.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Mather in the latter years of their life was a stone structure on the north side of Prospect street, east of Sterling ave. Here, probably, was planted the first Boston ivy known to this locality. As it grew year after year its tendrils rapidly extending farther and yet farther, covering, at length, the entire facade of the house, the new and beautiful vine was watched and admired by the public, and the Mather residence became an interesting landmark of the city.

1835

STRICKLAND

The children of Samuel H. and Emily G. Mather:

Frederic Gregory Mather, b. 1844, m. 1st, Cornelia Alcott; 2nd, Alice Yager.

Ellen Augusta Mather, b. 1847; m. Richard H. Mather of Amherst College.

Mr. S. H. Mather died in 1894, and Mrs. Mather in 1900. They rest in Lake View cemetery.

There are no representatives of the family now living in the city.

1835

STRICKLAND

The following wedding notice appeared in the Cleveland *Herald,* January, 1841:

"Married by Rev. S. C. Aiken, Dr. Benjamin Strickland and Miss Hannah Walworth."

"The editor received a remembrance with above notice. Joy and prosperity attend the couple."

The groom came to this city from Vermont in 1835. He was then 25 years old, and opened a dentist office on Superior street in a frame house standing near the present site of Marshall's drug store, and after his marriage he occupied this house also as a residence.

Mrs. Strickland was the youngest child of John and Juliana Morgan Walworth, the Cleveland pioneers. She was born 22 years after her brother Ashbel Walworth, and the year her sister, Mrs. Dr. Long, was married. Her father died when she was an infant, and her mother, four years later, married William Keyes, and lived on the north side of Euclid ave., not far from the Public Square.

The Stricklands removed their residence to one that was built on the Walworth farm on Broadway near the old market house, the doctor retaining his downtown office. Eventually, they again united the two in a handsome brick dwelling three stories high, set close to the sidewalk. It occupied the site of her mother's last home on Euclid ave.

Dr. Strickland was a tall, reticent man, with singularly austere bearing and cold manners, all of which may have belied his real nature. He was prosperous, and his dentistry practice in Cleveland extended over 50 years.

George Marshal, who was a near neighbor of the Stricklands for many years, and a warm friend as well, once gave a delightful pen picture of the couple. He wrote:

"Although they were well mated, they were somewhat dissimilar in disposition. He was staid, retiring, isolated. She was outspoken, companionable, cheerful, and happy, in her daily walk and conversation. Her

extreme vivacity, overflowing spirits and youthful manner would lead one to fall far short in guessing at her age. It is safe to say that this good woman maintained all the elements of youth during her entire life, and at no time would the term 'old' become appropriate to her.

"During the civil war, her only child, a son, enlisted in the navy without the knowledge or consent of his parents. The anxiety as to the whereabouts of the lad and distress over his possible fate was more than the mother could bear. Hosts of friends called upon her to express their sympathy for her in her trouble." One of them, however, was truly a 'Job's comforter' of the feminine sex. Said she:

'I fear that this trial has been imposed upon you in order that you may be humbled for the worldliness you have exhibited in building, furnishing, and adorning your earthly abode so elegantly.'

Mrs. Strickland replied:

'For mercy's sake! If this is all the consolation you can bring me in this hour of trouble and sorrow, I wish you would leave my house at once.' "

This only son of the Stricklands was very little comfort to them in their old age through spells of mental unbalance. He died some time before his parents passed away. The latter event transpired for both in the same year—1889.

1835

SACKET

Alexander Sacket, for long years one of the most prominent merchants in town, had his first glimpse of Cleveland in 1835—the year he became of age.

He was the son of Augustus Sacket of Sacket's Harbor, N. Y. He had received a liberal education, and, though young, considerable mercantile training as well, therefore, well able to cope with the difficulties and obstacles inevitable in his new business enterprise.

His first employment was with Peter Weddell on the corner of Superior and Bank streets, the site of the Rockefeller building. But it was not long before he branched out for himself and started a dry-goods store just west of his employer on the site of the Johnson House, and now also covered by the big sky-scraper. In this enterprise he was aided and advised by Peter Weddell, who delighted in the kindly help and encouragement of the young in their first start in business life.

Alexander Sacket married Miss Hannah Johnson, born in the city and one year his junior. She was the daughter of the pioneer, Capt. Levi Johnson.

She remained ever a quiet, domestic woman, caring little for events that did not include her husband and household of seven children. The family lived at 37 Ontario street, as early as 1837, and later removed to the south side of Euclid ave., near what is now East 67th street. The

homestead was roomy, and well adapted for the happiness of a family of young people, and was surrounded by spacious grounds.

Eventually, Mr. Sacket changed his business to the river front, where his warehouse long remained a landmark in that locality. And upon retiring from this, he gave his remaining years to real-estate transactions, in which his son-in-law, Mr. V. C. Taylor, was, and yet remains, a prominent and popular dealer.

The children of Alexander and Harriet Johnson Sacket:

Margaret Sacket, married Virgil C. Tayler, son of Hector and Polly Carter Tayler.
Harriet Sacket, m. Henry Rumbaugh of North Carolina.
Mary Sacket, m. Charles Brown of Buffalo, N. Y.
Levi Sacket, m. Rose Barcley, dau. of Dr. J. T. and Hannah Barcley.
Ellen Sacket, m. Dr. H. H. Baxter, a practicing physician of the city.

The only son of the family to reach manhood became an active business man in the community. He died in the prime of life.

Alexander Sacket died in 1884, and Mrs. Sacket in 1897. The cemetery lot of the family is in Lake View.

1835

TAYLOR

Rev. Vernon Dyke Taylor, a Presbyterian clergyman about 36 years old, came to Cleveland from Connecticut in 1835, and took charge of the Bethel—a chapel for seamen. He was an earnest worker wherever stationed. His previous church had been in a constant revival during the seven years he had been its pastor.

He was the son of Amos Taylor, and born in Hinesburg, Vermont. Two or more of his uncles are said to have perished as prisoners in the famous Sugar House near New York City during the revolutionary war.

Rev. Mr. Taylor was married in Vermont to Miss Charlotte Hall Curtis, who died in Connecticut in 1830, leaving three children. He married, 2nd, Catherine Maria Woodruff, of a well-known Connecticut family, who accompanied her husband to Cleveland. She died two years after her arrival aged 27 years, leaving two young children.

The family of little ones attended school, and were very much taken with their teacher, a Miss Susan Judd, daughter of William and Sarah Root Judd. Her parents removed from Northampton, Mass., to a town south of and near Cleveland. Miss Judd was a graduate of Williston Ladies' Academy of her native city, and with her family passed through Cleveland on their way to their new home. She remained here

and taught in a private school. It was before the days of the public school system.

The premature death of Mrs. Catherine Woodruff Taylor, leaving a household of children with no relative in the city to assist the father in caring for them, appealed to Miss Judd's tenderest sympathies, and at the urgent solicitation of Mr. Taylor she married him and became a beloved step-mother to the family, one whose memory was revered by them.

Rev. V. D. Taylor built a home on Erie street the year he came to Cleveland. It was diagonally across from the entrance to Erie street cemetery, and numbered "273." An alley separates it from what was once a Methodist church. Here Mr. Taylor and both his wives died. Here his daughters were married, and it remains in the possession of his youngest and only living child, Mrs. H. P. Welton of Fort Wayne, Ind., who returns to Cleveland nearly every summer on a brief visit.

Mr. Taylor and his wives Catherine and Maria Taylor are buried in Erie street cemetery at the left of the main drive not far from the main entrance.

The children of Rev. V. D. and Charlotte Curtiss Taylor:

Cornelius Hector Taylor, m. Julia Edwards of Southampton, Mass.
Ella Eliza Taylor, m. Rev. J. H. Scott.
Mary Louise Taylor, m. Amasa Strong of Geauga Co.

The children of Rev. V. D. and Catherine Wadsworth Taylor:

Timothy Dwight Taylor, removed and died in Illinois.
Edward Payson Taylor, m. Augusta Eno of St. Louis, Mo.

Children of Rev. V. D. and Susan Judd Taylor:

William Henry Taylor, D. S. P.
Charlotte Elisabeth Taylor, m. Rev. H. P. Welton, a Baptist clergyman, who is a teacher and lecturer in a Bible Institute in Fort Wayne, Ind.

Cornelius H. Taylor graduated from Western Reserve University in the class of 1846 or '47. He was twice offered the presidency of that institution in after years. His first pastorate was Huron, O., where he remained for a long period, and where he was much beloved. At the time of his death in 1875 he was pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati. His classmate in college—also a Presbyterian minister—married Ella Eliza Taylor, his sister. Another classmate, Mr. Bushnell, accepted as his first charge the pastorate of a Presbyterian church in Sandusky so as to be near his friend in Huron.

SCHERMERHORN

Morgan Lewis Schermerhorn was only one of hundreds of other New York children of his generation who were named for a distinguished and favorite son of that state. He was born in 1806, and his parents were Cornelius and Catharine Van Rensselaer Schermerhorn of Albany, both of Knickerbocker lineage. His mother was a sister of Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer of the War of 1812.

M. L. Schermerhorn was considered an unusually attractive man, handsome and debonair. An old lady who as a child visited relatives in Cleveland in the winter of 1835, says that Mr. Schermerhorn and his brother-in-law, Judah Colt, figured prominently in the social life of the town.

Chess was much in vogue, that winter, and as Mr. Schermerhorn and Mr. Colt were experts in the game, they were constantly in demand at evening entertainments. Mr. Colt also had the advantage of being a fine looking, gay young bachelor, fresh from the more stirring social life of the east, and fertile in suggestions for additional fun and frolic.

Mr. Schermerhorn was a lawyer, but appears to have practiced his profession seldom, using his knowledge of law to further the various interests in which he was engaged. After his sojourn in Cleveland, he returned to Albany, about 1840, and for many years was in the government service.

In 1825 he had married Elisabeth Colt, member of a well-known family of New York, a high-bred, accomplished woman. She died at the birth of her youngest child.

The children of M. L. and Elisabeth Schermerhorn:

Matilda Schermerhorn, b. 1826; m. Edward Baker, and resided in England.
Judah Colt Schermerhorn, b. 1834; m. Frances H. Clark.
Charles Schermerhorn, a well-known Baltimore merchant; b. 1848; m. Charlesto Applegarth.
John C. Schermerhorn, b. 1850; m. Caroline Hognic; removed to Texas.

Judah Colt Schermerhorn, who had lived in Cleveland during his early childhood days, became a civil engineer, and his business eventually called him back to this city where he lived for some years on Ontario street.

He died suddenly while on a trip to Texas. Meanwhile, his wife, Mrs. Frances Schermerhorn, an exceptionally lovely woman, had died, leaving a family of little children bereft of a mother's tenderness and sympathetic care, and Mr. Schermerhorn married again. His second wife was the late Mrs. Dennis.

Two children of Judah Colt Schermerhorn have been residents of Cleveland since childhood—Charles R. Schermerhorn, and Mrs. Mary S. Paddock.

SHELLEY

For 50 years John Shelley was warden or vestryman of Old Trinity Church, and in all those years he was in weekly attendance upon its sacred services, save when ill or out of town. One of the duties of a church vestryman is to seat "the stranger within the gates," and many are they whose earliest recollection of Sabbaths in Trinity is that of John Shelley's figure, straight and sturdy, ushering visitors up the main aisle to comfortable pews, or, as warden, contribution plate in hand, moving slowly down it to the soft sound of clinking coin and to the beautiful strains of an offertory being played or sung. Probably no one is yet living whom he first seated or to whom he passed the plate in the little church on Seneca street.

John Shelley was 20 years when in 1835 he came from England to the village of Cleveland, then numbering but 2000 souls. He had started from home with a business project in view, which local conditions, at that time, made impractical. The next step was to look about and determine what was most in demand in the little town and least supplied. It proved to be gentlemen's clothes. Therefore, Mr. Shelley opened a custom-made tailoring establishment, at number 15 Superior street, advertised the fact at once in the local newspapers, and saw that the same had a conspicuous place in the first city directory of 1837. But he was too shrewd a business man to continue in an occupation of slow return when fortunes were being made in land allotments. So he put his own hand to the real-estate wheel and sent it spinning to profitable ends. He built a fine stone house in the most beautiful part of Prospect, near Perry. Trinity Cathedral now overshadows it. There were more prominent business men probably living within two blocks of that corner of Prospect street than in any other neighborhood of the city. For years before his death Col. William Edwards was the sole survivor of that group of men, and his widow pluckily remains in her attractive home, unmoved by the allurements of what, at present, are more fashionable districts.

Mr. Shelley died in 1889, following an illness of three months. It is said that, next to family and church, he was devoted to his friends. In times of pleasure or pain, sorrow or rejoicing, they were sure of his ready sympathy and aid. Therefore, upon the day of his funeral, scores of gray-haired men and women crowded the ample parlors of his home to pay their last testimony of respect and affection.

Mrs. John Shelley married in 1839, Clarinda Russell, daughter of Alanson and Nancy Caulkins Russell, early residents of Cleveland. We quote from one who knew her well:

"There were few like her. A sweeter, purer woman never lived—always busy on her Master's service, always thoughtful of others, and lovingly doing for them."

She was a devoted member and worker in Trinity Church nearly all her life; one of the original members of Lakeside Hospital, of the Church Home—for aged women—and one of the originators of the Diet Dispensary—now defunct—which, for long years, was the most beautiful and practical charity the city has ever known. In hundreds of cases, weeks or months of suffering among the sick poor were alleviated and made endurable by daily gifts of delicious beef tea, fresh eggs, milk, etc., and,

above all, by personal sympathy from the members of that organization. That funds could not be secured for its further continuance was a reflection upon those who withheld their dimes, rather than those who declined longer to give their dollars.

Mrs. Shelley did in 1877. There was but one child in the family:

Mary Shelley, m. Edmund Pechin.

From girlhood to middle age Mary Shelley Pechin was a prominent society woman. She was closely identified with all Trinity church activities, and an ardent supporter of the Diet Dispensary, which her mother had helped to found. She is a Colonial Dame, and a Daughter of the American Revolution. For several years she has been living in Buchanan, Virginia.

1836

CLEVELAND A CITY

POPULATION ABOUT 6000

FIRST MUNICIPAL OFFICER. ELECTED

Mayor, John W. Willey.
President of Council, Sherlock J. Andrews.
Aldermen, Richard Hilliard, Joshua Mills, Nicholas Dockstader.
Councilmen, Morris Hepburn, John R. St. John, Aaron Stickland Horace Canfield, Archibald Smith.
Attorney, H. B. Payne.
Treasurer, Daniel Worley.
Street Commissioner, Benjamin Rouse.
Marshal, George Kirk.
Fire Chief, Samuel Cook.
Postmaster, Daniel Worley.

(Sketches of all the above men and their families will be found in this work.)

A year of great prosperity. From March 15 to November 28, 1901 steamships and vessels arrived in port.

1836

SMITH

Mr. Benjamin Sears, who accompanied his parents from Delaware Co., N. Y., to Columbia township, Lorain Co., in 1836, and passed through Cleveland en route, is still living, in a peaceful and comfortable old age, although fully 12 years of age when he made that early western trip. His impressions of the town were very favorable. He says that Superior street was not then yet relinquished to trade; that there were still many private residences, with their dooryards fenced in, on each side of the street from Water street to the Public Square.

Mr. Sears is the father of Mrs. O. W. Carpenter, 12434 Detroit street, city.

1836

SMITH

William T. Smith was born in 1811, and when yet a lad he became a member of the family of the well-known Oren Sage, a shoe-maker of Rochester, N. Y., and thus learned a trade most valuable in those days. Mr. Sage had formerly lived in Ballston Spa, N. Y., and a close friendship existed between himself and the parents of William Smith.

They were John and Nancy Keysler Smith of Ballston Spa.

In 1835, W. T. Smith married Frances L. Smith, daughter of Elias and Prudence Crary Smith of Groton, Conn., who had removed to Rochester, N. Y. The young couple, though bearing the same name, were not previously related.

About the time of their marriage, John Seaman, who contemplated starting a shoe-store in Cleveland, persuaded Mr. Smith to join him in the venture. The firm of *Seaman & Smith* conducted a shoe-business on Superior street for half a century.

Deacon Smith was an earnest, devout member of the First Baptist church, and much venerated in the community. Long years before his death, his head was crowned by a luxuriant growth of silver hair, giving him a striking appearance. He had much sympathy for young people, and his gentle face usually beamed with human kindness.

Mrs. Smith was one of four young married women living in Rochester, N. Y., who had been girls together, very much attached to each other, and remained intimate friends all their lives, which were protracted until very old age. They were Mrs. W. T. Smith, Mrs. John Seaman, Mrs. Sylvester Ranney, and Mrs. Horace Ranney. They all helped in the formation of the First Baptist church, therefore charter members, and the bond of sympathy between them was strengthened in their efforts in behalf of that struggling little religious society.

Mrs. Smith was a tall, fine-looking woman, a great worker in her home as well as in her beloved church society. She taught in the Sabbath School from the time her family could spare her to do so until younger hands took up the responsibility her aged and feeble ones relinquished.

In many ways she was a most remarkable woman. When about 78 years of age her eyesight was restored to her, and she never lost her hearing.

About this time she took a fancy to fine needle-work, and without any instruction began to do embroidery such as many a younger and more experienced woman would have been proud of. The writer had the rare pleasure of meeting this good woman, and listening to the tales of her childhood, her enthusiasm over her girlhood friends, she could scarcely praise them enough, of her early life in the city, the growth of her beloved church.

The oil portrait of a lovely woman hung in her sitting-room, and upon inquiry, she explained that it was that of an aunt, the daughter of a clergyman, and who was very dear to her in years gone by. This aunt must have had much to do with her mental and spiritual training, for she told two incidents when she had received gentle rebukes from her, in the days of youth and thoughtlessness.

They were both visiting an eccentric relative, when Mrs. Smith made a remark of criticism or ridicule. "I never discuss my hostess Frances," was the reply. Another time, Mrs. Smith spoke to her of the dreadful-looking hands of a relative, worn and ill-kept. "Oh! but think of what those hands have done!" she exclaimed. "Think what useful hands they have always been, what helping hands!"

The Smith home was for a few years at 63 Bank street, and afterward for 45 years it was Number 97 St. Clair street. Mr. Smith died in 1888. His wife lived into this century, dying in 1906, aged 92 years.

Prudence Smith, an unmarried sister of Mrs. Frances Smith, and who was probably visiting or making her home in Cleveland, at the time, died in 1843, and was buried in Erie street cemetery.

Children of William T. and Frances Smith:

Henry A. Smith, m. Lydia Dwight of Chicago.

Albert B. Smith, m. Elisabeth Lewis; lived in Bellevue, O.

George E. Smith, m. Claribel Albro of Cincinnati.

Franklin Smith, twin, m. Louise More of Meringo Park, Ill.

Frances Smith, twin, m. Louise Sherwin of *Sherwin & Williams.*

Charles A. Smith, m. Harriet Goldbraith.

1836

YOUNGLOVE

Col. John Younglove, who led his regiment on the battlefields of the American Revolution, had many grandchildren, but none of them could have upheld to a greater degree the family name, or more justified family pride than did his grandson, Moses Cowan Younglove, who at the age of 25, sought a newer field than his native town, Union Village, N. Y., and one offering wider opportunities for business success.

YOUNGLOVE

His father, Moses Younglove, Sr., died in 1811, a month before this only son was born, and from the age of four or five years, a step-father had helped attend to the latter's physical and spiritual needs.

Moses C. Younglove had no capital to invest when he reached Cleveland. His only resources were an alert mind, able to recognize Opportunity when he met it, common-sense, and willing hands. He found employment in a small book-store on the north side of Superior street, and, within a year, it is claimed, had purchased a share in the business, and such was the faith in the young man's honesty that his note was accepted without security or payment.

The firm was now "*Wetmore* and *Younglove*." The partner was Edward Wetmore, a fine young man, who, within a few years, sold out his own share of the business to Younglove and removed to a suburb of Cincinnati.

In the Cleveland Directory of 1845 we find the following:

"Younglove, M. C.—*book and stationery store, book and job printing, and book-binding,* 46 *Superior street.*"

This stand was under the American House. Seven years elapse, and with John Hoyt he has started a paper mill at 137 Broadway, the first one in the city. Meanwhile, five of his half-brothers had come on from New York state to join his fortunes, and three of them, Brutus J., Caius C., and Junius B. Cobb, had taken charge of, or purchased the book-store.

Other pioneer enterprises were started by Mr. Younglove, and these, in connection with real-estate deals, made him a very rich man. He owned a lot on the Public Square, part of the Horace Perry estate, now occupied by the Park Building, and 10 lots on Euclid, from the corner of Willson Ave., East 55th, to the residence of Samuel Kimball. The Penna. R. R. station and tracks cover the one nearest E. 55th street. These were but a part of his real-estate holdings.

He died in Los Angeles, Cal., at the age of 81, having lived 56 of those years in Cleveland.

The wife of Moses Younglove was Maria Day, daughter of John and Maria Powers Day. Her father was a Cleveland merchant. (See Day sketch.) She was born in the Catskills in 1823, and was but 16 years of age when she married Mr. Younglove.

She was a gentle, refined lady, of much mental poise. One of her sisters married the Rev. Samuel Aikin of the Old Stone church.

The family residence was first on Lake street, and the last one on Euclid, corner of Handy, E. 19th street. Mrs. Younglove died at the age of 61, and was laid to rest in Lake View cemetery.

The children of Moses and Maria Day Younglove:

Caroline Younglove, b. 1842; m. Willard Abbott.

Albert Younglove, died in Alexandria, aged 26.

Cornelia Younglove, m. Edmund B. Meriam. She died 1891.

Gertrude Younglove, m. Caleb E. Gowen. She died in 1884.

1836

MORSE

Caroline Younglove Abbott, or "Carrie," as she was known to hosts of friends, had a life that encompassed 60 years of vicissitudes. She was interested in and a worker in several benevolent and church societies. She was an active member of the Cleveland Sanitary Commission during the civil war, and one of the vice-presidents of the Woman's Department, Cleveland Centennial Commission of 1896. The sad news of her death in Rome, far from home and friends, cast a shadow over many a Cleveland household.

Of her children, seven in number, only three lived to maturity. They are:

Frank Abbott, m. Mary Root.
Caroline Abbott, m. Homer E. Keyes.
Gardner Abbott, m. Lois Allen.

Cornelia Younglove Meriam had two children:

Marie Y. Meriam, m. Charles Ingersoll.
Albert Y. Meriam, unmarried.

Caleb and Gertrude Younglove Gowan had a son:

Albert Y. Gowan, who m. Margaret Smith.

1836

MORSE

Mr. Thomas Wright Morse of Greenwich, Conn., was 28 years of age when he came to Cleveland in 1836. His wife was Sarah Malvina Paff of Hemstead, Long Island.

With Benjamin Dodge, he started a clothing store in the Exchange Building at the foot of Superior street, afterward the Atwater Block, under the firm name of Morse & Dodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Morse boarded with Mrs. Benjamin Rowland, on Lake street for a year or two after their arrival. Then Mr. Morse built a large brick house on the east side of Erie street, the third one from Euclid. He lived there for a number of years, then built on Euclid Ave., just west of where the Hickox building stands, and, finally, had a beautiful home on the lake shore in Glenville.

Mr. and Mrs. Morse were a very warm-hearted couple, evidenced by many acts of kindness. While boarding with the widow Rowland, who came from Bordertown, N. J., they became interested in her and her children. And after she gave up keeping boarders, she made her home with the Morse family until her death. The children of it were much attached to her. She had a son who kept a book-store, and a daughter,

Jane Rowland, who, it is said, never married. She taught school for some years.

The Morse family was one of the instances, in those days so common, where consumption seized upon a household and took from it every member.

The children of Thomas W. and Mrs. Morse:

Theodore Morse, m. Susan Holder of Berlin, Worcester Co., Mass.

Virginia Morse, m. Ogden Crittenden. She died in Cleveland, about 25 years of age.

Josephine Morse, m. Allen O'Brien.

Charles Morse, m. a New York lady.

Fanny Morse, m. Ogden Crittenden. Her sister's widower.

George Morse. Died 16 years of age.

George was the first to die of consumption, and he, and sister Virginia Morse Crittenden, were laid away in Erie street cemetery. Charles and Fanny removed to New York, and died there comparatively young. Mr. and Mrs. Morse joined them in New York, and passed away to the other life from that city.

The only remaining member of the family and living in Cleveland, is Susan H. Morse, widow of Theodore, an intelligent lady of advanced years, who, with her sister, equally interesting, is making her home at 13535 Euclid Ave.

1836

WILSON

Hon. Hiram A. Wilson was born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1808, and read law with Francis S. Key of Washington, D. C. He came to Cleveland in 1834, and was the law-partner of an intimate friend, H. B. Payne. He is described as a very fine-looking man, tall, with dark hair and eyes. He died of consumption in 1866.

He was a Judge of U. S. court, and for long years at the head of the legal fraternity of the city. He married Martha Smythe, widow of Mr. Ten Eyke of Detroit. They boarded at first with Mrs. Wilson's sister, Mrs. Jane Merwin. Afterward, they lived on the west side of Bank street, near the Weddell House, and finally on Willson Ave., named for the family, and now E. 55th street. Judge Wilson purchased 100 acres of land on the east side of it and built a large brick house on this property near Euclid Ave.

Mrs. Wilson was short of stature, plump, and considered very pretty. She filled a prominent place in the social life of the city, as did her sisters, Mrs. C. M. Giddings, and Mrs. Noble Merwin.

There were but two children in the family, *Jennie Wilson,* who died of consumption, and *Mary Wilson,* who married W. S. Chamberlain. The latter had a daughter, Jennie Chamberlain, who was a beauty of international fame. She visited England and became a favorite in court circles, and eventually married into the English nobility.

BINGHAM

In 1836 Sheldon Pease, a Cleveland vessel-owner, had a small steamer called the "Robert Fulton" plying in the summer between Buffalo and Cleveland. On this boat William Bingham, a mere stripling of 20 years, took passage in the last stage of his long journey from Andover, New Hampshire, and from its deck caught his first glimpse of this city just incorporated, and with a population of less than 5000.

When, in 1904, Mr. Bingham closed his eyes in his last sleep, the population was over 400,000. In 1836 the eastern line of the town was East 14th street, with scarcely half a dozen houses beyond East 9th. In 1904 the city stretched eastward five miles from that point, with one continuous line of beautiful homes, lofty apartment houses, and innumerable places of business. Few Cleveland pioneers lived to experience such changes, and Mr. Bingham was duly appreciative of the fact. He took much pride in the city of his young manhood and of his very old age, and loved well to dwell upon its wonderful prosperity.

William, Edward, Caroline and Joel Bingham were the children of Cyrus and Abigail Foote Bingham, and were born in Andover, N. H. They all became residents of this place at an early day.

Their ancestor, Thomas Bingham, was one of the founders of Saybrook, in 1660, and their grandparents were Stephen and Sarah Long Bingham of Lebanon, Conn.

Flavel Bingham, a cousin of William Bingham, was well established in this city at the year William graduated from Yale, and persuaded the latter to join him here and seek his fortune in the fast growing town.

His first occupation was with George Worthington as clerk in his hardware store, and two or three years later he purchased that of Clark and Murfey and thus founded the firm of William Bingham & Co., which is still in existence. He served the city of his adoption in many valuable ways, his presence on any board or committee establishing its prestige in the eyes of his fellow townsmen, through his reputation for unswerving honesty. His public services through his many years of citizenship seem to check off the various important measures undertaken by the city from that first year of its existence through all the intervening ones until the date of his death.

Mr. William Bingham's business interests covered a wide field of activities. Besides his wholesale and retail store, he was connected with banks, railroads, and other institutions of mart and commerce, either as director or share-holder.

He was the first president of the Union Club, and a citizen member of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. Bingham married in 1842 Elisabeth Beardsley, daughter of David H. and Cassandra Hersh Beardsley. They began housekeeping in a small dwelling east of the home of the bride's father. It was 74 St. Clair street, between Ontario and Seneca streets.

Later they lived on Euclid ave, on a lot upon which, years afterward, Samuel Andrews erected a palatial residence. This property Mr. Bingham exchanged for one on the same street west of Sterling ave. where he died.

1836

KELLY

The children of William and Cassandra Hersh Bingham:

Caroline Bingham, m. Charles Brayton.
Cassandra Bingham.
Charles W. Bingham, m. Mary Payne, daughter of H. B. and Mary Perry Payne.

1836

CLEVELAND

Dr. Benjamin F. Cleveland, brother of Daniel, and of Lucetta Cleveland Gaylord, came here about 1836, soon after his second marriage. His first wife was Maria Trumbull Goodwin. He married 1836 in Oswego, N. Y., Elisabeth Putman, 19 years of age, daughter of Aaron and Mary Greene Putman.

Their first child was born in Cleveland.

Dr. Benjamin F. Cleveland graduated from Hamilton College. For many years he was a practicing physician in Madison, N. Y., and a chemist. His name is not included in the list of physicians given in directory of 1837, and he may have been associated during his residence in Cleveland with his brother in the drug business. His home was at 91 Seneca street.

His daughter *Mary Elisabeth Cleveland,* b. 1828, in Madison, N. Y., married James Orson Seymour. She died in this city in 1857. Her children live in California.

Lucy Greene Cleveland, b. 1837, in Cleveland, married Eben H. Moore of New Haven, Conn.
Katherine Sloan Cleveland, b. 1843; married John Jackson Eddy, and resides in Boston, Mass.

Dr. Cleveland had seven children, but only those who were born, or married in this city, are noted above.

1836

KELLY

Moses Kelly, who was destined to be long a central figure in the city, came to town just in time to witness the panic of 1837, and whatever sanguine expectations he had cherished before starting west from his native town, must have "gone glimmering" as soon as his feet touched the city's only pavement, in front of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie.

Mr. Kelly was a lawyer and he brought to Cleveland his legal lore which was his only capital, at a time when the numerous men of his profession were breaking ranks and fleeing before the storm. However, the situation resolved itself indeed into the "Survival of the fittest," and

Moses Kelly remained to win an enviable footing on the bench and at the bar.

His parents were Daniel and Mary Roupe Kelly of Groveland, N. Y., and his grandfather was a soldier of the American Revolution. He was raised on a farm, graduated at Harvard College, and was 26 years old when he reached Cleveland and opened an office in the Hancock Block. He made his home at the Franklin House. Three years later he married Miss Jane Howe, the accomplished daughter of General Hezekiah and Sarah Townsend Howe of New Haven, Conn. Judge Kelly became a law partner of Thomas Bolton, one of the ablest men at the bar. The firm *"Bolton* and *Kelly"* was well known all over northern Ohio. When the senior member of it retired it became *"Kelly* and *Griswold,"* the latter, member of a distinguished Connecticut family, came to the city at a much later period.

Mrs. Kelly was an exemplary wife and mother. Her mind was well stored through years of constant reading. She was fond of literature and often wrote on various themes for her own pleasure and the gratification of her family, but resolutely declined to have them published.

The family were of the Protestant Episcopal faith, and Judge Kelly was one of the founders of St. Paul's church, and was one of its vestrymen during the years that it stood on the north-west corner of Euclid ave. and Sheriff street.

The first home of the family was on Lake street between Ontario and Bank streets, where it lived for some years, after which Judge Kelly removed to a fine residence on Euclid ave. Euclid Place, now East 69th street, was cut straight through the site of the Kelly homestead some years after his death, 1870.

Mrs. Kelly lived 82 years.

The children of Moses and Jane Howe Kelly:

Frank Howe Kelly, m. 1st, Florence Jewett; 2nd, Katherine Pettee. They reside in Willoughby, Ohio.

Jane Eliza Kelly, died unmarried.

George D. Kelly, m. Katherine Wick of Ashland, Ohio. He died 1891.

Margretta Sterling Kelly, lives in Willoughby, Ohio.

Clara Howe Kelly, m. Earl Wright of Ann Arbor, Mich.

The family lot is in Woodland cemetery.

Frank H. Kelly was judge of Cleveland Police court for some years. He was held in much esteem by members of the bar, many of them considering him superior to any previous occupant of that position.

1836

DAY

William and John Day, of Catskill, N. Y., accompanied by their widowed mother, Lucy Day, arrived in this city in 1836. They belonged to the well-known New England family of that name, whose ancestor Robert

1836

FITCH

Day came to Massachusetts in 1630, a family noted for its intelligence and patriotism. Many of its members fought for their country in the war of the American Revolution, and many more have given civil services equally as valuable. When they arrived, the Day family found relatives long established in the village, from whom they received a warm welcome. The brother started a dry-goods store on Superior street, but William soon withdrew his interest in it.

He had been educated for the ministry, and before coming west had officiated as pastor of an eastern church. But throat trouble obliged him to resign from his duties. After a few years' sojourn in Cleveland, he was again able to preach and had charge of the Bethel Church on Water street.

Before her marriage, Mrs. Day was Elizabeth Waldo Allen, a cousin of John W. Allen and Mrs. Sherlock Andrews. She was a finely educated and well-poised woman yet young in years, and assumed charge of a private school for young women. It was located on the west side of the Public Square about 60 feet north of Superior street.

Here were educated her own family of four little daughters, as well as scores of misses, the matrons of yesterday and today. The private schools of that period taught more than book knowledge. They strove effectually to mold character as well, and to fit young women for social and domestic life.

Beautiful needle-work, one of the accomplishments of that day, was taught in all its branches, and not to be able to sew properly was to concede a lack of education. Good manners were taught by precept, and, as the head of the school was a lady, by example also.

The daughters of William and Elisabeth Allen Day:

Mary Elizabeth Day.
Julia Sawtelle Day.
Ursula Allen Day.
Lucy Waldo Day.

The youngest and only surviving daughter yet living in the city is an accomplished musician whose word carries weight in all things musical. Many friends are drawn to her for her mother's sake, and equally as many for her own.

Lucy Day, the mother of William and John Day, lies in Erie street cemetery. She died at an advanced age.

1836

FITCH

Grant Fitch, son of Zalmon and Betsey Mygatt Fitch, was born in Canfield, O., 1809, and came to Cleveland when he was 27 years old. He married in Buffalo, N. Y., 1837, Mary C. Baldwin, daughter of James J. and Candace Beach Baldwin, and seventh generation from Joseph Baldwin of Milford, Conn. Her grandmother's father was a soldier of the Revolution. She was but 18 years of age when she accompanied her husband to Cleveland.

Grant Fitch lived but three years afterward, dying in 1840. Some years after his death, his widow married George Williams, late partner of her husband.

The only child of Grant and Mary Baldwin Fitch was

Mary Grant Fitch, married 1st, Carl G. Bratenahl, of Cleveland; 2nd, Edward G. Day of New York City.

Grant Fitch was a banker and broker, doing business with a relative, under the firm name of *Williams & Fitch.* His early death was deeply deplored by his family and friends. He was buried in Erie street cemetery.

1836

FOOTE

Jonathan Foote with his five sons, Jonathan, Fenner, David, Asabel, and Solomon, and his daughter Lovice removed from Colchester, Conn., to help found the town of Lee, Mass.

The first religious services in that town were held in a barn, and the hay mow served as a singers' gallery. The five sons of Jonathan Foote with their sister constituted the choir, and a poet and wit of the time wrote of it:

"David and Ase sang base,
Jonathan and Fenner sang tenor,
Vice and Sol beat them all."

Solomon became a physician, and in 1798 married Miss Betsey Crosset of Pelham, Mass. He died in Rutland, Vt., ten years afterward, leaving two young sons and a daughter. But they were left to an intelligent, Christian mother, who brought them safely through the ills incident to childhood, and the temptations that beset youth. The sons worked their way through college, the eldest, Solomon, helping his younger brother Jonathan. The former became a lawyer, a U. S. Senator, and a very wealthy man.

Jonathan Foote chose to follow the family profession, and studied medicine. 1836 found him established in a Cleveland practice. His office was at the corner of Public Square where Marshall's drug store is now situated. He was then about 32 years old, and had been living in Whitby, Ontario, for a few years. He married in 1835 Robina Dow, who was born in Scotland. She died in 1884.

The children of Jonathan and Robina Dow Foote:

William Dow Foote, b. 1836; m. Mary Francis Leggett.
Margaret E. Foote, m. Dr. Henry Warren.
Helen, and *Mary Foote,* unmarried.
Henry S. Foote, m. Harriet E. Clark.
Mary E. Foote, m. B. McQuay.

ERWIN

In the month and the year that Cleveland was incorporated as a city, March, 1836, John Erwin, 28 years of age arrived in town and opened a law office with George A. Benedict at 31 Superior street.

He was the son of Capt. Samuel Erwin, U. S. A., and Rachel Heckman Erwin, and was born at Painted Post, N. Y. His grandfather was Col. Arthur Erwin of the Revolutionary army.

John Erwin graduated at Union College, Schenectady, then, having chosen the law for an occupation, looked about for the best or most convenient place in which to secure a legal education.

His choice of Canadagua, N. Y., probably colored his whole life, for it was there he met his future wife, Nancy Pease, who was temporarily residing with her uncle Hon. Gideon Granger of Canadagua and attending school.

She was the daughter of Judge Calvin Pease, a prominent citizen of Warren, Ohio, and well-known all over Northern Ohio. Her mother was Laura Grant Risley Pease.

Three months after settling in Cleveland, Mr. Erwin set out for Warren. There was a typical June wedding, and he returned with his lovely bride and set up housekeeping on Lake street between Ontario and East 3rd. Directly opposite lived Charles Pease, Mrs. Erwin's brother.

In the course of time John Erwin bought a lot on the north side of the Public Square between the residences of Charles M. Giddings and Hon. John W. Allen. The Society for Savings stands on the Giddings site, and the Chamber of Commerce on that of the Allen's.

On the east half of this lot he built himself a home. James F. Clark had previously erected a fine residence on the western half.

Like many other professional men of that day, Mr. Erwin, realizing the future greatness of the city and the consequent increase in value of its real estate, added to his practice of law that of land agency. He assisted in the promotion of the residential district of Kinsman Road, now Woodland Ave., having bought a tract of land of seventy acres fronting on this street and extending back to Broadway.

To this locality he moved with his large family of children in the year 1850. That part of the property touching Broadway is now occupied by the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Erwin died in 1888, having outlived his wife Nancy Pease Erwin nearly 20 years.

The children were:

Calvin Pease Erwin, died at 17 years of age.
Cornelia Erwin, m. Dr. William H. Beaumont.
Laura Grant Erwin, m. Charles Pease.
Lillian Heckman Erwin, died unmarried, 40 years of age.
Arthur John Erwin.
Florence Heckman Erwin, m. Henry L. Page.
Mary Pease Erwin, m. Cyrus E. Johnston.
Kate Granger Erwin, m. James McCrea.
Leonora de Orco Erwin, m. Capt. Henry H. Wright, U. S. A.

1836

GALE

Rodney Gale, born 1811 in Petersham, Mass., narrowly escaped a title of nobility preceding his name. One of his parents, which one is not stated, had been reading the life of Sir John Rodney, and so impressed by that character of history and romance as to wish the little son who came into the household about that time named for that hero. But the choice was not unanimous, and finally the father declared, "We'll split the difference and call him plain 'Rodney.'"

The parents were Daniel and Elisabeth Holland Gale. They had other children who remained east. Their daughters attended a young ladies' seminary and there met Miss Marion Williams, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Hanks Williams, who was also a pupil of the school. A warm friendship between the young girls resulted, and when the brother met Miss Williams he soon felt for her a much stronger feeling than contented his sister.

He came on to Cleveland in search of fortune, but before finding it to any great extent, he returned east and claimed his bride.

Their first home was on Frankfort street. Afterward, Mr. Gale bought on Lake street corner of Bond, East 6th. The lot extended north to the lake. The family occupied this home for 60 years.

Rodney Gale was a man of strong literary tastes, and associated with men who also loved books and the retired corner of a library. He belonged to the Young Men's Literary Association, and was later a member of the "Ark," consequently, after the death of Leonard Case its founder, he was a trustee to whom was entrusted its property and tradition.

Rodney and Marion Williams Gale had two children:

Mary Hoyt Gale.
George Rodney Gale, m. Helen Richardson of Boston.

They were educated in the Cleveland Public schools. Mary was a popular teacher for many years, appreciated and valued by friends and pupils.

Mrs. Gale died at the age of 39, and Rodney Gale married secondly, Charlotte Williams, his wife's sister.

The children by this marriage were:

Charles Gale, m. Bertha Deckert of Philadelphia, Pa.
Carrie Gale, m. Oscar Chapin.

1836

CROSS

David W. Cross, a lawyer, but best known as a business man, lived in this city for fifty-five years.

He was identified with the Western Reserve Historical Society, the Kirtland Society of Natural History, and was one of the founders of the Shooting Club that purchased one thousand acres of land near Sandusky

Bay, and also an original member of the "Ark." He was a silent factor in several charities.

He was connected with the developing of coal land, and was a partner with Oliver H. Perry and H. B. Payne in opening up one hundred and fifty acres of coal in Mahoning county.

Mr. Cross is said to have been a man of strong character, pleasing personality, and sterling worth.

Mrs. Cross—Lorain Pool Lee, of East Bloomfield, N. Y.—was a daughter of Major Seth and Sally Lee. She came to Cleveland in 1836 on a visit to Mrs. Thomas Bolton, who was then living on the north side of Euclid Ave. near Muirson, afterward the residence of George Gardner.

While in the city Miss Lee met David W. Cross, who was a student at law with Mr. Bolton. They were married and began housekeeping in a cottage nearly opposite the Boltons, and afterward built and occupied an elegant home on the same site.

Mrs. Cross was a bright, capable woman, and possessed a vigorous mind. In later life her physique changed, and from a slender woman she became stout.

She lived on Euclid Ave. until her death in 1875, some years previous to that of her husband who died in 1891.

The only child of this family was

Henry Cross, who married Stella W. Wood of Peninsula, O.

1836

HARRINGTON

Benjamin and Mrs. Harrington for many years host and hostess of the Franklin House, 25 Superior street, succeeded the Scovils when the latter gave up the house and removed to Kinsman street and private life. The Harringtons were immensely popular with guests and friends. Stories of Mrs. Harrington's kindness to strangers who were ill or out of funds have been handed down as instances of her warm heart and sympathetic nature.

They were both Vermonters. Mr. Harrington was born in Shelburn of that state in 1806. He was the son of Capt. Benjamin Harrington who followed the seas for many years and afterward settled down as a merchant in Shelburn. Mrs. Harrington was Miss Chloe Prentiss, daughter of Samuel Prentiss of Rutland, Vt.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Harrington, Jr., were married in 1832. They went to live in Canada, at first, but within three years had found their way to Cleveland, and here spent the rest of their lives, about 40 years. Mr. Harrington was postmaster of Cleveland from 1858 to 1860. He

was a man of kindly impulses, and generous-hearted. For many years he was a vestryman of Old Trinity, and his wife was an active and loyal member of that church society. After leaving the Franklin House, the family lived on the north-west corner of St. Clair and Seneca streets.

Mrs. Harrington's sister, Joanna B. Prentiss, who was many years younger than herself, lived with the Harringtons. They were childless and the sweet-faced, stately maiden was the idol of their hearts.

Mr. Harrington was one of those early residents who foresaw the wonderful growth of the city and wisely invested in real estate. He built business blocks and realized a moderate fortune. His wife died in 1873, and his own death occurred five years later. He left all he possessed to Joanna Prentiss, his adopted daughter, and she, in turn, passed it on, in 1883, to Mr. Harrington's nephew who for many years kept a livery stable. May Harrington, daughter of this nephew, was the first wife of Dan R. Hanna. She had three sons.

The Harrington family rest in Erie street cemetery.

1836

HITCHCOCK

James Kent Hitchcock, 23 years of age, was one of the young lawyers who started to practice their profession immediately after acquiring it. He was a member of the firm of *Randall and Hitchcock,* which seemed to do a successful business.

Mr. Hitchcock was a son of Samuel and Mary Adams Hitchcock of Sandy Hill, N. Y., and a direct descendant of Luke Hitchcock, an American ancestor of 1644.

His father and mother were living in Warren, O., as early as 1824, and he may have come to Cleveland from that town. In 1841 he married Mary A. Kellogg of Utica, N. Y., and twelve years later their residence was 39 Euclid Ave. Some time previous to 1860, they returned to Utica, N. Y.

The children of James K. and Mary Kellogg Hitchcock:

Mary Hitchcock, m. Edward H. Wardwell of Utica, N. Y.
Margaret Hitchcock, m. Henry Young of Newark, N. J.
Harriet Hitchcock, m. Edward H. Wardwell.
Samuel Miller Hitchcock, m. Caroline W. Hawkes in Cambridge, Mass.

Mary Adams Hitchcock, a sister of James K., married in 1836 Julius Kelley of Kelley's Island.

CARRAN

When young Robert Carran came to Cleveland in 1836 from the Isle of Man, he was accompanied by his two brothers, who went on to Michigan, settled near Detroit, and died there years ago.

The father of these pioneer Manxmen was John Carran, and their mother was a member of the Skelton family. After her death John Carran came to this country and joined his sons in Michigan, where he spent the remaining years of his life.

Probably, there is no one living today who became residents of Cleveland in 1836, save Robert Carran himself, now aged 102 years.

The Early Settlers' Association delight in doing him honor, not merely for his great age, but because of the value his life has been to the city through all his long years of goodness, of usefulness and of patriotism.

Furthermore, his presence at the annual meetings of the association is undoubtedly an encouragement to many there who are bending under the burden of fourscore years or more. They look at the familiar form and face of Robert Carran, and say to themselves:

"If I live as long as he, I have 15 or 20 years yet coming to me."

Robert Carran married Elisabeth Kneal, and, as will be seen below, four of the five sons she gave him served their country as soldiers of the civil war. All that kept Louis, the fifth boy, at home during that period of civic storm and stress was his age, too young to be an acceptable recruit.

Robert Carran, Jr., was attending Berea College when he received a letter and some pocket money from his oldest brother then at the front. Seized with patriotic fervor very prevalent and exceedingly contagious at the time, he ran away from school and joined the army. Another student and his particular chum accompanied him.

William Carran, the youngest of the four soldier boys, fell a victim to typhoid while his regiment was stationed in Tennessee.

John, the oldest brother, came back at the close of the conflict, wearing a captain's bars, and Thomas those of a first lieutenant.

The mother of these sons died, and Robert Carran, Sr., married 2nd, Miss Ann Quayle of a well known Newburgh family. She also passed away, and today Mr. Carran makes a home with one of his children in Lakewood.

Children of Robert and Elisabeth Kneal Carran:

Capt. John Carran, m. Emma Wilcox.
Lieut. Thomas J. Carran, m. Louise Proudfoot.
Robert Carran, Jr., m. Eva A. Lee of Virginia.
William Carran; died in Tennessee during civil war.
Lewis Carran, m. 1st, Mary Ryan; 2nd, Grace Cassidy.

Children of Robert and Ann Quayle Carran:

Charles Carran, m. Hattie Ritter.
Fanny Carran, m. Plina Robinson.
Nelson Carran, died unmarried.
Martha Carran, m. Robert Carr.

1836

BENNET

John Bennet and his wife Charlotte Powell Bennet of England settled in Cleveland before 1837. The exact date has not been preserved. He was a ship chandler and his business place was on River street. The family lived at first on Water street, corner of Frankfort, and afterward on Summit street.

John Bennet bought the piano that Francis Harding brought to Cleveland from New York, and known as the first one owned in town. He purchased it for his wife, who was quite musical and for his two young lady daughters. Mrs. Bennet was noted in town for her unusual beauty. The daughters inherited their mother's good looks. Both had beautiful dark eyes, and dark auburn hair.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennet were buried in Erie street cemetery. The former died in 1870. His wife outlived him many years.

The children of John and Charlotte Powell Bennet:

John Bennet, Jr., m. Amanda Canfield.

Sarah Bennet, m. William Fletcher.

Charlotte Bennet, m. Charles Marsh.

The son of John Bennet, Jr., is senior member of the firm of *Bennet & Fish*. His only sister is Mrs. F. A. Tamblyn of the city. Mrs. Henry Kendrick, daughter of Sarah Bennet Fletcher, resides in Chicago. Flora Marsh, daughter of Mrs. Charlotte Bennet Marsh, married Hilliard Powers. His only daughter is Mrs. Norman King of this city.

1836

BARTLETT

For half a century or more no men were better known in Cleveland and Cuyahoga Co. than the Bartletts, father and son. Both were county auditors or city clerks for long terms of years, and wardens of old Trinity Church.

Joseph Bartlett, born in 1795, was the son of Nicholas and Hannah Barker Bartlett. His wife was Lydia Boden Meek, the daughter of Captain Thomas Meek, who was a prisoner of war with Nicholas Bartlett during the Revolutionary war.

In 1837, Joseph Bartlett, then acting as Recorder, was living on Prospect street between Erie and Sheriff. He died in 1864.

Mrs. Bartlett outlived him 22 years, dying in 1886, aged 89 years. She lived with her son Nicholas, meanwhile, and was adored by her grandchildren. She took active part in all activities of Trinity church, and was one of its oldest members.

Nicholas Bartlett, son of Joseph B. and Lydia Bartlett, was born in 1822. He married Lucretia A. Brown, daughter of Benjamin Brown of New London, Conn. Her father died aged 28, when she was young, and her mother, Sarah Brown, died in Sandusky, O., in 1852.

Mrs. Nicholas Bartlett was very dignified, tall and slender, well read, and spiritually minded. She left Trinity church when Grace church was organized, and remained an active worker in the later until her death.

1836

BACKUS

The family lived on Superior corner of Muirson street, and afterward on Prospect street.

The children of Joseph Bartlett:

Nicholas Bartlett, married Lucretia A. Brown.

Benjamin Bartlett, married Mrs. Louise Mould, widow of Henry Mould.

Lydia Bartlett, married Robert Weaver.

Capt. Joseph Bartlett, married Persia V. Gray. He was an officer in the civil war.

Thomas Bartlett, married Georgia King. He was president of a crude oid company that piped the first oil.

Mary Bartlett, married Henry Roeder.

1836

BACKUS

The educational advantages of the town were enhanced valuably this year, by the establishment of a classical school for lads preparing for college. The enthusiastic young master of it was fresh from Yale where he had just graduated at the age of 23 years. He was well fitted for the task, as his own education had been acquired through his own efforts, financially, and he had learned much of practical value outside his college life.

Franklin T. Backus was born in Lee, Massachusetts. His parents were Thomas and Rebecca Couch Backus. The father died leaving his widow and a large family of children with limited means of support. The family had previously moved to Lansing, N. Y. Young Backus worked on a farm, clerked in a store, and did anything else that opportunity offered. Meanwhile he was studying, and fitting himself for college. After entering Yale he spent his vacations in hard work, earning the tuition and other expenses that would enable him to return to New Haven and resume college life.

Upon coming to Cleveland, he entered the office of Bolton and Kelley, and all the time not required by his boys' school was devoted to the study of law. He was a successful teacher who was able to enthuse his pupils with a love of books, and an ambition to become good and useful men. The writer has heard old citizens of years past who attended the preparatory school speak of Mr. Backus in eulogistic terms.

He became a prominent lawyer of the city, and during the latter part of his life engaged in various business activities. He was one of the pioneer promoters of the oil trade, and died leaving considerable property. In 1842, he married Lucy Mygatt, daughter of George Mygatt, who became a resident of Cleveland after 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Backus left no family. A niece resided with them many years. She died recently. In 1892, Mrs. Backus gave $50,000 to the Law School of Western Reserve University, as a memorial to her husband.

The first home of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin T. Backus was for many years at 134 Lake street.

HARDING

In September, 1835, Francis Harding of New York City issued a small neat circular calling attention to his upholstery and window curtain establishment newly opened at No. 9 Leonard street close to Broadway. In this advertisement he states that he has had nine years' experience in his line of work in Europe, and for the past three years has been employed by the best known cabinet maker of the city. This business venture must have proved unsuccessful, for the following year he came with his wife and child to Cleveland, and opened a shop and store on Water street. This time he had a partner, William Milford, a prominent citizen of the town who had active business interests other than the Water street establishment. This partnership evidently did not continue many years, as the city directory of 1845 does not contain the firm of *Milford* and *Harding*.

Francis Harding was born in Brighton, England, and according to his New York circular, he immigrated to this country in 1832. In 1835 he married Sarah Philadelphia Barrett, and their first child was born in New York City. Mr. Harding was an inventor as well as an upholsterer. In February, 1837, he applied for two patents; one for a machine for curling hair for mattresses; the other for cleaning and restoring feathers for beds and pillows. His applications contained the names of several leading citizens of the town, George Hoadley, Hiram V. Wilson, and Harvey Rice being among them. It was accompanied by a drawing of the model machine, finely executed by Jarvis Hanks, afterward a succesful portrait painter.

The Harding family lived several years on Water street, West 9th, south-east corner of Frankfort. Mrs. Harding was born in London, England. She was very musical, and brought with her to Cleveland the first piano possessed in the town. Afterward it was sold to John Bennet who had a household of grown daughters. Both Mrs. Harding and Mrs. Bennet were sweet singers, and as they were near neighbors, they often sang together, accompanied by the piano. This beautiful music attracted much attention, and old citizens recall their wonder and admiration when as boys they hung over the Bennet gate or sat on the fence listening to the tinkle of the only piano in town, or to the vocal music that it ofen accompanied.

Mr. Harding moved with his family on to a farm at the corner of St. Clair and East Madison, East 79th street. The Rev. Mr. Varian, the once well known Episcopal rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, afterward bought this property, which remained in the possession of his daughters many years. The firm of *Milford* and *Harding* dissolved and the latter took another partner, who proved a rascal, and managed to ruin Mr. Harding within the course of a few years.

Mr. and Mrs. Harding soon after died, leaving a family of children, the youngest of whom was but six years of age when the father passed away in 1851, and two years later the mother followed him to the Better Land. The only surviving member of the family is Mrs. Mary Harding DeWitt, of East 79th street.

HERRICK

The children of Francis and Sarah Harding:

Francis B. Harding, b. 1836; m. Sarah Coy. He died 1895.
Mary F. Harding, b. 1839; m. Peter J. DeWitt.
Thomas E. Harding, b. 1841; m. Mary Scott. He died 1905.
William R. Harding, b. 1843; m. Jemima More. He died 1908.
George C. Harding, b. 1846; m. Jenny Hunnewell; died 1905.

1836

HERRICK

In 1815, Sylvester Pierce Herrick of Vernon, N. Y., married Maria Marcia Smith, daughter of Levi and Mary Olmstead Smith. Mr. Herrick was a country merchant doing a good business in a store on the public square of Vernon. He died in 1828, leaving two young sons and two daughters. Timothy H. Smead, a printer, married one of the latter and removed in 1836 to the West Side, Ohio City, where he edited and published the *Ohio City Argus.* The Smeads were joined here by Mrs. Herrick, her daughter Julia, and the two sons.

Mrs. Herrick contributed articles to the *Argus,* at the same time editing a small monthly, called the *Mother's Magazine,* a very creditable publication which lasted several years. Mrs. Herrick was an unusual woman for her day. Left a widow, she had raised her little family of children to honorable and useful maturity. She was born in 1798 on the Van Rensselaer Manor in New York, and having an admiration for that historical Knickerbocker family, she named her youngest son for it.

She lived in Cleveland for nearly 60 years, and died at the residence of R. R. Herrick in her 98th year. To the last she kept abreast of the times, reading the daily newspaper without glasses.

The children of Sylvester and Maria Herrick:

John Sylvester Herrick, m. Mary Comstock. He died 1887.
Mary Elisabeth Herrick, m. Timothy H. Smead; d. 1829.
Julia Maria Herrick, m. William H. Van Tine; d. 1898.
Rensselaer Russell Herrick, m. Adelaide Cushman; 2nd, Mrs. Laura White Hunt, of Norwalk, Ohio.

In 1845 the Smeads and Herricks were all living together at 19 Ontario street, John Herrick was then a printer, and Rensselaer R. a carpenter. The Smeads removed to 10 Cedar Ave., where they spent the remainder of their days, and where their daughter Mary still resides.

Mr. Smead is said to have been "a splendid craftsman, a man of much

ability, and one of the best printers in the city." He was associated with the late Edwin Cowles as *"Smead and Cowles."*

Rensselaer Russell Herrick became a very successful business man and accumulated much property. He entered politics, and was mayor of the city from 1879 to 1883. After his marriage he settled on Prospect street, owning the entire block on the south side of it between Huntington and Cheshire. Upon this stood his residence, a handsome brick block of homes, and a frame terrace of four cottages. An illustration of the above can be found on page 67 of Orth's *History of Cleveland.*

1836

BRADBURN

Manufacturer, wholesale grocer, and distiller were successively the occupations of Charles Bradburn who came to Cleveland in 1836. He was born in Attlebury, Mass., in 1808, and was the son of a Massachusetts cotton manufacturer. He was a pioneer in the wholesale grocery business of the city, and built the first warehouse for that purpose only, at the foot of St. Clair street.

He took great interest in local educational matters. He served many terms as a member of the Board of Education. In the establishment of a High School he took prominent part, and fought long and hard the opposition its promoters encountered. His portrait in oil hangs in the Central High School building on Willson Ave.

His fine library, the collection of a lifetime, was destroyed in a fire which burned a fashionable boarding house in which, after his wife's death, Mr. Bradburn was located.

Mrs. Bradburn was a Miss Eliza Stone, of Lowell, Mass. She was a very estimable woman, whose influence with her family was strong. Her husband and sons adored her, and her death proved a calamity which involved each of them in the same manner and degree. The Bradburns lived on Miami street, then on Woodland ave., corner of Brownell street, in a double brick house, the other half of which was occupied by Willard Burnham. The Bradburns afterward resided in a cream-colored, vine-covered cottage on Euclid ave. adjoining the Ursuline Convent. Judge Griswald, later, built a substantial brick house on the site, and this, in turn, gave way for the Colonial Arcade buildings.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradburn had two sons, *Charles* and *George* Bradburn. The former married a fine woman and died leaving a little daughter, Ida Bradburn.

Charles Bradburn, Sr., died within a few days after his son's death, and George soon followed his father.

The family all repose in a vault in Erie stret cemetery.

1836

LELAND

Aaron and Submit Arnold Leland came to Newburgh from Vermont. Aaron had four brothers who were all in the hotel business, and his own sons eventually became noted as hotel owners and landlords all over the country, especially in New York and Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Leland were both large people, in mind and body. They were very generous and hospitable. Mrs. Leland had the best business head of the two. She was a splendid manager of affairs. Mr. Leland was a jolly, good-natured man, and both were fine dancers, and fond of that pleasure. Their sons Horace, George, Jerome, and Charles, married New York or Chicago ladies. Warren married Isabella Cobb, daughter of Ahira Cobb of Cleveland. She lost her life years afterward in a hotel fire. Clarissa married Col. Noble Wiggins. They lived in Springfield, Ill., where Col. Wiggins kept a large hotel for many years.

1836

BAUDER

Charles L. Bauder was an early furniture dealer of the city. He came here from Utica, N. Y., about 1836, and after a sojourn of a few years in this place he returned to Utica, but repenting of what may have seemed to him a retrograde, he once more made his home in Cleveland, where he remained until his death in 1876.

His parents were Ludwick and Catherine-Klock-Bauder, of St. Johnville, N. Y. His mother was a daughter of General Klock from whom Fort Klock derives its name.

Mr. Bauder's furniture store was on Water street and the family lived there until their return to Utica. Their second home was 31 Prospect street corner of Hickox, where Mr. Bauder bought a lot and erected a dwelling.

Mr. Bauder was 24 years old and his wife but 21 years when they came to Cleveland. She was Miss Hannah Northrop Eddy before her marriage to Mr. Bauder. She died in 1873. There were two brothers of Mr. Bauder residing in Cleveland in the '40s. The family burial lot was in Erie street cemetery.

The children of Charles and Hannah Bauder:

Emily Josephine Bauder, b. 1830; m. A. E. Hoon. She died in Kokoma, Ind.

Lucy A. Bauder, b. 1834; m. Charles M. Eldred of Elyria, O.

Viola M. Bauder, b. 1841; m. Albert N. H. Piper. She died 1882.

Olive J. Bauder, b. 1846; m. W. H. Polhamus, now an honored veteran of the civil war.

Eva. F. Bauder, m. Samuel Hunkin.

1836

BALDWIN

Oliver Perry Baldwin became a resident of Cleveland in 1836. He pacticed law and edited a paper for two years, then removed to Virginia. He was widely known in the south as an editor and a senator. He was the son of Capt. Daniel Baldwin who lost a leg at the battle of the Brandywine.

O. P. Baldwin married Eliza Shefney of Virginia. He died in 1878.

While living in Cleveland he was noted as an eloquent speaker, and was a favorite orator on public occasions.

1836

TUCKER

The arrival of Rev. Levi Tucker in Cleveland followed immediately upon the completion and dedication of the First Baptist church, corner of Seneca and Champlain streets.

This society had its beginning three years before, when, one February day, a membership of about 16 people held one of its obligatory ceremonies, baptism by immersion, at the foot of Water street. It must have taken heroic faith that bitter winter day to walk into the icy waters of Lake Erie, be immersed in it, and then walk or ride home in a cold wind with garments clinging and dripping. But it was no unusual sight in those years of self-sacrificing Christianity.

The first minister, Elder Tucker, was born in Broome, N. Y., on the national birthday, July 4th, and was 32 years old when he took charge of the Baptist church. He was the fifth child of Charles and Charity Stevens Tucker. When he was twelve years of age, the death of Mrs. Charity Tucker left a large family of young children motherless. But the father, with unusual sense and ability, managed to keep his home and his children within it. Levi received his education in Hamilton college, and was ordained a Baptist minister.

In June, 1829, he married Jeanette Griswald Lee, daughter of Rev. Jason and Jeanette Griswald Lee of Butternuts, N. Y.

Mrs. Tucker had a most unusual genealogy. She was descended from Mathew Griswald and his wife, Ann Wolcott, and belonged to what might be called "a ministerial family." She was the wife of a Baptist clergyman, her father was a Congregational minister of Lyme, N. Y., her grandfather was Rev. Jason Lee, Sr.; and the Rev. Joseph Lee, and Rev. George Griswald were her great-grandfathers. Her only son became the rector of a Protestant Episcopal church.

Mrs. Tucker was a delicate woman, but she entered into her husband's work with enthusiasm, and assisted in his pastoral duties to the limit of her strength. The personnel of the Baptist membership was particularly favorable and satisfactory for a pastor's wife who was frail and beginning a new life far from her mother and girlhood friends. For the little religious body was like a family of affectionate sons and daughters. Any sorrow that befell one member was shared by all, and there were many instances of mutual interest, affection, and practical help and sympathy. "The stranger within their gates" was always noticed and wel-

comed. The women of the church, like those of all other denominations, worked early and late for its financial and spiritual welfare. Most of them were young, many were brides of a recent date, and all were bound by ties of religious fervor and personal friendship that strengthened with the years, and lasted until death.

Any social function of the First Baptist church during the last decade of the past century was made interesting by the group of white-haired women present, addressing each other by given names and making mirthful or mysterious allusions to the events of bygone days.

And the younger set, being initiated into the detail of church activities, listened enviously, recognizing that nothing happening in the prosperous present would ever seem so interesting or worth while as those "twice-told tales" of the early struggles of the church society.

Elder Tucker remained in Cleveland nine years, long enough to become much endeared to his little flock. He has been described as a most lovable man, and his departure for the east was sorrowfully regretted.

Evidently, he had almost prophetic faith in the future of the city, and great confidence in what steam would accomplish for the world, according to an incident related of him.

A number of friends, irrespective of denominational preferences, were dining at the home of Erastus Gaylord, and in the course of conversation, Rev. Levi Tucker remarked that there were those present who would live to see Cleveland a great and populous city. Furthermore, he went on to predict that a railroad would reach, some day, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

This when Cleveland numbered but 6000 people, and railroads were being talked of merely, the first one to enter the city yet 12 years in the future.

The company smiled at his assertion or frowned at it, according to temperament, but all thought it presumptuous. Possibly, some lively young matron whispered to her neighbor beside her, "He must think some of us are going to be „Methuselahs," and doubtless others thought, "It takes a minister with no knowledge of practical affairs to predict such ridiculous and impossible things."

Elder Tucker became quite a traveler. He visited the Holy Land, and wrote letters from it that were widely published. He died in Cincinnatus, N. Y., in his 49th year.

Mrs. Tucker was two years younger than her husband. She passed away in Boston, Mass., at the age of 45.

Levi and Jeannette Lee Tucker had three children, two of whom are yet living.

1836

TERRY

Elisha Woodridge Tucker. Died young, and buried in Erie st. cemetery.

Mary Jeannette Tucker. Married Henry Dwight Peck. Resides in Virginia.

Rev. Joseph L. Tucker. B. 1842. Rector of Christ's Church, Mobile, Alabama.

Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, well-known in the social and patriotic circles of our city, is a grandniece of Rev. Levi Tucker, her grandmother having been his sister.

1836

TERRY

Dr. Charles Augustus Terry of Hartford, Conn., had but recently received his medical diploma when he came with his bride to Cleveland and began a practice of his profession that lasted through life.

He was the youngest of the five sons and two daughters of Col. Naathaniel Terry of Hartford, who was a member of Congress, and a descendant of the Terry who emigrated from England with William Pynchon, and became one of the earliest settlers of Springfield, Mass.

Dr. Terry's mother was Catherine Wadsworth, daughter of Jeremiah Wadsworth, commissary general in the revolutionary war.

She built an elegant mansion on Prospect street, Hartford, where the Terry family resided many years, and where Dr. Terry was born. This house and the adjacent one erected by her brother, Daniel Wadsworth, are among the finest specimens of New England architecture in the late 18th century.

Col. Terry's five sons, Edward, Henry, Alfred, Charles, and Adrian Terry, were all unusually handsome, spirited young men, and because of this and their high social standing, they were early dubbed "the Hartford Princes." One of these sons was the father of Rose Terry Cooke, the poet, and writer of short stories. Another was the father of General Alfred Terry, distinguished officer of the civil war. A third brother, Alfred, married the daughter of Gen. Hezekiah Howe, sister of Mrs. Moses Kelly, a pioneer of Cleveland.

The Terry family possessed musical and artistic ability to a marked degree.

Dr. and Mrs. Terry made their first residence in town at 109 Superior street. A few years later they were living at 43 St. Clair street, which was on the north side of it, near Water street. Dr. Terry afterward built a three-storied brick house on the same street, between Bond and Wood streets. It had a high basement, and this the doctor used as an office. In this home the family lived long years, and here Dr. and Mrs. Terry died only one year apart.

Mrs. Terry was Julia Woodbridge, daughter of Ward Woodbridge, a merchant of Hartford, Conn. She was of a well-known Massachusetts

and Connecticut family, many of whom were noted clergymen. At the time of their marriage, Dr. and Mrs. Terry were considered the handsomest couple in that part of the state. Mrs. Terry had many warm friends in Cleveland. She was a fine woman, intelligent, cultured, and refined. She was an invalid several years before her death, which occurred in 1871, and her husband followed her a year later at the age of 61. They rest in Erie st. cemetery.

Their children consisted of three daughters:

Ellen Frances Terry, b. 1837. Married Prof. Charles F. Johnson of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Julia Woodbridge Terry. Married Col. Henry Closson, U. S. A.

Eliza Hudson Terry. Died young.

Ellen F. Terry was prominently connected with the Northern Ohio Sanitary Commission all through the years of the civil war.

1836

WETMORE

The junior member of the firm of *Younglove & Wetmore,* book-sellers, book-binders, and stationers, 40 Superior street, in 1836, was Edward Perkins Wetmore. He was the son of Dea. Oliver and Esther Arnold Wetmore, and direct descendant of Elder Brewster.

He was an honorable young man, liberal in his dealings, and greatly esteemed by his friends and business associates. His generosity and kindness of heart is said to have been unbounded.

He married, in 1851, Mrs. Frances Norton Dockstader, widow of Butler Dockstader, of Cleveland. She was the daughter of Elisha Norton, first postmaster of Cleveland, and Margaret Clark, his wife. Her grandfather, David Clark, came to Cleveland with his family in 1800.

Mr. Wetmore left Cleveland in the '50s, and settled in Cheviot, Hamilton Co., O. He died in Cincinnati, where he had previously removed, and been engaged in business.

1836

WHITE

Philip White, a painter and glazier, came to town in 1836 from Durham, Green Co., N. Y. He was 42 years old and had a family of at least four sons. They lived at 126 Ontario street.

Mr. White lived but seven years after his arrival here. He died in 1843, and was buried in Erie st. cemetery. His son *Albert White* was a soldier of the Mexican war, and died in 1847 at Pueblo, Mexico.

1836

STEWART

Lampert White, born 1818, was a citizen of Cleveland for 50 years, but none of his nephews or nieces seem able to tell of his immediate family. He died in 1868, and was placed beside his father and brother in Erie st. cemetery. He was a painter, and in 1856 was a constable and living at 116 Perry street.

John S. White, b. 1825, came with his parents to Cleveland at the age of eleven, and when old enough was associated with his father in the painting business. In later life he was in a drug-store with the Gaylords, and afterward dealt in oil.

He was a drummer in the Cleveland Grays, a member of the old volunteer fire department, and at the breaking out of the civil war enlisted in the 103rd Reg. O. V. I. He was a warm-hearted, generous man, quiet and methodical.

In 1845 he married Margaret Wolverton, dau. of Henry Wolverton. of Michigan.

The children of Henry S. and Margaret White:

B. F. White, m. Minnie Adams.
Mary White, m. L. H. Root.
Fanny White, m. W. H. Silverthorn.

1836

STEWART

Royal Stewart was one of the early Cleveland lawyers, but the year he came here has not been learned, but probably between 1836 and 1840.

He married Miss Sarah Sabin, daughter of William H. and Sallie Forman Sabin of Onondaga, N. Y. Her mother was a niece of Judge Forman of Syracuse, N. Y.

Miss Sabin studied Latin and the higher mathematics, and afterward entered the celebrated Willard Seminary in Troy, N. Y. While there she was the room-mate of the future Mrs. Wm. H. Seward, then Frances A. Miller, whose husband was one of President Lincoln's cabinet.

Miss Sabin married Royal Stewart in 1832, and soon after finishing her course at the seminary. She died in this city in 1849. Her husband probably returned east and died there. His name appears in the 1845 City Directory, but not in that of 1856.

The children of Royal and Sarah Stewart:

William S. Stewart.
Ellen E. Stewart, m. ——— Dickinson; resided in Brooklyn, N. Y.

RICHMOND

For many years, beginning with that of 1835, and remaining long after its owner had removed from this city to Chicago, a warehouse stood on River street bearing a large sign, upon which was painted in bold letters that could be easily read by every vessel entering the harbor:

"T. RICHMOND."

It stood for the Hon. Thomas Richmond, who once did a flourishing mercantile and shipping business in Cleveland and Richmond, the lakeport of Painesville, which he founded in 1831.

He built many vessels, and was one of the pioneers, if not *the* one who established the iron ore trade with Lake Superior mining districts. One of his epoch-making enterprises was the building of the *"Dean Richmond,"* loading her with grain and sending her, *via* Welland Canal, to Liverpool, England.

Mr. Richmond was the son of Nathaniel and Abigail Wood Richmond of Taunton, Mass., and Banard, Vt., and was about 45 years of age when he settled in Cleveland. He was in the war of 1812, serving as valet to a captain, being considered too young for enlistment as a soldier, but bound to be at the front in the conflict. He went to Syracuse while yet a lad, and while that place was bearing the primitive name, "Salt Paint," and engaged in its sole occupation, the manufacture and sale of salt.

In 1822, he married Olive Yale, daughter of Charles Yale of Salina, N. Y., who was a charming young woman 22 years of age. The first ten years of their married life were spent in Syracuse; there was a sojourn in Painesville and Cleveland for 15 years more, then the family removed to Chicago, Ill., in which city Thomas Richmond became a leading citizen, one of its most famous founders. He built the "Richmond House," long known as a Chicago hotel. He was also in the Ohio legislature, and represented his district in the Illinois senate as well. He died, at the extreme age of 97, in Woodstock, Vt.

Two of his sons married into old and prominent Cleveland families. The Cleveland residence of Thomas Richmond was 132 Superior street.

The children of Thomas and Olive Yale Richmond:

William T. Richmond, b. 1822; m. Catherine Sargeant, daughter of Joseph and Laura Brooks Sargeant of Cleveland.

Charles Yale Richmond, m. Caroline Gibson of Buffalo.

Allen Richmond, b. 1825; m. Helen O. Crittenden, dau. of N. C. and Maria Crittenden of Cleveland. They moved to Chicago in 1858. Helen O. Richmond outlived him, and died in Cleveland.

Holland M. Richmond, b. 1828; m. in late life Elisabeth Shessber of Milwaukee, Wis.

Joseph Richmond, b. 1830; m. Maria Sawtell. Lived in Chicago.

Olive Yale Richmond, m. George G. Smith. He was born in New York. They lived at Suspension Bridge.

At least three sons of this family, Charles, Allen, and Holland Richmond, left no posterity.

SOUTHWORTH

There were four men by the name of Southworth living in Cleveland before 1840. Two of them were brothers, the sons of John and Lucy Barker Southworth of East Haddam, Conn. Their widowed mother followed her sons west, and died here, and was buried in Woodland cemetery. Harrison Grey Otis Southworth, the older brother, born 1815, was a printer. He died of consumption in 1839, unmarried.

William Palmer Southworth, born 1819, came to Cleveland in 1836. He learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for many years, and became a builder and contractor on a small scale. Some time in the late '60s, he opened a small retail grocery-store on the n. w. corner of Ontario and Champlain streets, and established a business policy that was new to the trade, and one it was freely predicted would surely fail.

Every sale was on a cash basis. An article had to be paid for then and there. No accounts were entered, because no books were kept. The wealthiest customer in his purchase amounting to $50 or more was granted no more favor in respect of payment than the poor one whose purchase was less than a dollar.

Some of the former, accustomed to the convenience of monthly bills, argued with him and pleaded in vain.

"Pay down or go elsewhere," was his only reply. Mr. Southworth possessed great executive ability. He was a strict disciplinarian in the conduct of his business. There was no waste nor leakage. His methods enabled him to sell on the smallest margin of profit. His first store-room soon became too small, and he removed to a larger one across the street.

"Southworths" became a household word, and yet remains the leading retail grocery of the city.

Mr. Southworth had no use for a lazy or indifferent clerk, but was most appreciative of one who was ambitious and loyal to his employer. A young clerk attracted Mr. Southworth's attention by his faithfulness and industry, which led to positions of trust and finally admittance to the firm.

Mrs. W. P. Southworth was Miss Louise Stark, 24 years of age at the time of her marriage in 1855. She was the daughter of Jeremiah and Lucy Champion Stark. Her life was full of activities, and she was always reaching out for the truth in spirit and in doctrine. A most useful woman, who longed to see the world better, and especially easier for woman-kind. She was kind-hearted and sympathetic, ready to help in any good cause.

The family lived for many years on Euclid ave., where it is intersected by Huron Road. When business crowded that locality they removed to Prospect street above Sterling ave.

The children of William Palmer and Lucy Stark Southworth:

William Southworth.
Mary Louise Southworth.
Frances Southworth, m. Frederick Goff.
Otis Stark Southworth, m. Georgiana Lee, daughter of James M. Lee.

1836

LOOMIS

The name appears in Cleveland as early as 1812, when Eleazer Loomis, 24 years of age, died and was buried in the Ontario st. cemetery. He was a son of Eleazer and Julia Coleman Loomis of Connecticut.

There has not been a time since when some member of the Loomis family has not been represented in Cleveland as a permanent resident of the city.

Gilbert and Anson Loomis, sons of Devester and Beeda Clark Loomis, of Sangerfield, N. Y., were engaged in a wholesale and retail grocery business at 14 Dock street in 1836. They boarded at the Cleveland House on the Public Square, now the Forest City House.

When they came to Cleveland, has not been established.

Gilbert Loomis was born in 1810, and died in 1841. He married in 1838, Eliza Ann Moore. Their children were:

Jennie Augusta Loomis, b. 1839; m. Henry Lewis.

Harriet Loomis, b. 1841; died within a month of her father's death.

Anson Loomis was born in 1812. He was married and had been living in Missouri previous to his residence in Cleveland. His wife's maiden name was Charlotte Brown. She died in 1856, and Anson Loomis in 1863. They left no children. The Loomis families had a lot in the Erie st. cemetery.

Laura Loomis, a sister of Anson and Gilbert Loomis, married George Mix of Waterville, N. Y. She removed to Cleveland, and died here in 1881.

1836

SARGEANT

Samuel Sargent, son of Joseph and Lucretia Williams Sargeant of Mansfield, Conn., was a younger brother of Joseph Sargeant the pioneer merchant of Cleveland. He lived in this city twice, moving away and returning again. His business while in this locality has not been ascertained.

Several members of the immediate family removed to Round Prairie, Minn., and a number of the grandchildren still reside in that town.

Samuel Sargeant married in 1836, Mary Parmalee, daughter of Horace Parmalee. She was then 21 years old, and she died 75 years of age. Samuel was born in 1803, and died 1891.

The children of Samuel and Mary Parmalee Sargeant:

John Henry Sargeant, m. Sophia Dimon.

Joseph Sargeant, b. 1843; m. Lucy M. Woods.

Fanny Eliott Sargeant, m. Francis C. Chase.

Samuel Sherman Sargeant, m. Susie McCarohan.

Walter Sargeant, m. Sarah E. Hersh.

Grace Sargeant, m. Charles W. Woodruff.

STOCKLY

John Galt Stockly was born in Philadelphia, Pa., 1799. He was a son of Captain Ayres Stockly of Accomac, Virginia, and Mary Galt, his wife, of Philadelphia.

He early showed an inclination to follow his father's love of the sea, by running away and enlisting in the navy. His mother, who was a widow, had no difficulty in securing his release, as he was a minor.

In order to hold him and prepare him for a life at sea, should he still with later to follow it, she apprenticed him to Capt. Ogleby, owner of a ship-yard in Philadelphia, to whom he served his time faithfully, and so successfully, that with a partner he started a ship-yard of his own, known as *"Berriman & Stockly,"* on Front st.

Again he was seized with a desire for the sea, and, selling his interest in the business, he took voyage to the West Indies, later to England, and other countries.

About 1830, he was sent by our government as custom officer on a line of small steamers plying between Buffalo and Chippewa, and used as a means of communication between this country and Canada. On one of these trips, he met a young French girl, Mlle. Duchatel, and soon became very much interested in her. He also met some American capitalists who were planning to invest in mills on the Welland canal, and was secured by them as superintendent of their interests.

A portrait of Mr. Stockly as a young man was painted in Philadelphia by a Portuguese artist, Manuel de Franca, about the time he left that city.

It is the portrait of a large, handsome, and very attractive young man.

He was a leader and favorite in social circles in the Quaker City, and when he settled in Allenburg as manager of an enterprise that was to make so much business for a little, no-account village, he soon became a leader in everything. His wife, Mlle. Catherine Duchatel Stockly, was born in San Antoine, Lower Canada, and was the youngest of a large family. Losing her mother before she was two years old, her oldest brother took her with him, first to St. Albans, Vt., where he was engaged in the fur trade, and later to Chippewa, Canada, where he had a fur hat manufactury.

She was married to Mr. Stockly in June, 1831, at Niagara Falls, on the American side. They went to house-keeping in a little home in Allenburg on the Welland canal.

The first child, Mary, lived less than a year. Then a second daughter came to them, and she was also called Mary after Mr. Stockly's mother, Mary Galt Stockly.

The second Mary is now Mrs. Mary Stockly Cary of Cleveland (since deceased).

In 1837, the Canadian Rebellion broke out, and all American citizens holding property in the Dominion of Canada were ordered to swear allegiance to the English government, or leave.

Mr. Stockly could not thus relinquish his American citizenship, and although, by this time, he had acquired a large interest in the now flourishing mills, he gave it all up, chartered a vessel, loaded her with wheat belonging to him, and with his family and household effects, sailed off

for the little town of Cleveland on the opposite side of the lake. Thus John Stockly became a pioneer of Cleveland. He was fond of telling that when he walked to shore from the vessel, and began prospecting for a home, he had just 25 cents in his pocket with which he bought oranges for his little daughter Mary.

The first roof that sheltered them was a tavern on Seneca street, south of Superior. He soon found a new row of stores, but lately erected on the south side of Superior street, called the *"City Buildings,"* of which he rented No. 6, and had his cargo of wheat hauled there and offered for sale. From this beginning resulted a business now known as *Kendal's* seed-store, Ontario street.

Mr. Stockly sold out to John Stair & Son, who, in turn, sold to A. C. Kendal.

The first home of the Stocklys was on a little street on the hill overlooking the flats, Commercial st., and on the east corner of that street and Seneca was the First Baptist church.

Mr. Stockly made the acquaintance of Sheldon Pease, a well-known business man, residing on the corner of Superior and Seneca streets, and soon after met Hon. John W. Allen, a leading lawyer, and the three became fast friends for life.

The family moved to the north side of Superior street near Seneca, and lived there until the seed-store passed into the hands of Mr. Stair.

Mr. Allen, who owned a farm on Kinsman street, persuaded Mr. Stockly to move onto it, and experiment in the cultivation of mulberry trees and the raising of silk-worms. Congress provided the plants and the silk-worm eggs. Mr. Stockly built a cocoonery, and made a careful and thorough trial of the project. But it was not commercially feasible, as American silk could not compete with that of foreign manufacture. The experiment, however, proved very interesting. Silk threads were spun from the cocoons into twist, and there is yet in the family a hand-bag which was knitted by Mrs. Stockly out of the home-made twist she had spun.

The farm was separated from the town by a broad stretch of woods, and for a time, after the mulberry scheme was abandoned, Mr. Stockly raised vegetables, but he was never intended for a farmer, and soon returned to the city, building a house on land he had purchased at the foot of Water street.

Meanwhile, Dr. Upson of Talmadge had discovered coal on his farm and looked to Cleveland for a market. Mr. Stockly took the agency for the proceeds of this mine, secured a yard for it and a little office on the river, and offered it for sale. But no one wanted the "nasty black stuff" when wood was so cheap and plentiful. But he finally persuaded the steamboats to try it, and it was found a success. He then hit upon the idea of sending a wagon-load of it around the city, and giving it to any one who would make a trial of it. Thus he was a pioneer of the immense coal-trade of today.

Mr. Stockly soon saw the inadequacy of our harbor facilities, as the river was narrow and, in bad weather, almost impossible to enter. He then began to plan for a pier at the foot of Water street on his land, "as," he used to declare, "I own to Queen Victoria's line, and no one can

hinder me." In due time it was completed and known as *"Stockly's Pier,"* and one of the best landings on the lakes.

He also was instrumental in having Water street graded down to Wall street, newly opened, making an approach to the lake much as it is today. He was very anxious to have the lake-front extend all the way from Water street to the city limits, and strongly opposed the building of the Lake Shore railroad where it is, thus ruining what, he considered, the greatest beauty of the city.

The frequent occasions upon which sick or dying sailors were brought ashore with no place to take them, made a deep impression upon Mr. Stockly's sympathies, and he recognized the great need of a hospital with special reference to their needs. It resulted in the building of a Marine Hospital.

One incident in connection with this was especially pathetic. A poor Indian chief, named Jocoset, Walking Bear, with other members of his tribe, had been on a mission to Washington, and was returning to the west. He was taken very ill and brought ashore by the officers of the steamboat upon which he was traveling, in a dying condition, and left on the dock to die.

Mr. Stockly's big heart was at once touched, and he had the Indian carried into the bedroom of his clerk, and sent for a physician. Everything was done for his comfort, and his life was prolonged, by this attention, for two weeks. At his death, Mr. Stockly headed a subscription paper to defray necessary expenses for burial in Erie st. cemetery, and a stone erected at his grave.

Mr. Stockly was a man of strictly temperate habits, and never touched tobacco in any form, and was kind-hearted and generous to a fault, often to his own undoing. Incidents without number could be given to illustrate and show the spirit of a man loved by all who knew him.

As changes were made in the grading of Water street compelled the removal of his cottage residence on that street to Prospect street near its intersection with Huron.

At the time of the civil war, Mr. Stockly was too old to enlist, but joined the hospital service and was doing good service on one of the boats that went with Admiral Porter down the Mississippi river, was taken ill, and sent home. He never recovered, and died May 17, 1863. He was buried with military honors in Erie st. cemetery; but afterwards removed to Lake View to the family lot of Stockly and Cary.

Catherine Duchatel Stockly was a domestic wife and mother, to whom the care of her family was her first concern, and her children, of whom she raised six, have always showed the results of that helpful care, and have endeavored to do it credit.

She was born a Catholic, but as Mr. Stockly was an Episcopalian, they attended Trinity church, corner of St. Clair and Seneca sts.

During the great revival of 1844, she was converted under the preaching of the celebrated revivalist, Prof. Finney, and thenceforth was a member of the Old Stone church, where her children were raised in its Sunday School and its service. She was a good neighbor, fond of a few people, but had no desire for general society. She survived her husband

18 years, living a very quiet life with her children and grandchildren, dying in January, 1882.

Children of John and Catherine Stockly:

Mary Stockly, b. 1834 in Allenburg; married John E. Cary, 1852.
Sarah Frances Stockly, b. 1841 in Cleveland; married Capt. Albert Watrous.
George Washington Stockly, b. 1844; married Olivia Devereaux.
Anastasia Virginia Stockly, born in Cleveland; married Otis B. Boise.

George W. Stockly, the only son in this family, was long a prominent citizen of Cleveland. He was engaged in mercantile business, and president of the Brush Electric Company. He had previously studied law, and been connected with banking interests. He died in Atlantic City, a few years ago.

The life history of William Williams, pioneer of Cleveland, runs up and down a gamut of many years of change and circumstance. It begins in comparative comfort in East Windsor, Conn., sinks into poverty and privation; rises on to a plane of hopefulness and great expectation; drops again into financial failure and domestic bereavement, but ends at last in a beautiful home on Euclid Ave., Cleveland, where, surrounded with comforts and the possession of leisure to enjoy the mental stimulus the stress of business had long denied.

Had William Williams been able to choose his forbear, he could not not have selected a more typical New England ancestry from whom to descend than the American progenitors of his family, whose posterity through nine generations has been noted for traits of character conducive to reverence, patriotism, honesty, spiritual growth and mental vigor.

There came a time when a son of Samuel and Margaret Huntington Williams, because of prevalent and adverse conditions in New England, faced the necessity of some radical change in the methods of providing for his large family of growing children.

For, although 30 years had passed since the close of the revolutionary war, the effects of that conflict were still felt. Taxes were high, the farming community had become impoverished by unwise and wasteful tilling of the soil, another war with England threatened, and a pall of business depression had settled down over the whole country.

WILLIAMS

It seemed to Ebenezer Williams and his good wife Martha Porter Williams (daughter of Nathaniel Porter), that it would be wise to get out from under all this, to take their children to that western land of promise, the New Connecticut, and there make a fresh start in life.

Therefore, in the fall of 1811, the family started on their journey to Painesville, O., the place selected for their new home. Two large wagons, a span of horses, and a yoke of oxen conveyed the party to Buffalo, then considered the outpost of civilization, which was reached about the first of December.

Here the father made a mistake of judgment that caused much suffering, and nearly cost the family their lives. He listened to the advice of some one who evidently coveted his entire outfit, and schemed to secure it far below its value. It was represented to Mr. Williams that farther progress by land would be doubtful if not impossible, and that the rest of the journey should be made by water.

He therefore sold his horses and oxen, meanwhile securing passage on a small schooner that lay anchored in Niagara river. For three weeks, one-third of which time their teams would have brought them to Painesville, they waited for a favorable wind to take the vessel out of the river. How or where the family was sheltered through those winter weeks of waiting has not been stated, but probably on the Canadian side, as Buffalo, at that period was but a poor little hamlet of log-cabins, while western Canada had been settled by American Tories for nearly three decades. At last, late in December, long after navigation at the present day is considered closed, the little schooner rode out upon the lake, bearing its precious freight of human lives. Three days of the weather that December sometimes bequeathes would have brought it in safety to Fairport. But, alas! no such good luck awaited, but icy winds, and boisterous waves that tossed it about like an egg-shell, and drove it from its course again and again. When, finally, Fairport was in sight, the dangerous surf would not admit of landing the party, so the vessel had to run back to Erie, the nearest harbor on the lake.

We cannot pause to conjecture the distress of the parents during those days of discomfort and danger. Probably, none of the party had ever before been upon the water, and to its peril was added, day after day, a new experience, the horrors of sea-sickness. Erie was but half the distance yet to be journeyed, and Mr. Williams had to purchase anew, or hire teams in order to finish it.

Painesville was at last reached, and here the family received from earlier settlers of that town the typical welcome given to the newly arrived and exhausted pioneers.

The following year, 1812, Mr. Williams purchased the log-courthouse which had been abandoned when the county-seat removed to Chardon, and in this home, in time altered and improved, Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Williams spent the remainder of their lives. Its size and location peculiarly fitted it for the accommodation of the wave of western immigration that many long years swept by its door, and for the numerous travelers doing business in that section of northern Ohio. It was, there-

fore, used as a tavern, and to this source of revenue Mr. Williams added a small farm of 20 or 30 acres.

William was nine years old when his parents removed to Ohio. He had little opportunity thenceforth for an education such as his inherited instincts and ambition craved, and the story of his efforts for self-improvement, as told by himself, is most interesting, and should be an inspiration to every other boy alike situated, though it would be an unusual one who could follow his example of overcoming obstacles that seemed insurmountable.

He spent his leisure moments in ciphering and solving the problems in two old arithmetics or patiently copying over and over again some writing-lesson until he became a ready reckoner and an unusually good penman.

Then opportunity came his way.

A highly educated gentleman from Warren, O., stopped for a night at the Williams tavern, and became so interested in the lad, that he persuaded the parents to allow him to take William to Warren, promising to care for and educate him; but within a year his friend and benefactor died, and he was obliged to seek another home and other opportunities.

Meanwhile, he had attracted the attention and interest of Warren's foremost citizen and banker, Zalmon Fitch, who took the bright, ambitious boy not only into his office, but into the shelter of his own home, giving him the chance of a life-time. Here he remained six years, then accepted a situation in a Buffalo bank. While in the latter city, his shrewd foresight led him to make fortunate investments in real-estate, the increased value of which furnished a fine capital for future business ventures.

Mr. Williams remained in Buffalo 12 years, and in the winter of 1836-7, removed to Cleveland, where he engaged in banking and in the real-estate business.

In May, 1825, he married Miss Lucy Fitch, daughter of Zalmon and Lucy Mygatt Fitch of Warren, O. The young couple began housekeeping in Buffalo. But the dream of a long life of happiness with his first love was scarcely entered upon when it was shattered by a sudden blow, death claiming the young wife, August, 1829, aged 20 years.

The children of William and Lucy Fitch Williams:

Betsey Maria Williams, b. 1828; m. Dr. Henry Kirke Cushing, 1852; d. 1903.
Grant Fitch Williams, b. 1829; m. Laura Cook, 1855; d. in Kent, O., 1870.

William Williams married 2nd, Laura Fitch of Warren, daughter of Zalmon and Betsey Mygatt Fitch, and sister of his first wife.

Children of William and Laura Fitch Williams:

Laura Williams, b. 1835, in Warren; m. Edward L. Day.

William George Williams, b. 1837 in Cleveland; took degree of A. B. in Western Reserve College, 1861; m. Martha Portor Hastings; died in Oakland, Cal., 1905.

Charles Tudor Williams, b. 1839 in Cleveland. Took A. B. degree in Western Reserve College, 1862; served his country in the civil war from May to October, 1862, in the 8th Ohio Vol. Infantry; married 1st, Mary P. Carver; 2nd, Mari Carlsen; President of the Cleveland Box Co.; resides Cleveland Heights, O.

Lucy Williams, b. 1841 in Cleveland. Married John D. Crehore.

Edward Porter Williams, b. 1843, in Cleveland. A. B., Western Reserve College, 1864; served in the 85th Ohio Vol. Infantry, in the civil war from May to October, 1862. He married Louise M. Mason of Utica, N. Y., in July, 1869. Was vice-president of the Sherwin-Williams Co. He died in Glenville, O., in 1903.

Mary Cushing Williams, born in Cleveland, 1846; married Henry Allyn Harvey; died in Cleveland, 1907.

Julia Mygatt Williams, b. 1848, in Cleveland; died in 1855.

The family residence was on the north side of Euclid Ave., till the place was acquired by the city for the opening of Bond, now E. 6th street, after which it was on Euclid Ave., nearly opposite the end of E. 24th street.

Mrs. Laura Fitch Williams died in Cleveland in 1852, when the eldest of her seven children was 17 years old and the youngest but four years.

Mr. Williams outlived her 36 years, dying in 1888, aged 85 years. As will be noticed his three sons, born in Cleveland, graduated from Cleveland's college, and two of them served in the civil war.

1837

WHITE

Bushnell White, a lawyer of early Cleveland, was born in 1813, the 10th child of Levi and Polly Dole White, and 24 years old when he came here from some town in Massachusetts.

Little can be learned of Mr. White, save that he led, outside of his office, the quiet, retired life of a student. He was U. S. District Attorney for a time and an able one.

His wife was quite an unusual woman. She was Elisabeth Brainard Clarke, only child of Levi Hubbard and Mary Griswold Clarke. She was born in Middleton, Conn., in 1811. Her father was an associate editor of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, and later he was a judge of the New York City Courts.

In various years Miss Clarke lived in East Haddam, Conn., and in Carthage, N. Y. In 1824 she became a pupil of the famous Troy Seminary, founded by Mrs. Emma Willard, where she remained four years, graduating in 1828.

1837

TAINTOR

When Gen. Lafayette visited this country, he was, as he said, delightfully entertained at the Willard Seminary, and, upon that red-letter day occasion, Miss Clarke was selected for one of the reception committee.

At the age of 32, she came to Cleveland on a visit to friends, and here met Bushnell White, to whom she became engaged.

Mrs. White had much strength of character and a power of mind which impressed itself upon all who came within her influence.

Her fine, intellectual endowments enriched not only her own life, but that of her family. She frequently contributed to magazines and newspapers. To the end of her days she remained interested in the best literature of the past and in touch with that of the present.

She lived to the advanced age of 88, having outlived her husband 14 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell White had but two children. The youngest, a little daughter, died in her tenth year. Their only son, *John Griswald White*, is a well-known lawyer, and a factor upon which city officials count in any designs upon vested property rights. He knows his Cleveland well, and stands by, ready to defend in her times of need.

With no immediate family to provide for, he has, in a degree, adopted the Cleveland Public Library, bestowing upon it thousands of books, many of them rare and most valuable. They are preserved as the *"John G. White Collection,"* and it is steadily being enlarged.

The family residence for over half a century was 187 Lake street.

1837

TAINTOR

Jesse F. Taintor was one of the many natives of Colchester, Conn., who forsook that charming, old Connecticut town in order to found a new home in Cleveland, O.

He was the son of Charles and Sarah Taintor, and in 1834, he married Eunice S. Pierce of Colchester. Three years later found them settled in Cleveland on Clinton street, West Side, and Mr. Taintor established with a firm of lumber dealers. Later, he became a teller and cashier in the old Merchants' National Bank.

But Mr. Taintor was best known to Cleveland citizens by his long connection with the post-office, which extended over nearly a quarter century, being its trusted cashier for that length of time. Meanwhile, he indulged himself in the real passion of his life, the love of flowers. He became an authority on trees, and flowering shrubs, and established at his later home, on Euclid Ave., near Perry Street, one of the first private greenhouses in the city.

Mrs. Taintor was Eunice Pierce, the daughter of Sylvester and Eunice Shepard Pierce. Her paternal grandparents were John and Zerviah Spaulding Pierce.

She was a woman possessed of lovely traits of character, devoted to her husband and children, patient, brave, and calm through every trial she had to face. She was very refined, and her bearing was dignified, but gracious.

Mr. and Mrs. Taintor had seven daughters who married into families long identified with Cleveland.

Anna Taintor, m. H. M. Peckham. Dead.
Sarah Taintor, m. Henry M. Boardman. Dead.
Mary Taintor. Living in the old homestead.
Isabell Taintor, m. Charles Edward Bingham, son of Elijah and Thankful Bingham.
Jessie Taintor, m. James Hoyt, son of James and Ella Beebe Hoyt.
Catherine Taintor, m. Lieut. Andrews, U. S. A.

Anson Smith of New London, Conn., 43 years of age, came to the city in 1837, and engaged in mercantile business on River street.

His wife was Amy Crocker Beckwith before her marriage to Mr. Smith.

They lived on the West Side, then Ohio City, for a year or two, then removed to Euclid ave. and resided in the "Judge Cowles house," afterward the Ursuline Convent.

Mr. Smith later built a stately Colonial home on the corner of Euclid and Muirson street.

In after years, Col. Harris, who married a daughter of Stillman Witt, purchased this house and remodeled it, tearing away the two-storied pillared porch and otherwise destroying the previous Colonial effect.

Mr. Smith died in 1890, a very aged man. His wife had preceded him to the grave 13 years before.

The children of Anson and Amy Smith:

Hamilton Lamphere Smith, m. Susan Beecher of New Haven, Conn.; 2nd, Julia Buttles of Columbus, O.
John Robertson Smith, d. aged 17 years.
Cornelia Smith, m. Judge John King of Dubuque, Iowa.
Henry C. Smith, m. Harriet Lufkin.
Virginia Smith, m. Lyman Farnham of Mass.
Genevive Smith, m. Dr. W. H. Beumont.
Josephine Smith, m. John E. Huston of Columbus.
Carlos A. Smith, m. Isabelle Johnson.
John Robertson Smith, was a soldier in the civil war, and died from the effects of it.

Members of the Smith family reside on East 81st street.

1837

THORMAN

The year in which this family sketch is written, 1912, is a notable anniversary, not only to the grandchildren of Simpson Thorman, but to thousands of other residents of this city. For it is just 75 years since young Thorman landed at the foot of Superior street, far from his native home, alone, and among strangers.

Little could he then have dreamed what his arrival in Cleveland would signify in years to come. To him belongs the distinction and the honor to be the first of his long line of ancestry and ancient faith to settle in this city, and one of those who erected herein the first altar to Jehovah the God of Abraham.

This altar upon which burned the sacred fire was sheltered at first most humbly. Today it stands in a costly synagogue of rare architectural beauty, within whose walls a great organ and a gifted choir of voices proclaim that "the Lord is in His holy temple." But none the less fervent was the sacred chant of the little congregation that gathered each Saturday in that pioneer day to establish in their new home the faith of their fathers.

Simpson Thorman was a Bavarian 23 years of age when he left home and friends to seek new ties and a livelihood in this country where for nearly two centuries men of his race had found political and religious freedom; men who, in turn, fought in the War of American Independence and by their industry, frugality, and rare foresight contantly added to the wealth and prosperity of their adopted country.

Mr. Thorman landed in New York City, where he remained two years. How it happened that he left it finally and came on to Cleveland, to become our first Hebrew pioneer, has not been learned. That the forerunner of our immense Jewish population of today was a man of integrity, of business ability, possessed of pleasing manners, and esteemed by all his associates, is the testimony of those who knew him personally. His shoe-store was at 25 Ontario street.

Mr. Thorman was the first of his faith to found in Cleveland a home, his marriage to Miss Regina Klein being the first wedding, and their little son who came within the following year, was Cleveland's first born Hebrew child.

Mrs. Thorman was born in Germany. Her parents were Julius and Retta Rosenbaum Klein.

Mr. Thorman was also the first Jewish member of the city council.

He is said to have been a man of kindly impulses, and charitable according to his opportunity and income. There were years in succession when our Jewish population was largely increased by families who, escaping from intolerable conditions in the old world arrived in Cleveland in dire need. The Thorman homestead, though filled with little ones who, from time to time, had come to bless and sanctify their parents' union, was never too crowded to afford shelter for a night or two to these poor people or until a roof and employment were found for them.

And Mrs. Thorman. What of her?

The answer is to be found in her children. Nine of them called her "mother"—the name that in a large household stands for tireless devotion, endless self-sacrifice, unfailing love!

The four sons and five daughters of Regina Thorman lived to be fine men and accomplished women. All married happily and well, and a large number of representative Cleveland families of the Hebrew faith today boast of their Thorman blood.

Kaufman Hayes, a son-in-law yet living, though advanced in years, is one of the best known business men of the city.

One of Mr. Thorman's granddaughters married Martin A. Marks, that broad-minded, scholarly philanthropist, member of the Public Library Board, and destined to be Cleveland's future mayor.

Another granddaughter married Sigismund Joseph, head of a big manufactory.

Still another granddaughter is the wife of Rabbi Moses G. Gries, that brilliant pulpit and platform orator, whose eloquence captivates, and whose argument wins the respect of his audience.

The children of Simpson and Regina Klein Thorman:

Samuel Thorman, m. Clara Aarons.
Frank Thorman, m. Selma Emrich.
Judah Thorman, m. Julia Goldburg.
Fanny Thorman, m. Philip Erlanger, of Terre Haute, Ind.
Laura Thorman, m. Philip Schloss.
Elisabeth Thorman, } twins, m. Kaufman Hayes.
Esther Thorman, } twins, m. Jacob Wiener.
Simon Thorman, m. Hannah Marx.
Rebecca Thorman, m. Michael Wiener.

Samuel Thorman removed to New York City.

Judah Thorman lived in Terre Haute, Ind.

The father died in Terre Haute, in 1881. His remains were brought back to rest in Willet st. cemetery.

Two brothers of Simpson Thorman came to Cleveland at a later day. They were Meyer Thorman and Simila Thorman.

1837

KELSEY

Who of the past generation does not recall with a reminiscent smile the miniature steamboat floating in the fountain at the southwest corner of the Public Square, and the crowd of eager youngsters following its every movement, making wild rushes and frantic scrambles to secure a closer view whenever it approached the outer rim of the basin? and staid adults, and often old age were not above pausing for a moment on their way through the Square to watch the small craft and to guess in just which direction it would next head.

How fascinating were the little figures on the deck! the gallant captain always and bravely in command; the faithful watchman ever on the

lookout; the sturdy wheelsman perpetually on duty! All three stood for thorough seamanship and were in no wise responsible for the erratic steering of their little craft.

No, the beautiful toy was not purchased and placed there by the board of public works, nor by any other department of our city's government. It belonged to a man who was nearing or past his 80th birthday when he whittled out the boat and carved the tiny figures laboriously under a microscope, his only tool a pocket knife.

One could rest assured that the little steamer was perfectly true in detail for its builder, Capt. Lorenzo A. Kelsey, in his day commanded the finest passenger boats on our Great Lakes; one of them the "Chespeake," then considered to be the last word in size and in elegance of appointment. Fashionable Cleveland and nautical Cleveland strolled down to the river, and climbed the steep hill, returning, in order to view the much-talked-of steamer as it lay at the wharf ready to take on its first cargo and passengers.

It was characteristic of Capt. Kelsey to place his toy in the Public Square where it might amuse and instruct the youth of his city. To the very last of his life little children clung to his hands certain of sympathy and affection, and young people adored him, and, today, his grandchildren cherish his memory as a rare bequest.

He was the direct descendant of William Leet, one of Connecticut's earliest governors. His father was Eli Kelsey of Leyden, a little village in New York state, where Capt. Kelsey was born. The latter was 34 years old and had a family when he came to this city in 1837.

When the fine New England House was erected at the foot of Superior street, he was persuaded by many friends to become its first landlord. One can imagine that the position of clerk was a most important office in that hotel. For there were professional dead-beats, even in that day, needing some one of sterner mold, than was Capt. Kelsey, to thwart their dishonest schemes. For he was generous to a fault, and seldom could deny an urgent request. Even the little steamer in the Square fountain was begged from him by an impecunious artist, much to the regret of the Kelsey posterity.

In 1848 the city of Cleveland proffered the highest gift it could bestow upon Capt. Kelsey, and he became its mayor and chief officer. The annual salary was $400! In view of this, and the hundred and one demands upon a mayor's pocket-book, by no means his official one, it is not surprising that the mayor of 1848 was quite willing to retire from office at the end of the year.

Mrs. Lorenzo A. Kelsey was a typical New England woman, intellectual, reserved, and possessing a high standard of womanhood. She had much mental poise, and dignity of bearing. In their younger days, her granddaughter thought Grandmother overstrict in her judgment of what was proper or otherwise, but in their later years were wont to refer to her standards with pride and accept them as wise and most conducive to self-respect.

Mrs. Sophia Kelsey was the daughter of Minor and Submit Huntington Smith, and was born in Windham, Conn., in 1806. Her grand-

father Major Hezekiah Huntington went with the first troops raised in Connecticut to Boston at the breaking out of the revolutionary war, and was there when Gen. Washington took command of the army. Major Huntington was a mechanic, and is believed to be the first man in America to make a gun. He was paid $74,000, in Continental money, for making and repairing fire arms for the army. Continental money had begun to depreciate, and by the time he reached Hartford from New York he could scarcely buy a breakfast with a hundred dollar bill. Major Huntington was first cousin of Samuel Huntington, signer of the Declaration of Independence, president of Congress, and governor of Connecticut.

Capt. and Mrs. Kelsey lived for over fifty years at 242 Kinsman street, now Woodland ave. It stood opposite Brownell street, East 14th, and was torn down recently. Here Capt. Kelsey died in 1889, and Mrs. Kelsey in 1893. Both were buried in the Kelsey lot at Erie street cemetery, but were removed to Lake View in 1903.

Children of Capt. L. A. and Sophia Kelsey:

Eugene O. Kelsey, m. Mary Nicholson of Providence, R. I., still living at 232 Cabot st., Lowell, Mass.

Antoinette C. Kelsey, m. Gen. J. H. Devereaux of Cleveland. She died a widow in 1911, at her home 3226 Euclid Ave.

Theodore R. Kelsey, unmarried, killed in battle at Chickamauga, during the civil war.

Ada Helen Kelsey, unmarried; d. 1907.

Josephine H. Kelsey, m. John F. Cutter, son of Orlando Cutter and a hero of the civil war. Mrs. Cutter, a widow, resides in Meadville, Pa., and her daughter, Miss Josephine Cutter, is connected with the Hathaway-Brown school.

On page 284 of John Kennedy's History of Cleveland will be found an engraving of L. A. Kelsey.

1837

FRISSELL

A monument in Erie street cemetery contains the following inscription:

"Erastus Frissell, b. 1801; d. 1879.
Adeline Converse his wife, b. 1826; d. 1878.
Henry Frissell, b. 1826; d. 1878.
Grace McLaughlin of Scotland his wife b. 1826; d. 1853.
William Frissell, b. 1834; d. 1850."

In the city directory of 1845, Erastus Frissell, a shoe-maker, is living at 31 Champlain street, also Henry Frissell.

Captain Erastus Frissell was an early resident of the city. He was probably a son or a nephew of the above.

HOYT

Rev. Ova Phelps Hoyt lived in Cleveland several years as a worker for the Society of Home Missions. He had been its secretary previously and lived in Utica, N. Y., in which place he settled in 1830, six years after his graduation from Andover Seminary. He was also editor of the *Western Recorder*, published in Utica, and, at the time, in a flourishing condition.

He was the son of Ezra and Jerusha Hoyt of New Haven, and married in his 26th year, Mary Clark, daughter of Solomon Clark. Their first child was born in Potsdam, N. Y., and their youngest one in Euclid, Ohio. While living in Cleveland, their home was 56 Bank street.

As recorded in Cuyahoga County marriages, the Rev. Hoyt's services were in frequent demand at local weddings. He removed to Euclid, and thence to Kalamazoo, Mich., where his death occurred in 1866.

The children of O. P. and Mary Clark Hoyt:

William Clark Hoyt, b. 1826; m. Sabine Paige.

Henry E. Hoyt, b. 1828; m. Mary M. Lewis.

Mary E. Hoyt, b. 1832; m. James A. Palmer of Kalamazoo, Mich.

John M. Hoyt, b. 1834; m. Elisabeth Bailey. He lived in Detroit.

Sarah J. Hoyt, b. 1840; m. Isaac M. Tripp.

1837

Washington's Birthday was a gay holiday this year. The day was fine and pleasant, cannon were fired in the morning and at intervals during the day. The sailors made a huge schooner with full sail, and a portrait of Washington was hung in the rigging. This was placed on wheels, and drawn through the streets by six white horses. In the evening, a splendid ball was held in the assembly room of Kellogg's Block.

The front of the building was illuminated with 272 candles.

(From private journal of Aaron Clark.)

July Fourth Celebration

The four fire engines of the village augmented by one from Ohio City, West Side, decorated with flowers, were each drawn through the streets by four horses with flags on their heads.

One side of Superior street was kept clear for Sunday School children who marched in classes with the teacher leading and preceded by the superintendents. They went to the Baptist church on Seneca street, the largest in the town, and listened to a fine oration by Oliver P. Baldwin.

In the grove of forest trees northeast corner of Superior and Wood streets, a dinner was served to all; toasts were drunk. A boat ride on the lake finished the day's program.

(Aaron Clark's private journal.)

BURNHAM

There was much surprise and considerable interest manifested when, in 1840, it was rumored about town that Willard Burnham and Charles Bradburn were planning to build and occupy a double brick house "way out on Kinsman street"—present locality corner of Woodland and Brownell.

The comments of neighbors and business friends over the news were uniformly disparaging. Every one thought that the Bradburns and Burnhams were making a great mistake, that the spot chosen was too far from school, church, and business.

"I hear you are going out into the country to live," was a frequent remark that greeted members of both families.

But spite of all objections and criticism, the flitting was made, and not many years elapsed before it became the fashionable thing to live on Kinsman street. Houses were built on both sides of the street, each one a little farther east until, by the year 1860, what is now Woodland Ave. was lined to Willson Ave. with beautiful homes.

The distance to town was from one to two miles, and there were no street cars. But men did not object in those days, to the necessary walk to and from business, and for the benefit of their women folks, nearly every resident kept a horse and buggy, while a considerable number of those who could best afford it had, in addition, fine turnouts.

These were supplemeneted by a line of public busses which ran at stated intervals to and from the Square.

Attractive cross streets north and south of the avenue were allotted. Burnham street was laid out close to the double residence, and named for Mr. Burnham. In after years it was changed to Brownell street. Longwood Ave., a little farther out, was named in honor of Dr. Long whose residence adjoined it.

The home of Messrs. Burnham and Bradburn stood back from the street surrounded by a peach orchard and was reached by a long, broad path bordered with flowers.

Both families were hospitable, and the spot was the scene of many pleasant gatherings of neighbors and friends.

Willard Burnham and Miss Matilda Wheelock were married in 1829. The bride was the daughter of Ephriam and Matilda Upham Wheelock of Southbridge, Mass. Both of her grandfathers were patriots of the American Revolution, and an ancestor was one of the founders of Harvard College.

For a few years the young couple lived in Boston, but in the fall of 1837, they started for Cleveland intending to make it their future home. Their little daughters Emily, Eliza, and Caroline found the three weeks' journey a tedious one. They began it over the first railroad laid out, between Providence and New York. Then up the Hudson river to the Erie Canal, westward to Buffalo, and thence by boat to Cleveland, a familiar route to thousands of other pioneers bound for Western Reserve.

Mr. Burnham opened on Superior street what was known as the "Boston Dry Goods Store." A long platform ran across the whole width of it, reached by two steps. Their first home was on the north side of

Superior street above Wood street, and on the present side of the gas office.

Mr. Burnham died in 1852, leaving his wife a widow with six children. She survived him thirty-five years. It was said of her that she bravely assumed all her cares and duties, with this great sorrow pressing upon her heart, without a murmur.

Her subsequent life naturally was one of complete self-denial. Even after the children were all married and settled elsewhere in life, their happiness and interests were her own. No sorrow that came to them but was doubly felt in her own heart. She always had a kind word for those outside of her own family, who stood in need of her sympathy, and her friends were legion.

She died in the harness, suddenly, painlessly.

Children of Willard and Matilda Burnham:

Emily Burnham, married Dr. A. Everett. She died at the age of 31 years.

Eliza Burnham, married Charles Dickenson, of Chicago, Ill.

Caroline Burnham, married Alfred Ely, of Cleveland.

George Burnham, married Mrs. Wilson, and lives in San Diego, Cal.

Abby Burnham, married Charles Pettengill.

Harriet Burnham, married George Avery, and has lived all her life in Cleveland.

1837

KIRTLAND

In 1837, Jared Potter Kirtland, a distinguished scientist of national reputation, honored this city by choosing it for his future home. He was 44 years old, and died at the age of 84, having maintained, meanwhile, a continuous residence here and causing the name of our city to be better known, perhaps, than through any other of its prominent citizens.

He was the son of Turhand and Mary Potter Kirtland of Wallingford, Conn. His father was a large stockholder in the Connecticut Land Co. and its general agent. This caused a removal of the family, in 1803, to Poland, Mahoning Co., Ohio. Jared remained in Connecticut with his maternal grandfather, Dr. Jared Potter, a distinguished physician of Wallingford, who adopted his grandson and, at his death, left to him his valuable medical library and a sufficient sum of money with which to finish his education.

While attending lectures at Yale College, young Kirtland pursued the study of botany, mineralogy, and zoology, subjects in which he had been intensely interested from childhood, much more so than in medical lore, although receiving the education of a physician, in accordance with the expressed wishes of his grandfather.

Prof. J. S. Newberry, who prepared a complete and interesting sketch of Jared P. Kirtland for the *Cleveland Herald* of 1879, says of him:

"For two and a half years he pursued his professional labors in Wallingford, but devoted every moment of unoccupied time to the cultivation of the natural sciences. Plants, flowers, fruit trees, minerals, birds, fishes, insects and shells, all received a share of his attention; and his careful observation brought to light new facts in regard to all."

And this knowledge he passed on to others. "He became the teacher of thousands, of doctors, and farmers, and florists, and horticulturists and naturalists, teaching all of them things that made them better doctors, better farmers, better naturalists and better men."

He bought a large fruit farm on Detroit street about three miles west of the Public Square, and upon this he built a comfortable residence for his family. In time it became the Mecca of nature-lovers.

"He won followers and devotees from every rank and condition of life, young people, particularly delighted to study under his directions. At one time, six young society women walked from one to two and a half miles, twice a week, in order to practice taxidermy under his supervision.

"He was an ardent patriot, a generous and public-spirited citizen, one who shared his ample means freely with all whom he thought deserving of his bounty. During the civil war when 69 years of age, he offered his services to the government and for some months acted as examining physician of recruits.

In 1815, Dr. Kirtland married Miss Caroline Atwater of Wallingford, Conn. They had two daughters. Mrs. Kirtland and one of these daughters died when the little girls were quite young. The surviving one, *Mary E. Kirtland,* married Charles Pease of this city, a sketch of whom will be found in this historical and genealogical work. Mrs. Caroline Kirtland was a lovely woman, a fit companion for her really wonderful husband.

Dr. Kirtland married secondly in 1825, Miss Hannah F. Toucey of Newton, Conn., whom he outlived several years.

1837

BUCKLEY

Hugh Buckley and his wife Winifred Nolan Buckley sailed from Liverpool, England, for America in 1835. It took them eight weeks and three days to make the journey. They landed in New York and remained there two years. Then, accounts reached them, doubtless, of the newly fledged city on the shores of Lake Erie, and they came on to see for themselves if Cleveland was as beautiful and as prosperous as it had been represented.

But, alas! they reached here when business was completely prostrated, the bottom fallen out of everything, in the panic of 1837, and several years following, and, for a while, the Buckley fortune must have seemed dubious.

In the course of events, the family removed to the East End, where the three sons and five daughters grew to maturity, married and settled in that locality.

Hugh Buckley, Jr., did gallant service for his country during the Civil War. He became very popular as a citizen, and filled public positions of trust. He was a warm-hearted, genial man.

Mrs. Margaret Buckley Eddy has been connected with the Cleveland post-office for many years. One of her sons, Walter Eddy, a fine young man, is a civil engineer.

Children of Hugh and Winifred Buckley:

John Buckley, m. Lucy A. Lee.
Mary Buckley, m. Byron Meeker.
Lavina Buckley, died in 1857.
Margaret Buckley, m. Louis B. Eddy.
William Buckley, m. Henrietta McConnell.
Hugh Buckley, Jr., m. Amelia M. Cope.
Julia Buckley, m. Lester Hendershott.
Catherine Buckley, m. Everton C. Cope.

To the right of the main drive through Erie st. cemetery and not far from the front entrance is a weather-worn headstone, its inscription nearly effaced. It reads, "Abigail, wife of Hanford Congar."

In the little Cleveland directory for 1837 there appear in the list of professional men living in the city the names of James Conger, Attorney, and Horace Congar, Physician.

The latter was the son of Handford and Abigail Congar, who then were living on a farm on the bank of the lake west of the city.

Handford Congar was the son of Ephriam (Ephraim?) and Experience Eastman Congar, who were both born in New Fairfield, Conn., and married there in 1787. The family settled in Oneida Co., N. Y., about the year 1800, and nine years later removed to Genesee Co., where the parents died.

Their son Handford was a local justice of the peace, tavern keeper, and interested in packet boats after the completion of the Erie canal. Some time in the '30s he came west and settled on the farm on the lake shore.

His wife was Abigail Mellen. At her death, although the family lived miles away from it, she was interred in Erie street cemetery, where so many, in and without the city, were being laid away in their last sleep; for already it was a beautiful spot and gave promise that in the coming year it would be much more so.

The children of Handford and Abigail Congar received a liberal education. The eldest daughter attended a popular seminary of New York state, and the sons were given professions.

The children were:

Mary L. Congar, m. William B. Smith.
Horace Congar, m. Louise Hayden.
Alvin Congar, m. Nancy Belknap and removed to Elyria, O.
Olivia Congar, m. Dr. Herman Leonard of Strongsville, O.

Mrs. Smith removed to Ohio when her oldest child was an infant. Her husband was a native of Linden, N. Y. A daughter of this couple is Mrs. George Mulhern, of this city.

Horace Congar was a tall, slender man of grave but kindly manner. Some time after his marriage to Miss Louise Hayden he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he lived many years on Pearl street, a popular and successful physician.

When past middle age he began a work, The History of Medicine, in which he was assisted by his wife, a very intellectual woman of New England birth. She was a niece of Anson Haydn, a pioneer real estate agent of Cleveland; consequently a cousin of those fine useful women, the Haydn sisters, so long known and esteemed by all old Cleveland families.

Dr. Horace Congar and his wife had no children of their own, but adopted several. Two faded letters written by Dr. Congar to his father in reference to one of these, a boy, are filled with expressions of solicitude for the lad's future and a desire that he prove to be all that the good doctor hoped for him.

After the marriage of their last adopted child Dr. and Mrs. Congar came back to the old farm, "Shady Cove," on the lake shore west of the city, which was occupied by Mrs. William B. Smith. Here the medical work was finished, and here Dr. Congar died. His widow returned to her girlhood home in New England, and lived there several years previous to her own death.

1837

GARDNER

Col. James Gardner reached Cleveland just in time to witness the financial crisis that nearly overwhelmed the young city, and which, it is claimed, depopulated it 50 per cent. The hopes and expectations he entertained of the future, which led him to close up or sell his furniture manufactory in Pittsfield, Mass., in order to engage in a hazard of new fortune in this western town, must have vanished when he faced the situation here.

He brought with him a wife and five children, one of whom was destined to be an important factor in the future history of Cleveland.

Col. Gardner was born in 1805, the son of Jonathan and Abigail Babcock Gardner.

In 1828 he married Griselda C. Porter, daughter of Ebenezer and Eunice Yale Porter of Lee, Mass.

GARDNER

Col. Gardner and a Mr. Cornwall started to manufacture furniture. The interest of the latter was bought out by John A. Vincent, long established in business, and the firm became *"Vincent & Gardner."* Their factory and store was on Water street.

Although comparatively young, 32 years, when he came to this city, Mr. Gardner had filled positions of honor and trust in his former home town. He is said to have been the last Colonel of the Massachusetts state militia.

During the mayoralty of Abner Brownell, in 1853, he served as one of the trustees of the city, his associates being Geo. F. Marshall, Henry Everett, Richard Parsons and W. J. Gordon.

The home of the Gardners was on Champlain street, at first, and afterward on St. Clair street.

Mrs. Gardner died in January, 1861, and Col. Gardner followed her to the "Better Land" only six months later. They belonged to the Presbyterian Church.

Children of Col. James and Griselda Porter Gardner:

Jane Gardner, b. 1829, in Pittsfield, Mass.; m. Samuel Sterling of Cleveland, born 1821 in Salisbury, Conn.

James Porter Gardner, b. 1831.

George William Gardner, b. 1834; m. Rosilda Oviatt, daughter of General Orson Oviatt of Cleveland.

Mary Louis Gardner.

Frances Elizabeth Gardner, b. 1836; m. Joseph O. Taylor of Chicago.

Samuel Stebbins Gardner, b. 1839, in Cleveland; m. Harriet F. Sniffin of New York.

Rev. Theodore Yale Gardner, b. 1841; m. Charlotte A. Gates of Elyria, O.

Sarah Adams Gardner, b. 1847; m. Henry Cook Tibbetts of Kentucky.

James P. Gardner was a merchant of the city for a number of years. He removed to Cincinnati and became connected with newspaper work as a writer. He served in the Civil War in an Ohio regiment.

George W. Gardner entered the employ of a steamship company when but 14 years of age and for five years sailed on the lakes, until his desire to be a sailor was satisfied. He entered a bank as a clerk and afterward went into the grain business and built the Union elevator.

As years passed he became actively associated with many big business enterprises in the city. He entered politics and for eight years was a member of the city council. For two terms, from 1885 to 1893, he was mayor of Cleveland, and a most popular one. His love of the water clung to him through life, and he became the first commodore of the Cleveland Yacht Club. He was a fine looking man of medium height, who appeared more like a genial lake captain than a business man and the highest officer of the city. He was universally liked and greatly loved and admired by his friends.

His wife was a charming woman of domestic tastes who gave her whole life to her family of seven children. She died in 1899. Mr. Gardner outlived her 12 years.

1837

BATTELL

Philip Battell, a lawyer, in partnership with R. M. Chapman, was practicing his profession in this city in 1837. The year he came here is not to be found. He was a graduate of Middleburg College, Vt.

He had a highly educated wife, a woman of fine antecedents, and exceedingly well bred. Her maiden name was Emma Hart Seymour, daughter of Hon. Horatio and Lucy Case Seymour. She was born in Middleburg, Vt., and attended Willard Seminary, Troy, N. Y., entering as a pupil in 1823.

Mr. and Mrs. Battell left Cleveland some time before 1845, and returned to Middleburg, Vt., to live in the old Seymour homestead. They had two children.

Mrs. Battell died, leaving her husband and these children most bereaved.

1837

BARNEY

Danforth N. Barney and Ashbel Barney were brothers who came to Cleveland some time between 1836 and 1840. They were merchants of the city many years, and at length removed to New York state, in which locality they had previously lived.

Mrs. Danforth N. Barney, Cynthia ———, and her infant daughter died in 1843, and were buried in Erie street cemetery. Subsequently, Mr. Barney married Azuba Latham, daughter of W. H. and Azuba Jinks Latham of Thetford, Vt. She was a sister of Mrs. T. M. Kelley and Mrs. G. B. Murfey.

Ashbel Barney married Susan Tracy, sister of James Jared Tracy, so many years the dean of Cleveland's banking interests.

Mrs. Ashbel Barney, like her sister Mrs. John E. Lyon, was a charming society lady whom every one admired, and many tried to imitate.

1837

BLISS

Sidney D. Bliss of Castleton, Vt., son of Bradley Bliss and Annice Wood Bliss, removed to this city in 1837. He was 37 years of age. He was married to Maria Bradford three years before. She was born in Berkshire, Vt., and died in Wickliffe, O., in 1870.

The widowed mother of Sidney D. Bliss came with him, or joined him, and died here.

The children of Sidney and Maria Bliss:

Louisa Bliss, b. in Cleveland, 1840; m. Joshua S. Clinton of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mary J. Bliss, b. 1837; m. L. B. Smith of Wickliffe, Ohio.

1837

CRITTENDEN

Seth W. Crittenden, son of Oren and Candace Whitmore Crittenden, was a resident of Cleveland at least thirty years. He was here and in business when the directory of 1837 was published. He remained in the city until 1868, when he removed with his family to Utica, N. Y. He was a cousin of N. E. and Joseph H. Crittenden, pioneers of Cleveland, and evidently came to the city some time before 1837.

He was in the insurance business while living in this city, serving as secretary of a Cleveland company of whom Edmund Clark was president, and six other prominent Cleveland men directors.

Seth W. Crittenden remained a bachelor until his forty-fourth year, when he married, in 1854, Miss Cornelia G. Bacon of Utica, N. Y. She was the daughter of William Johnson Bacon, for many years Justice of the Supreme Court in New York state, and Eliza Kirkland Bacon his wife.

Mr. Crittenden is recalled as a small slender man, in delicate health, with very kind, pleasant manners. And Mrs. Crittenden is remembered as a fine-looking, accomplished lady, much admired and respected by her friends.

Seth Crittenden died in 1888, and rests in Forest Hill cemetery in Utica, N. Y.

The children of Seth W. and Cornelia Bacon Crittenden:

William B. Crittenden, m. Bessie S. Swigart. He died June, 1900, leaving Edmund and Alice K. Crittenden. The widow and children reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Walter H. Crittenden, m. Lillian H. Haines. Mr. Walter Crittenden is in business at 206 Broadway, New York City, and resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

1837

COE

The family name of Coe has never been a common one in the city. It does not appear in the annals of the town until the summer of 1837, when the small schooner Charles Crooks cleared from Buffalo, tied up at a River street dock, and landed a passenger, Samuel Sage Coe, a slender lad of 18 years. In his pockets was barely enough money with which to pay for a day's board and a night's lodging. But, spite of his slight physique and youthful bearing, the boy possessed a man's courage and bravely faced what might betide him at the top of the steep hill that led from the boat to Superior street, then the only business one of the town.

He had come from Oswego, N. Y., his birthplace. His mother was a widow, which accounts for his early self-reliance, and this mother had been struggling for ten years to keep her children together under one roof. The father Benjamin Coe died in 1827. He was a leading physician of the town of Oswego, but the amount of his practice never overbalanced the credit accounts on his books, and at his death, long standing bills due the estate were never paid.

COE

Mrs. Benjamin Coe was Matilda P. Parsons, daughter of Col. Eli Coe, a soldier of the Revolution, who died in Oswego, N. Y., 1830, aged 82 years. She was a member of the Springfield, Mass., Parsons family.

Young Coe soon secured a position in Cleveland that paid him $30 a month. It was a clerkship in the firm of *Ransom McNair and Co.*, commission merchants. Three years after his arrival here, he was joined by his mother, his younger brother Charles, and Mary Coe, the daughter of the family. They all lived together at 112 Lake street, until after the marriages of the sons.

S. S. Coe was in the produce and commission business for some years, then drifted into insurance, and with his brother C. W. Coe, became very well known all over Northern Ohio as an agent for popular insurance companies. The brothers were gentlemen in the best sense of that term, as befitted their birth and breeding.

S. S. Coe was a man of kind impulses, and in his business was considerate of others. During the last years of his life, he met with some reverses owing to the panic of 1876. He died in ——, and with his wife, mother, and sister, lies in Woodland cemetery.

In 1856, Samuel Sage Coe married Gertrude Allen, daughter of —— and began housekeeping at 46 Ontario street, corner of Hamilton. It was one of the finest residences in that locality. His brother, married ten years previous, lived in a house adjoining it, No. 48.

The children of S. S. and Gertrude Coe:

William Rawson Coe, b. 1854.
Sage Coe, b. 1861.
Gertrude Maria Coe, b. 1864; Mrs. Thornton P. Smith.

No members of this family are living in the city.

"Jabez Foster died 1838, aged 39 years, also his wife Jane Foster." (Erie st. cemetery.) They lived No. 30 Seneca st.

"Died. Cynthia, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Gregg." (Erie street cemetery.)

Died. Charles Prentiss (The inscription is defaced. He may have died earlier.)

Died. "Robert Houston Backus, son of the late Rev. Azel Backus, D. D., Pres. of Hamilton College, aged 36 years." (Erie st. cemetery.)

"Died. Francis (or Frances) Reed, of New York."

FITCH

Although a late pioneer, coming to Cleveland at 51 years of age, and some time after his married son and daughter had settled in the city, Zalmon Fitch in the 32 years of his residence here was such a leading figure in financial circles that he merits considerable space in any history of early Cleveland. A pen-picture of him given by one who knew him well is of value in this connection.

"He had a fine face and figure, courteous to all, always richly though plainly dressed, and with the most scrupulous neatness, he was a conspicuous figure on the street, in the church, and in social life. He had large dark eyes and was thought to strongly resemble Daniel Webster. A man of high character and unblemished reputation, he was universally esteemed and respected, and by those with whom he was most intimate, greatly loved."

He was born in Norwalk, Conn., the son of Haynes and Ann Cook Fitch in the sixth generation from Thomas Fitch the American ancestor. His father served in Capt. Jabez Gregory's company, Connecticut militia, in the Revolutionary War.

In 1804, when only 19 years old, he came west and started a store in Canfield, Ohio, said to be the second one established on the Reserve. Four years later he married Betsey Mygatt, daughter of Comfort and Lucy Knapp Mygatt, pioneers of Canfield from Danbury, Conn. Mrs. Fitch was eighth in line from Joseph Mygatt of Hartford, Conn. Her grandfather in 1778 was Lieut. Col. of the 16th Regiment of Conn. Militia. In the war of 1812, Zalmon Fitch served under General Wadsworth in defending the Ohio frontier after Hull's surrender.

The first bank established on the Western Reserve was in Warren in 1813, and named the "Western Reserve Bank." Mr. Fitch was made its cashier, a position he held for 23 years, or until he became its president. In his hands was nearly the whole management and control of the funds of the canal then in process of construction. His decision was final and satisfactory.

A very interesting story is told of the manner in which Mr. Fitch sent money to eastern banks before the days of express companies. He would sometimes take as high as $50,000 in bills on eastern banks to Pittsburg, driving his own team, and exchanging them for Ohio money. He was generally accompanied by his wife's nephew, Comfort A. Adams, a lad of 17 to 19 years. The money was carried in a carpet sack under the buggy seat. The first stop was at Poland, 20 miles, for dinner, where the carpet bag and robes were given in charge of the landlord, Chester Bidwell. The next stop was at Darlington, and the baggage placed by Mr. Dunlap the landlord in a small closet adjoining the bar room, in charge of the night watchman (a big yellow dog). The next day at Economy, 20 miles, for dinner, the precious bag was given to the Economite brothers, in charge, and then 20 more miles brought Mr. Fitch to Pittsburg. The same amount of Ohio bills had then to be carried on the return journey, where stops were made at the same places with the usual precautions.

Mr. Zalmon Fitch lived in Warren in 1838, and in October of that year, removed to Cleveland where his two children, Grant Fitch and Mrs. Laura Fitch Williams, were then living. Soon after coming here, he un-

dertook to straighten out the affairs of the Bank of Cleveland, which was embarrassed through the panic of 1837, and the utter collapse of Cleveland's real estate boom. Later he associated with George Williams (who had been partner of his son Grant Fitch) in the private banking and brokerage business under the firm name of George Williams and Co.

The children of Zalmon and Betsey Mygatt Fitch:

Lucy Fitch, b. in Canfield, 1809; m. William Williams 1827; d. in Buffalo, 1829.

Grant Fitch, b. 1810; m. Mary C. Baldwin, 1837; died in Cleveland, 1840.

Laura Fitch, b. 1814; m. William Williams 1832; d. in Cleveland 1852.

Zalmon Fitch married 2nd Rebecca H. Salter of New Haven, Conn. She was born in Tiverton, England, and died in Cleveland, 1879, aged 89 years. There were no children of this marriage. Rebecca Salter Williams had been a music teacher; and as her husband's grandchildren and great-grandchildren successively reached suitable age, she took delight in giving them their first lessons on the piano.

The Zalmon Fitch home for 20 years was on the south-east corner of Prospect ave. and East 9th street. Mr. Fitch then bought and removed to a house on the north side of Euclid ave., nearly opposite E. 14th st., where he died in 1860.

Edward Bingham, second son of Cyrus and Abigail Foote Bingham, b. 1821 in Andover, Conn., came to Cleveland a year or two after his brother William arrived. He was associated with the latter in the hardware business until his death. He married Esther Sandford. Her mother, Julia Clark Sandford, was a sister of Albert and Aaron Clark of the city. The family lived at 83 St. Clair st. in 1856.

The children of Edward and Esther Bingham:

Julia Bingham, m. Luther Allen of Cleveland.

Albert Lucian Bingham, b. 1862.

Arthur Bingham, m. Nellie A. Whitney of Cleveland.

Joel Foote Bingham, b. 1827, brother of William and Edward Bingham, spent a few years of his late boyhood in Cleveland. He studied for the ministry and was ordained in the Congregational church, but later embraced the Episcopal faith. He settled in Hartford, Conn. In 1869, Western Reserve College tendered him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

1838

SCOTT

Martin Bowen Scott of Deerfield, N. Y., aged 37 years, while on a western tour in search of health, visited Cleveland in 1838. Evidently he found it here, as he remained and lived 34 years afterward, dying at the age of 71.

He was of an old New England family, the first American ancestor of which was Richard Scott of Boston, 1633, and M. B. Scott seems to have been the first of his name in this immediate locality. The year following his arrival, he married Miss Mary Williamson, daughter of Samuel and Isabella Williamson, who was 26 years old, well instructed in all the refinements of life, well educated, and, as she was born here, well known.

Mr. Scott began a business career that proved highly successful, benefiting not only himself and family, but the city as well.

Hitherto the river had been lined with old wooden warehouses that were anything but ornamental. Within two years Mr. Scott had built a steam elevator of brick, a new departure in more ways than one. "The Scott Elevator" was a landmark and the pride of the river for many long years.

But Martin Scott's patriotism left a more deeply engraven record than any mercantile venture, however epoch-making. He gave the first $5000 of the civil war loan asked for by the national government. That is, he was the first Cleveland citizen to respond to the appeal, thus setting an example of confidence, and of faith in the final result of the conflict between the North and the South that was invaluable locally.

The children of M. B. and Mary Williamson Scott were:

Isabelle Scott.
Martin Scott.
William Scott, died unmarried.
Charles Scott, m. Belle Ledling.

1838

MORGAN

One beautiful day in January, 1910, the writer rang the bell of the Dorcas Home on Addison Road, and at request was ushered into the room of Mrs. Henry Morgan, who, for some years, had been boarding in that place.

Mrs. Morgan was found reclining on her bed as she had been having a slight attack of "grip," and in a feeble condition physically. But there was no weakness of the mind. As she lay there in her pretty, attractive room, the sun shining in upon her, revealing every feature of her fine old face, she talked freely and charmingly of her girlhood, widowhood, and motherhood.

It was difficult to realize that she had passed her ninth decade of life, had passed through such vicissitudes of circumstances, and yet could so vividly recall the long gone years when she was young and Cleveland but little more than a village.

1838

VAN TINE

Her parents were Joseph and Clarissa Perkins Hodges of Petersham, Mass., who came west in 1834 and settled in Geauga Co., O.

(Joseph Hodges was a soldier of the War of 1812.)

Her grandmother, Silence White Hodges, was a descendant of Peregrene White, first child of Plymouth Colony, and her great-grandfather, Timothy Hodges, was at the Defense of Boston, and served three years in the Continental army.

She was a bride at 18 years of age, the wife of Henry Morgan, who was living in Cleveland that year, 1838. Just when he came here, I forgot to ask. He was a carpenter 24 years old, from Westfield, Mass.

Their first home was No. 52 Prospect street. Ten children came to the household, seven of whom lived to maturity.

In 1857, when her youngest was a babe of five months, Mr. Morgan died. A glance at their birth-list will give the ages of the others—think of it!—3-5-11-12-13 and 14 years.

And we can but conjecture whether her eight brothers and sisters living in as many towns of the Western Reserve rallied to her relief in this dark hour, or whether, as was the experience of so many widows of past years, she struggled on alone.

The family were then living at 68 Prospect street, perhaps the same one as in 1838, but renumbered.

Children of Henry and Hannah L. Hodges Morgan:

Francis Louise Morgan, b. 1843; m. Thomas H. Wall, of Cleveland.

Charles H. Morgan, b. 1844; m. 1st. Julia W. Barney; 2nd, Helen F. Throop.

George E. Morgan, b. 1845; m. Sarah E. Clark.

Richard B. Morgan, b. 1846; m. Aurelia M. Jackson.

William C. Morgan, b. 1852; d. 1860.

Dr. Franklin Morgan, b. 1854; m. 1st, Mary C. Orr; 2nd, Winnifred Webb.

Clara Alida Morgan, b. 1856; died 1874, unmarried.

Mrs. Hannah Louise Morgan died July, 1910.

1838

VAN TINE

Robert F. Van Tine was a soldier of the American revolution, who served his country for three years, and was discharged a cripple for life. He was a member of an old Dutch family of New York and lived in Steuben, that state, where he married Mary B. Chapin.

Their son William H. Van Tine was born in 1820, and some time between 1838 and 1840 came to Cleveland. He married Julia Maria Herrick, daughter of Maria and the late Sylvester P. Herrick of Vernon, N. Y. The young couple at once joined the Presbyterian church, and thenceforth for half a century were Sabbath School workers. Their home was on Brownell street.

In 1892 they celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Van Tine was a produce merchant for some years, then went into the insurance business, in which he was best known.

The children of Wm. and Julia Herrick Van Tine:

Cornelia Van Tine, m. Edward H. Pardue.
Robert Van Tine, died aged 21.
Wm. H. Van Tine, Jr., m. Mary Long Hogan.
Julia Van Tine, m. J. P. Moody of Syracuse, N. Y.
Rensellaer H. Van Tine.

Jabez Brainard, born 1759, son of Simon and Hepzibah Spencer Brainard, a soldier of the American Revolution, rests in Erie street cemetery at the right of the main drive, and not far from the Erie street entrance. His brother Simon Brainard was a lieutenant in the Conn. Continentals. His brother Jeptha Brainard served seven years in the revolutionary army. His brother Asa Brainard also was a soldier of the American Revolution.

The parents of these patriots lived in Chatham, Conn. Soon after the close of the war, Jabez Brainard married Lucy Bingham, daughter of Deacon Elijah and Sarah Jackson Bingham, and removed to Leamsted, N. H., where he lived many years. He was a leading member of the Presbyterian church of that town, and was familiarly known as "Deacon Brainard."

His only son Nathan Brainard established himself in business in Cleveland, and hither at the death of his wife came Jabez Brainard seeking and receiving in the loneliness of his declining years the ministrations that only kinship and love can bestow. And in this city, in 1852, in the once well known Brainard residence on Sheriff street, he died aged 94. A large part of the history of Cleveland is to be found in the lives of many old families of this city allied through marriage to the descendants of this revolutionary hero.

Deacon Jabez Brainard was of slight build, and of medium height. He had blue eyes that twinkled with mirth, or shone with intelligence. He was exceedingly original in his speech, withal a Puritan by inheritance and instinct, a markedly pious man even in the days when irreligion was rare in the community. His desk, a beautiful piece of Colonial furniture, stood in the library of his grandson, the late Prof. George Brainard, and doubtless is still treasured and used by the family.

GRAY

The Gray brothers, four in number, who made their first appearance in Cleveland in 1833, were of an old New England family. Their father, Urel Gray, lived in Bridgport, Vt., where his children were born. Their mother, Betsey Case Gray, was also of Puritan stock. The family removed to Madrid, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., while the children were still young. In 1833, their second son, Admiral Nelson Gray, with his wife and two little children came to Cleveland to live. In 1838, Joseph W. Gray, youngest son of Urel and Betsey Gray, joined his brother here, and he was soon followed by another one, Ami Nicholas Gray, and lastly came Ransom Gray, the oldest son of the family.

The latter did not live many years after his removal to Cleveland. He was a blacksmith. His widow Rhoda Gray outlived her husband many years. They were both buried in Erie street cemetery. There were no children in this family.

Mrs. Betsey Case Gray joined her sons here after the death of her husband, and in time was laid away beside Ransom in Erie street cemetery.

Ami Nicholas Gray, the third son of the family, was also connected with the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, and was in the post-office when Joseph W. Gray was postmaster. He spent some years in Columbus, O., in an official position, and lastly in Washington, D. C., where he died. Soon after his arrival in Cleveland, A. Nicholas Gray joined the First Baptist Church, and thenceforth his brothers called him "Deacon," to which he responded with good-natured acquiescence.

But from the fact that his older brother and himself possessed the same initials grew many complications. The most troublesome came through their mail. Finally, Admiral N. Gray said to his brother A. Nicholas Gray:

"I am tired of opening and reading your letters, and surely do not want you to be reading mine. You will have to change your initials; call yourself Nicholas A. Gray."

"How many times must I change my name?" queried the long-suffering young man. "Ever since I joined the church I have been 'Deacon,' and now you ask me to be something else!"

However, he yielded, and thenceforth was generally known as "Nicholas" Gray, though all his relatives and intimate friends continued to affectionately address him as Deacon.

He married Miss Anna Lewis. They had several children, but only one lived to maturity, a daughter, Alice Gray, who married Dr. Flower, and, until recently, has lived in New Haven, Conn. This little girl was the idol of her parents, and while they were living in Columbus, she was the intimate friend of every member of the legislature because her father's constant companion, and thus daily a visitor at the Capitol. At the time, Mr. Gray was the *Plain Dealer's* Columbus correspondent.

Joseph W. Gray, the youngest brother of the family, was better and longer known in connection with newspaper work than the others. He was editor and publisher of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* from 1842 to 1862, covering a critical and exciting period of the country's history. He died in the second year of the civil war. Had he lived to its close, the political policy of the *Plain Dealer* undoubtedly would have been less aggressive, its attitude toward the southern states less partisan.

Mr. Gray was an ardent admirer and staunch supporter of Stephen A. Douglas, a presidential candidate in the campaign that elected Abraham Lincoln, and they were warm personal friends.

Much has been written of Joseph W. Gray, the most satisfactory of which is contained in an article by George Hoyt in the Sunday *Plain Dealer* of August 24, 1902. It covers an entire page and contains portraits of the three Gray brothers associated together in the purchase and publication of the paper. All three evidently were fine-looking men. The face of Joseph is that of a poet. Mr. Hoyt says of him:

"He was a handsome man of medium height; rather slight in build; hair black and brushed back of the ears, where it was lightly inclined to curl; eyes bright, genial and laughing; in person scrupulously neat and always becomingly dressed."

Joseph Gray seems to have been as much beloved by his associates, as was his caustic pen dreaded by his political opponents.

The *Plain Dealer* was first housed at 15 Superior street in a building also occupied by *Sandford & Hayward,* pioneer printers and publishers. A big book suspended from the second story was their sign.

To the right was the hat store of Richard and Nicholas Dockstader; to the left that of *Worthington & Stair.* Afterward the plant was moved to the old Atwater Block at the foot of the street and facing it.

Mr. Gray was one of the early postmasters of Cleveland, his term of office extending from 1852 to 1858. The post-office, at that time, was on the west side of Water street, corner of St. Clair.

Mr. Gray lived in a pretty cottage, 253 Superior street, near Erie, the site of the Colonial Theatre. It set back quite a distance from the sidewalk, and its lawn was ornamented by a fountain, usually active, and a source of curiosity to children.

In this cottage were entertained many notables, both local and national. Mrs. Gray was well-fitted to be the mistress of such a home. She was Miss Catherine Foster before her marriage, and the daughter of a pioneer. The writer regrets that more cannot be learned of this lady, the wife and companion of so noted a Cleveland man. She is said to have been a very handsome woman, and shone in society.

Mr. Gray's death in 1862 was premature; brought about by an accident through which one eye was destroyed and the loss of the other threatened. He lived on for a year with his nervous system shattered, and unable to either read or write. His widow removed to Los Angeles, California, where she died at the home of her daughter.

Ransom, Admiral N. and Joseph Gray were all buried in Erie st. cemetery.

The children of Joseph and Catharine Foster Gray:

Josephine Gray, m. W. H. Harvey; lives in Can Bernardino, California. She was a widow in 1902.

Eugene Gray. As a lad this son was noted for his remarkable beauty, and was selected by Wolcott the sculptor as a model for the Perry monument now established in Wade Park. He removed to New York City.

Lewis Gray.

1839

DOLMAN

The residence and millinery store of Francis and Catherine Dolman adjoined on the east side of Seneca street.

They were from Bath, England. In the early '40s, they extended their business by opening, for that period, a fine establishment on Superior street, corner of Seneca, a site that in recent years Webb C. Ball, the jeweler, occupied so long.

This business venture was very successful. Dolman's millinery store for three decades or more was one of the features of Superior street, and popular with the sex that then, as now, delights in pretty things.

The couple bought a farm on Cedar avenue in the vicinity of what is now East 90th street, upon which they retired. It consisted of about 17 acres, and extended south to Quincy street. Through this farm Mr. Dolman cut a street and called it Bell avenue.

The children of Francis and Catherine Dolman:

Albert Dolman, unmarried.
George Dolman, m. Miss Umless.
Dr. William Dolman.
Jane Dolman, m. Jabez Fitch.
Adelaide Dolman, m. James Crocker.
John H. Dolman, m. Julia Wheeler.

Dr. William Dolman was a surgeon in the civil war. He died in the south. His brother John was a paymaster during that conflict, but lived to return home and engage in the railroad business. His widow, a daughter Jenny, and a son, his namesake, reside on Cedar ave. on the site of the old homestead. George Dolman, the only surviving member of the family, resides in Denver.

Mrs. Catherine Dolman was a keen, bright, old lady who lived to be 94 years of age. She died in 1897, having outlived her husband 18 years.

The family all lie in Erie st. cemetery.

1839

Mayor, Dr. Joshua Mills.
Postmaster, Aaron Barker.

Married. In this city, by Rev. Bury, W. J. Gordon and Miss Charlotte Champlin.

"Died. Levi Beebe, of Waterbury, Conn." (Erie st. cemetery.)
"Died. Charles Tracy, 46 years." (Erie st. cemetery.)

The southeast corner of Euclid avenue and Erie street is a cornfield. The southwest corner is a grove in which political meetings and other gatherings are held.

Euclid ave. is still a bad road to be avoided. Teams and carriages find Woodland ave. much better driving this side of Willson, East 55th, as it had been improved with gravel.

About this time T. P. Handy and M. C. Younglove purchased lots of five acres each at $100 an acre on Euclid ave. just beyond Huntington st., E. 18th.

BECKWITH

The name of Beckwith has been best and longest known in this city through the firm of "*Beckwith* and *Sterling*," pioneer carpet merchants of the town, the senior member of which was Thomas Sterling Beckwith. He was born in Lyme, Conn., in 1821. His parents removed to Glen's Falls, N. Y., where his father died, leaving a widow and a family of young children. Two of these were William E. and Thomas S. Beckwith. Their mother, Jerusha Sill Beckwith, made her home in Granville, N. Y., where her children had educational advantages, and where afterward her sons through employment in local drygoods stores learned many details of that business. After a clerkship of four years in Granville, Thomas Sterling came to Cleveland, just in time to become a real pioneer of this city. He entered the employ of Alexander Sacket, and afterward followed his brother William into the firm of *P. M. Weddell & Co.*, one of the partners of which was Dudley Baldwin.

Here, doubtless, Mr. Beckwith acquired some of the business ability and absorbed the business code of integrity for which Messrs. *Weddell* and *Baldwin* were noted. In 1857, with his brother and Frederick A. Sterling, yet living, he started the first store in town, dealing exclusively in the sale of carpets. Previous to that time drygoods firms handled carpets on a small scale, as does the big department store of today on a large one. The establishment of the firm of *Beckwith* and *Sterling* was soon followed by another one dealing solely in carpets, and these two firms absorbed the trade so that for many following years, local drygoods merchants ceased to handle that branch of the business.

Mr. Beckwith was a very religious man and all testimony concerning him shows that he tried most earnestly to reconcile his business with his faith. It is said of him that he was honest in the very bone and fiber of his being. He told the truth and nothing but the truth. He never deceived a customer, nor allowed his employes to do so. One of Mr. Beckwith's strongest convictions was that religion should be free to rich and poor alike, and at his death he left a fund which he hoped would be the means of establishing a perpetual line of free-pew churches. The first one built through this fund was called *Beckwith Chapel.* When it became self-supporting the fund was to be withdrawn from it, and another free-seated church or chapel erected. Beckwith Chapel was located on Fairmount st., E. 107th, near the Western Reserve University and Case School of Applied Science. Recently its congregation united with the Third Presbyterian Church and is housed in a beautiful and very costly edifice opposite the college grounds and called the "Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church."

Mr. Beckwith was greatly interested in the Bethel, an institution devoted primarily to the welfare of seamen, but which later included also the city's poor, especially its widows and children. For 20 years Mr. Beckwith was superintendent of its Sabbath school. This, in connection with his regular attendance on church services, must have made his Sabbath an arduous day for him, especially when advancing years had robbed him of early strength and vigor.

Mr. Beckwith married in 1849, Sarah Oliphant, daughter of Robert W. and Mary Raymond Oliphant of Granville, Washington Co., N. Y. The groom was 28 years old and the bride 27 years. Their first child, a

little daughter, lived but two months. It was 15 years before their next child was born, a son, and he was followed by another son within a year.

Meanwhile, Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith had taken into their hearts and home two little girls to whom they gave devoted affection and care. Mr. Beckwith died in 1876. His widow survived him 24 years, and in 1900 was laid beside him in Lake View cemetery. One who knew her intimately says that "she was a noble-hearted, sweet-mannered lady, who in all Mr. Beckwith's labors and trials was inded a 'helpmeet.' After his death she gave to their four children the guidance and care he was no longer permitted to bestow, and so far as was in her power carried on the good work and continued the record of benevolence he so well began."

The children of Thomas S. and Sarah Oliphant Beckwith:

Kittie Beckwith, b. 1849; died in infancy.

Katherine Louise Beckwith, adopted, b. 1858; m. William Otis Knight; m. 2nd, Addison Hubbard.

Fannie Isabella Beckwith, adopted, b. 1862; m. Cassius B. Clark.

Thomas Sterling Beckwith, b. 1864; unmarried.

William Oliphant Beckwith, b. 1865; died 1885.

The last residence of the Beckwith family was 3813 Euclid avenue, near Case, East 40th st.

1839

SOUTHERN

William and Anna Pixley Southern were residents of Ithaca, N. Y., when they concluded to come west. Mr. Southern was a farmer and a cooper. He was born 1809, and of New England ancestry. His wife, born 1807, was descended from German emigrants. Mr. Southern purchased a farm in Rockport, and the family lived upon it, at first, in a log-cabin, which gave place some years later to a finer but no more substantial edifice.

Mr. Southern dealt in staves considerably, which kept him much in touch with Cleveland, and members of his family began to live here at an early age, and three of the children married into East End pioneer families. Mr. Southern died in 1871, and his wife in 1876. Their children:

Julia Southern, m. Peter Bower of Rockport.

William Southern, Jr., died in the civil war.

Lemuel M. Southern, m. Libbie Gale, dau. of Martin Gale.

Chrystopher Southern, a fruit-grower of Rockport, O.

Mary Southern, m. ——— Anderson.

Joseph Southern, a fruit-grower in Rockport, O.

Elvira Southern, m. John Ingram of Cleveland.

Susie Southern, m. Peter Clampitt of E. Cleveland.

1839

WINSLOW

The Winslow and Hamlin families of New England settled in Jefferson Co., N. Y., thence removed to Richmond, O., and about 1839 changed their place of residence to Cleveland. The heads of these families were warm friends, and their children continued the intimacy through life.

Tisdale Winslow was a direct descendant of Gov. Winslow of the Mayflower. His wife was Mary Armitage of Albany, N. Y. Their Cleveland home was near the corner of St. Clair and Bank streets. In their declining years they removed to Mansfield in order to be with their youngest daughter Alyoa, whose home after her marriage was in that place.

Alonzo A. Winslow, one of their sons, was a prominent man for many years in the civil and political history of the city. He served as sheriff, and was thenceforth known as "Sheriff Winslow" to distinguish him from the other well-known men of the same name in the city.

He lived in a picturesque cottage on Euclid Ave., cor. Giddings Ave., East 71st. A brook ran through the place, spanned by a little bridge. This was once the site of a log-tannery belonging to a man named Curtis, and the little stream was called *Curtis Brook*. When the Giddings family settled near by, and Giddings Ave. was laid out between the lots, the brook was thenceforth *Giddings Brook*. A huge garage now covers the site of Mr. Winslow's cottage.

The children of Tisdale and Mary Armitage Winslow:

Susan Winslow, m. Mr. Chapman.
Abby Eliza Winslow, m. Isaac Seaverns.
Alyoa Winslow, m. William Rhodes.
John Winslow.
Alonzo P. Winslow, m. Alvira Lyon of Willoughby; 2nd, Emma M. Johnson.

1839

RANSOM

Chauncy S. Ransom was the son of Stephen and Sally, or Tally, Grey Ransom of Watertown, Conn. He came to this city in 1839, and became associated in business with Lucius M. Cobb on Center street in the manufactury of sash and blinds. He was also in the lumber business.

His wife was Ann E. Younglove, daughter of Moses and Hannah Younglove. She was the sister of Moses Younglove, Jr., the pioneer, and half-sister of the Cobb brothers.

Mr. and Mrs. Ransom were married in Cambridge, N. Y. Their first home in Cleveland was 162 Prospect street near Brownell, from which they removed to Case Avenue where they resided the rest of their days.

Mr. Ransom's young sister Tally Ransom, while on a visit to her Cleveland relatives, died in this city.

Mr. Ransom was a member of the city council for a time, and did excellent service. He was dubbed the "Watchdog" of the council because of his faithfulness and accuracy.

He died in 1888, aged 78 years, and his wife passed away in 1896 at the age of 86.

Children of Chauncy and Ann Ransom:

Minerva A. Ransom, m. Charles Winans of Adrian, Mich.
Moses Y. Ransom, m. Isabella Gorham.
Emily Hooker Ransom, m. Daniel Pritchard.

M. Y. Ransom's daughter is the wife of Howard Yost of the Society for Savings.

The family burial lot is in Woodland cemetery.

1839

GORDON

William J. Gordon was born on a New Jersey farm on or near the site of the Monmouth battle-field. He was 21 years old when he came to Cleveland in 1839. If there was a dollar in his pocket at that time, it had been earned by him and was neither borrowed nor a gift. He possessed many talents, but the one talent that made all the others possible to cultivate or practical for use was the faculty for business, the keen sense of commercial value, and of financial opportunities. Accompanying this was a masterful spirit capable of bending circumstance to his own will, and for having his own natural way. He was independent in thought and action all his life. Starting with a small grocery on River street near the foot of St. Clair street, his business culminated in one of the largest wholesale groceries in Northern Ohio, and known as the house of *Gordon & McMillen.*

Mr. Gordon also entered the iron trade, which was exceedingly profitable, and added to this were banking interests. He had a singularly well-defined dual nature. In private life he was poetical and artistic. He had much distinction in person, in manner, in bearing, and in intellectual outlook on the finer phases of life.

He accumulated a large library, many valuable paintings, beautiful statuary, and other works of art, results of years of travel abroad. Without special training in the field of landscape gardening and the art of bending nature to his own sense of beauty, he had that province of activity entirely at his command, a master of one of the finest forms of esthetic development.

At 23 years of age, he married Miss Charlotte Champlin. Her mother was a widow who, in the late '40s, became the second wife of James Lawrence. The first Gordon home was 39 Huron street, near Prospect. In 1856, the family was living on the west side of Water street near the Government property. Mr. Gordon remodeled and added to this home until it became an imposing mansion for those days. In the rear of his grounds he erected a facsimile of a ruined abbey which, for many years,

was a landmark for that part of the city and an object of much interest and inquiry to passengers entering or leaving the city by steamboat or railroad.

Some time in the late '60s, Mr. Gordon purchased land on the lake shore and Bratenahl Road, which was added to from time to time until it comprised 152 acres. Upon this he spent a fortune. Every effect of long vistas, wide expanses, unusual grouping, and occasionally of vivid coloring, effects that only a past-master of landscape gardening could conceive, were produced. These, with the lake and lagoon, made the park one of the most beautiful of its size in the country. And this, at his death, he left a free gift to the city.

Although the name Gordon had no place upon Cleveland records until the year 1839, it is destined to remain there perpetually, unless some future mayor of the city, born elsewhere and whose interests and reverences are confined to the parks and cemeteries of his native town, follows the example of a predecessor, and runs streets and electric lines through Gordon Park, thus ruining or eliminating it.

It seems no more than just and appropriate that the long years of personal labor on the estate Mr. Gordon left to the city should make it always distinctly associated with its former owner. He gave to it not only of his means but of himself. Early and late he could have been found on his grounds directing surveys of its beautiful walks and drives or overseeing the planting of some rare tree or shrub, frequently himself handling the spade.

Meanwhile, at the marriage of his only son he turned over to the latter the Water street mansion, and retired to his lake shore estate, where he remodeled an old farm house standing at the north-east corner of it. In time this house became completely covered with American ivy, converting it into a unique and picturesque feature of the park.

Mrs. Gordon died in this home. She was a woman highly regarded and much esteemed by many friends. She had a kind heart and was easily touched by the sorrows of this earth, of which alas! she had had her share. Her declining years were saddened by the death of her only daughter in young womanhood, the waywardness of her son, her own continuous ill health, and other serious troubles. Mr. Gordon outlived his wife some years. He died in 1893.

Children of William J. and Charlotte Gordon:

Charles Gordon, m. Mary Smithe of New York.
Georgiana Gordon, m. Count Alphonse Vinain (Quatorze) of Belgium.

She lived but a short time after her marriage.

The widow and children of Charles Gordon reside in New York City, and no member of the family is now living in Cleveland. Daisy Gordon, daughter of Charles Gordon, married Daniel Rhodes Hanna, and had a little daughter, Elisabeth Hanna, who, with her mother, resides in New York City.

1839

HANDY

Truman P. and Parker Handy had a brother associated with them in Cleveland and in Massillon, O., but whom ill health forced out of business. He never recovered from a stroke of paralysis, although his life was prolonged many years. He died in 1891, aged 72 years. This brother was Augustus Handy. He married 1st, Harriet Spencer of Massillon, and they had two children.

Augusta Handy, m. Capt. John R. Johnson.
Harriet Handy, m. John W. Manahan.

Mrs. Harriet Spencer died in 1851, seven years after her marriage, leaving her two little daughters at a tender age. Augustus married 2nd, in 1856, Fanny J. Babcock, of Truxton, N. Y., who died within ten years. She also left two children.

Truman P. Handy 2nd, m. ———.
Helen P. Handy, m. ——— Dickenson.

The family home was on Superior street. Augustus Handy died at the home of his eldest daughter, Mrs. Augusta Handy Johnson, on E. 43rd st.

1839

HAMLIN

William H. Hamlin and his wife Mary Trowbridge Hamlin of Great Barrington, Mass., accompanied or soon followed the Winslow family to Cleveland from Richmond, Ohio.

Their children were:

Sarah Maria Hamlin, b. in Courtland Co., N. Y.; m. Harvey Johnson.

Maryette Hamlin, m. Ezra Hoyt; lives in California.
Julia Hamlin, and *William Hamlin.*

1839

JOHNSON

Harvey Johnson of Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., was born in 1815; married Sarah Maria Hamlin in 1838. They lived in Richmond hamlet, Lake Co., Ohio, a year or two, then removed to Cleveland.

The children of Harvey and Sarah Maria Johnson, all born in Cleveland:

Isabella Johnson, m. Carlos A. Smith.

Emma Johnson, m. Alonzo P. Winslow, a second wife.
Harvey Johnson, and *Cora Johnson.*

1839

BURY

Rev. Richard Bury who was rector of Old Trinity in 1839, and in later years of Grace P. E. Church, was born in England in 1792, but came with his parents to this country when he was eight years old.

His father was William Bury of Bury, near Manchester, Eng., his mother Mary Barnett Bury. They had three children, only one of whom married. The family lived in New York.

Richard, the youngest child, studied medicine and then theology, graduating from Union College in 1812. He became rector of Trinity Church, Albany, then had charge of a parish in Poterdam, N. Y., and in 1830 received a call from St. Paul's, Detroit, the same year that Rev. S. C. Freeman left Cleveland and took charge of St. John's, Detroit.

Richard Bury remained in that city nine years and then came to Cleveland.

He was married in Sand Lake, N. Y., in 1819, to Mariette Gregory, dau. of Uriah M. Gregory. She was 26 years old, and the groom her senior only by a year.

The children of Richard and Mariette Gregory Bury:

Mary F. Bury, b. 1820, in Albany, N. Y.; m. Horace Gray.

Elisabeth Bury, b. 1822 in Albany, N. Y.; m. Rev. D. D. Gregory.

William A. Bury, b. 1824 in Albany, N. Y.; m. Eliza Resiune (?).

Charles Bury, b. 1825, in Albany, N. Y.; unmarried.

Theodore Bury, b. 1827, in Albany, N. Y.; m. Miriam Dwight.

Richard A. Bury, b. 1830, in Albany, N. Y.; m. 1st, Caroline Choate; 2nd, Mary Hoag.

Caroline Bury, b. 1831, in Detroit, Mich.; m. George W. Bloodgood.

Henry A. Bury, b. 1834, in Detroit, Mich.; unmarried.

Rev. Richard Bury came back to Cleveland, to take charge of Grace Church.

Mrs. Mariette Bury died in 1861, and two or three years later Mr. Bury married Mrs. Zervia Fitch. She survived him a number of years. He died 1875.

The family lived on Clinton street, afterward changed to Brownell, and again to E. 14th street.

Miss Mariette Gray of Grosse Isle, Mich., is the last survivor of her father's and mother's family.

1839

FRANCIS

The euphonious and biblical name of Phyletus Francis is so unusual that probably but one man in Cleveland ever bore it.

The Francis family that came to this city at an early day was of old, New England stock, dating back to the seventeenth century. One member of it, Ezeriah Francis, living in 1815 in Hamburg, near Buffalo, N. Y., hailed from Vermont. His wife, Lavina Cheeseman, was a native

of New Jersey. They settled in that part of Hamburg called "Chestnut Ridge," but some years later removed to a farm in Chardon, O.

In 1839, or near that date, their son Phyletus, whose trend of thought and activity was toward commerce rather than agriculture, left home prepared to enter any field of honest endeavor leading to what he had in view for himself. His first venture brought him to this city, and here he made a modest success in life, married and had a family of children.

His early life on a farm had given him a love for horses, and he became interested in the purchase and sale of them. At one time he kept a livery. In the later years of his life he dealt in real estate.

In 1843 he married Miss Sarah Mead, daughter of William and Rhoda Mead, the Cleveland pioneers. The Francis home was on Erie street, opposite the cemetery. They lost their older children, only the two youngest of the family living to maturity.

Phyletus Francis died in 1884, and his wife Sarah Mead Francis in 1906. Their graves are in Woodland cemetery. Their children were:

William P. Francis, m. Hannah Payton. They reside on Stanwood Road, East Cleveland.

Rhoda Lavina Francis, m. John J. Stanley (well known in his connection with the Cleveland Electric R. R. Their home is 8211 Euclid ave.

1840

A business depression overshadows the city. It began in 1837 and lasted for five years. Hundreds of families who had settled here in 1835 and 1836, returned to their former homes or removed to cities and towns farther west. Much valuable Cleveland property was sacrificed by owners unable to pay taxes upon it.

Many business men of the city who remained in it were hampered for years by debts incurred during the panic.

1840

BUTTS

Caleb B. Butts married in 1822, Sarah Ann Ross, daughter of John M. and Eliza Ross of Dover, N. Y., and in 1840 they removed to Cleveland. Two years later they were host and hostess of the American House, 42 Superior street. It was built about 1836, and Isaac Newton had had previous charge of it. Deacon and Mrs. Butts were active members in the First Baptist Church, and greatly interested in its advancement and prosperity.

In 1872, they celebrated their golden wedding at the home of their son Bolivar Butts, whose daughter has in her possession large oil portraits of the worthy couple which are admired by all who knew them.

Caleb Butts died in 1888 at the home of his daughter in New Jersey, while there on a visit, and Mrs. Butts survived him but three years.

The children of Caleb and Sarah Ross Butts:

Eliza Butts, m. Chester Demming of Stockbridge, Mass.
William Butts, m. an Eastern lady.
Bolivar Butts, m. Martha Cather, daughter of Robert and Margaret Norton Cather.

The latter was identified long years with Trinity church as a vestryman.

The names of Freese in connection with the Cleveland public schools covered a period of 21 years, and for 40 years more it remained familiar to hundreds of middle aged men and women. Today there still remains in the hearts of many former pupils yet living tender memories of Andrew Jackson Freese, their high school principal, their honored superintendent, their beloved friend.

He was born 1816 in Levant, Maine, the son of Gordon Freese, a poor farmer; few New England farmers were not poor in those days.

Andrew was a slender, delicate lad, unfitted for the rough, hard work on the farm. At ten years of age he lost his mother, Hannah Allen Freese. It was a most distressing loss to a child who particularly needed the tenderness and intuitions of a mother to tide him over the difficulties that faced him at that period of his life. He had an alert mind, was fond of books, and very studious, so it was not long before he was able to teach in country schools and in that way to fit himself for college and to work his way through it.

In 1840 the Cleveland public schools were established, and at the age of 24 years, Andrew J. Freese was sent for, and became the principal of one of the grammar schools of the city. Seven years later, July, 1847, when the first high school was opened in the basement of a small Congregational church on Prospect street, northwest corner of East 7th St., Mr. Freese was placed in charge of it. There were 24 pupils, all boys; but the following year girls were admitted. For several years the average attendance fell far short of 100, and part of the time Mr. Freese had but one assistant.

In 1853 when the public school system of the city had grown to such proportions as to need a man of educational experience to give it his whole time and attention, Andrew J. Freese was the natural candidate for the position, and thus became the first superintendent of the Cleveland Public Schools.

He held the office for eight years, and that he remained in it no longer was a reflection upon the Board of Education for the year he retired.

The man who superseded him retained the position but two years. Since then the office has been filled successively by many men. Some of them gained reputations, more or less deserved, for great ability in their line, but not one was better fitted personally and mentally to manage the school system than was Andrew J. Freese. The writer entered a grammar school of the city in 1857 and well remembers the enthusiasm that prevailed in the class room during the frequent presence there of Mr. Freese. He made every pupil feel alive, alert, and inspired with the idea that books and study were the most delightful things in this world. He had a happy faculty of drawing out the very best in a pupil, and even a stupid one would respond to his adroit questioning in a way to astonish the regular teacher.

Mr. Freese remained a resident of the city until his death in 1902. During the long years of his inactivity in educational matters, for he was but 45 when his connection with the public schools was closed, nothing seemed to give him such satisfaction as an occasional visit to a school building and to offer prizes for exceptional work.

The year he was made principal of the high school Mr. Freese married one of his young teachers. She was Miss Elisabeth Merrill, daughter of Rev. Moses and Nancy Lee Merrill of Haverhill, N. J. She was born in 1825. Her father was a Methodist minister famous as a Greek scholar. He settled in Brooklyn, O., and Elisabeth attended the Academy of that town. Like her father she was scholarly, and a natural linguist. She excelled in mathematics and rhetoric. Miss Merrill taught in Brooklyn and subsequently became an assistant in the Cleveland high school. She was a very amiable young woman and often her marriage proved to be naturally domestic although retaining her interest in intellectual pursuits until her death in 1893.

The family lived on the corner of Prospect and Huron streets, the site of the Osborn Building.

Mr. and Mrs. Freese had two daughters, only one of whom survived.

Elmina Freese, married James G. Hobbie of Belfast, Maine. Resides on Hampshire Road, East Cleveland.

1840

COE

Charles W. Coe, son of Dr. Benjamin and Matilda Parsons Coe, followed his elder brother S. S. Coe to this city in 1840. His first employment was secured with Newton E. Crittenden the pioneer jeweler on Superior street. Afterwards he became an accountant for *Pease & Allen,* the River street commission merchants, and later was associated in business with his brother and with Charles Hickox. C. W. Coe was an unselfish, generous-hearted man with frank, genial manners. He resided with his widowed mother at 112 Lake street, until his marriage in 1846 to Miss Maria L. Ives, daughter of John C. and Lucy Coe Ives of Oswego, N. Y. The couple lived at 48 Ontario street. The lot adjoined that of

1840

FORD

S. S. Coe. The Hotel Lincoln now covers both the Coe lots. To the north of them lived Henry Castle, Augustus Foot, and Joseph Sargeant. Later on, Mr. Marshon, engaged in millinery, built a fine home. All three houses are still standing.

The children of Charles W. and Maria Ives Coe:

C. C. Coe, b. 1848; m. Emily Lamb of Toledo, Ohio.
Matilda L. Coe, b. 1850; m. Evard Parker Leland of Holliston, Mass.
Mary E. Coe, b. 1856; unmarried.

The Charles W. Coe family removed to Toledo in ——.

Mr. Coe died in 1909, aged 87 years. Mrs. Coe died in 1902, in her 81st year.

1840

FORD

Hezekiah and Huldah Cobb Ford, of Cummington, Mass., had four sons who became Ohio pioneers. Two of them settled on Euclid ave., near Mayfield Road. They were twin brothers, Cyrus and Darius Ford, born in 1790. They came to Cleveland from Cummington by the way of Massillon, where they remained for a time engaged in an attempt to raise silk worms. They contracted malaria, and were so prostrated by it that a change of residence was deemed advisable. Cyrus Ford bought a farm of 100 acres on Euclid ave. for $18 an acre, and another of the same size on Mayfield Road, near the Garfield monument, for $16 an acre. He lived to sell 4 acres of the latter for $1000 an acre.

The Fords were partly Quaker in descent, and therefore took a decided stand in their views on the slavery question. Their homes became stations of the famous "Underground Railroad," and they helped many an escaping negro to reach Canada and freedom. One of these was a beautiful Kentucky girl and a little boy, both so nearly white as to easily pass for such. They had been sold to a cruel New Orleans planter and fled north into Ohio, being passed on from one anti-slavery family to another until they at last reached the shores of Lake Erie and were received and secreted in the home of Cyrus Ford. A little steamer was then plying between Cleveland and Port Stanley, but its dock was being closely watched by emissaries of the southern master. The woman was dressed in rich apparel, her little boy disguised as a girl, and they were driven in a fine turnout to the boat, and those watching out little guessed that the elegantly attired lady who walked over the gangplank was the poor woman they had planned to seize and return to slavery.

The Fords were esthetic in their tastes and progressive in farming methods. The acres of forest and field they purchased soon became orchards of fruit and gardens of vegetables and flowers. Mr. Ford was never afraid to try anything that came to his notice, and his experiments were more often successful than otherwise. Mrs. Ford was Clarissa Whitmarsh, daughter of Deacon Jacob and Anna Poole Whitmarsh. She was about 50 years of age when she came to Cleveland. Very tall and very vigorous, she made light of her frequent task of weaving from 20 to 40 yards of linen or woolen cloth. Her hair, of a Titian shade, never turned gray, but retained its color and its luster to the end of her days.

She was a woman who could do her own thinking, arrive at her own conclusions, and give her reasons for them with logical clearness. She was inclined to be reserved with strangers, but friendly and chatty with people she knew well.

The children of Cyrus and Clarissa Whitmarsh Ford:

Horace Ford, m. Sarah Dawes.
Henry Ford, m. Martha Slaght.
Lewis Ford, m. Anna Fenn.
Horatio Ford, m. Martha C. Cozad.
Francis Ford, m. Mercy Fuller.

Children of Horace and Sarah Ford:

Mary Ford, m. Jesse B. Fay, attorney.
Nellie Ford, m. W. J. Alton.
Arthur Ford, m. Anna Barclay of Willoughby.

Children of Horatio and Martha Ford:

Clara Ford, m. Lyman A. Gould of Indianapolis.
Ella Ford, m. Will Brunner.
H. Clark Ford, m. Ida Thorpe.
Kate F. Ford, m. Bryant Whitmore.

Children of Henry and Martha Slaght Ford:

Alice Ford, m. George Ashland, M. D.
Harry Ford, m. Minnie Hull.
Louise and *Julia Ford.*

Children of Francis and Mercy Fuller Ford:

Frank L. Ford, m. Eva Hurlbut.
Edwin Ford, m. Nellie Keith.
Maria Ford, m. Rev. Harry Jones.
Charles, Minnie, and *Fannie Ford.*

Children of Lewis and Anna Fenn Ford:

Harriet Ford, m. William F. Sprague.
Grace Ford, m. James Monroe.
George Ford, m. Frances Bailey.
Lewis Ford, Jr., m. Bessie Mead.

COBB

The mother of Moses Cowan Younglove, Mrs. Chauncy L. Ransom, and those well known early citizens, the Cobb brothers, was so unusual a woman that the little to be secured about her only stimulates the wish to know more. And could one of her children be alive to tell the tale it surely would be an interesting one.

At nineteen years of age she married Moses Younglove who died within two years, leaving her with a little daughter. Ann Eliza Younglove, who married Chauncy S. Ransom and died aged eighty-eight, and a son, Moses C. Younglove, born a month after his father's death.

After five years of widowhood she married (2d) Solomon Cobb, and within the next fourteen years nine children were added to her household. Again she became a widow, and subsequently joined her older sons, who had preceded her to this city to engage in business with their half-brother, Mr. Younglove.

The nomenclature of her second brood of little ones is most original, and hints of many things concerning herself, strength of character, indifference to established precedent, continuity of thought, and, for those days, a rare knowledge of ancient history.

It may have been a revolt against the ever-recurring biblical names in her own family. Her father was David, her first husband Moses, her second one Solomon, and both her mother and herself were "Hannah." Doubtless she had uncles and aunts and cousins who were Davids, Daniels, and Hannahs.

As will be noticed, her own daughters received the beautiful stately names of Marcia and Lucia, and they proved by no means misnomers.

Mrs. Hannah Cobb was fifty-two years old when she came to Cleveland, and, with three of her sons and perhaps both daughters, resided at 83 Seneca street.

As a family Mrs. Cobb's children were book sellers, book publishers, and manufacturers of paper to make books, and, if one can absorb knowledge through the handling of books, they should have been, and probably were, exceptionally well informed.

The children of Solomon and Hannah (Younglove) Cobb:

Lucius M. Cobb, b. 1817; m. Mary McMillan. He died aged 74 yrs.

Marcius L. Cobb, b. 1819; m. 1st, Catherine Ward; 2nd, Anna Gray. He died ae. 72 yrs.

Junius B. Cobb, b. 1820; m. Alice Aldrich Wilkinson. He died aged 73.

Lucia M. Cobb, b. 1822; m. Elijah Reed Fenton. She died at 82 yrs.

Brutus J. Cobb, b. 1824; m. Rose Bill. He died aged 76.

Caius C. Cobb, b. 1826; m. Helen M. Andrews, daughter of the Cleveland pioneer. He died aged 72.

Cassius C. Cobb, b. 1827; m. 1st, Susan Blackwell; 2nd, Ella Hittle. He died aged 83.

Marcia L. Cobb, b. 1830; m. Edwin Stair. She died aged 46.

Daniel Wells Cobb, b. 1832; the only one of eleven children to die in infancy.

HODGE

Mrs. Sophia Hodge, the mother of Mrs. David L. Wood, and Orlando J. Hodge, lived long enough with her daughter in this city to entitle her to space in this history of pioneer families.

She was the daughter of Abel and Anna Caulkins English, and was born in Lebanon, Conn. In 1810, her parents removed to Hamburg, a farming district near Buffalo, N. Y. Here, in 1820, she married Alfred Hodge who had been recently given a government position in Mackinac, Mich., and the young couple started at once in a sailing vessel for that far-off, frontier fort.

Mrs. Hodge kept a diary of each day's experience throughout the eight years she remained there, and of her journey to Mackinac. In it she relates of the boat passing Cleveland so close that she had a good view of the village: "A few houses, most of them painted white, standing among the trees high up on the lake bank. They looked very pretty and gave us a good impression of the place." At first, Mrs. Hodge was the only white woman in Mackinac.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodge returned to Buffalo in 1828, and four years later, Mr. Hodge fell the first victim of the cholera epidemic of 1832. His widow was left with three little children, *Mandana, Alfred,* and *Orlando John Hodge,* the latter but four years of age. She died in 1846, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wood, 55 Wood street, and was buried in Erie street cemetery.

During the last days of his long life of 84 years, her son, Col. O. J. Hodge, wrote in detail the personal experiences of his boyhood, manhood, and old age, a precious and private legacy to his family. The writing is very fine but clear and distinct as script, and is a remarkable exhibit of the possibilities of a man 84 years. With but an inkling of the vicissitudes of the writer's life, one could imagine that its pages would be of absorbng interest. The simplicity and sincerity of its diction makes it almost a classic, while often its pathos moves one to tears.

Left fatherless at a tender age, his life at first, was a long struggle with poverty. But he was singularly proud spirited and independent, insisting always upon earning his own way. In later years he had a supreme contempt for a dead beat or a sponge, knowing through early experience that seldom, if ever, is a man obliged to beg.

When but a lad, he walked, from Cleveland to Buffalo in order to enlist in the Mexican War, and at his death, he was the sole survivor, in this locality, of that conflict.

His association with his brother-in-law, General Wood, gave him at an early age a working knowledge of the printer's trade which resulted, years afterward, in the establishment of the *Sun and Voice,* Cleveland's first Sunday newspaper, of which he was for 11 years editor and principal owner.

The public life of Col. Hodge embraced so much and lasted so long that space will not admit of enumeration. Only here and there can it be touched upon merely. As a legislator at Columbus, he was Speaker of the House for four years. He was president of the Sons of the Ameri-

can Revolution, of the New England Society, and of the Old Settlers' Association.

The experiences of his early life made him particularly sympathetic and tender-hearted with children. Many a little newsboy has been marched into a shoe store by Col. Hodge and had his feet properly shod, or guided elsewhere to displace his ragged coat for a warmer one. The constant appeal of dependent childhood and of suffering animals led to the organization of the local Humane Society, of which Col. Hodge was charter member and for long years an active worker.

At 27 years of age, Col. Hodge married Lydia R. Doan, daughter of David Clark Doan, a Cleveland pioneer. She died in 1879, from the effects of an accident. This marriage of his youth was a happy one upon which he loved to dwell in reminiscence. "Lydia was the most truthful person I had ever met," he affirmed. "I never knew her to equivocate in the slightest degree."

They had one child, *Clark R. Hodge,* who married and died in early manhood, leaving no family.

In 1882, Col. Hodge took a most fortunate step in marrying Mrs. Virginia Shedd Clark of Columbus, a young widow many years his junior but with tastes singularly in accord with his own. Intelligent, accomplished, and possessed of a lovely disposition, her devoted companionship cheered and comforted the last 30 years of Col. Hodge's life.

1840

OVERACHER

Beginning in the late '30s, for nearly 20 years, Gennet Overacher was landlord of a hotel on Ontario street, corner of Michigan street. Part of the time he was located where Seth Abbey had once "kept tavern," and later he managed the Farmers' Hotel on the opposite corner.

Mr. Overacher had daughters who attended, with Elisabeth Blair and sisters, the select school taught by Miss Maria Blackmer, afterward Mrs. George Worthington. The mother and children of the Overacher family were recalled by Mrs. Blair as refined in manner, and greatly respected.

Gannet Overacher may have been a descendant of Michael Overacher, a justice of the peace who was a Mayfield, O., pioneer before 1819.

The following marriages are recorded in Cuyahoga Co. probate court:

1820. Adam Overacher to Chloe Burk, by Michael Overacher, J. P.
1821. Joseph Witten to Esther Overacher, by Michael Overacher, J. P.
1821. Moses Metcalf to Sally Overacher, by above.

SMITH

In 1836, Edwin Smith turned his back upon Windham, Conn., where he had been born, grown to manhood, and married, and set his face toward the west in search of better opportunities than old Windham had thus far afforded him.

It demands considerable courage in a man 36 years old with a family depending upon him to relinquish a certain living and start off to encounter he knows not what hardship, misfortune, or failure. But courage and endurance were an inheritance with Edwin Smith. Had not his father been a drum-major in the battles of White Plains and of Monmouth in the war of the Revolution? And surely possible poverty and western wolves were no more dangerous than cannon-ball or leaden bullets. His patriot father was Nathaniel Smith, and his mother was Submit Huntington of the well-known Connecticut family of that name.

Edwin Smith started his hazard of new fortunes at Black Rock on the Niagara river, but remained there but a year, then tried Newark, O., which place proved no more satisfactory for the business he had in view than had the former. Cleveland then became his next field of experiment, and the family arrived here in 1840, just in time to become pioneers of this city.

Mr. Smith soon became established in a forwarding business in a warehouse on the river, and the family settled on the east side of Bank street near Lake street. But after a time, a new house for it was erected on the south side of Prospect near Perry street; one that in future years became the residence of Dr. John Sanders, Jr.

Here Mr. and Mrs. Smith lived until 1870, when they returned to Connecticut, the children, meanwhile, having reached maturity, and well established in life.

Mrs. Amanda Smith was the daughter of Andrew and Phila Stowell Frink of Windham, Conn., was 37 years old when she came to Cleveland, and lived to be nearly 90. She must have had an exceedingly interesting father, judging from the picture of him hanging in the library of his grandson R. F. Smith. It is that of a fine-featured, noble-looking old man, the face framed in beautiful white hair that looks as soft as spun silk.

Close by hangs a picture of the homestead built by him in the 18th century. It is typical of the time and the place, wide, two-storied, its front entrance in the center and flanked on either side by many green-shuttered windows.

Andrew Frink for long years was the village blacksmith, honored and revered. He never came to Cleveland, but his daughter was the link that connected him and the old town on the Connecticut river with the new one on the Cuyahoga.

Edwin Smith was the brother of Mrs. Kelsey, Sr., who was also a Cleveland pioneer. Mr. Smith and his wife were members of the Old Stone church on the Public Square, and their son Reuben was "Deacon Smith" of the same society for long years.

The late R. F. Smith was president of the *Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.* He was a man whose honorable life was patterned as closely as possible from those of his paternal and maternal grandfathers. His recent

death was keenly felt and sincerely mourned by the Old Stone church society.

Children of Reuben and Rebecca Smith:

Clifford C. Smith, m. Emma Lewis of Chicago.
Augustus F. Smith, m. Mary P. Sackett of Cuyahoga Falls.
Carrie B. Smith, her father's companion and housekeeper at the time of his death.

The children of Edwin and Amanda Smith:

Andrew Frink Smith, died young in Black Rock, N. Y.
Reuben Fairbanks Smith, b. 1830; m. Rebecca Wylie Peters of Colchester, Conn., daughter of Gen. Peters.
Ermina Smith, died unmarried.
Edwin Smith, Jr., m. Louise ———, of Ravenna, O. He died in Oakland, Cal.

1840

WOOD

David Lusk Wood, son of Eli and Laura Lusk Wood, was born in Barkhamstead, Conn. His paternal grandparents were Obidiah and Roxa Burnham Wood.

David L. Wood sailed the lakes in the summer and set type in the winter season. But at heart he was neither a sailor nor a printer. All his tastes and inclinations leaned to a military life. At the age he came to Cleveland—21 years—he should have been about to graduate from West Point—a full-fledged Lieutenant, U. S. A., instead of seeking employment as a civilian in a strange city. But occasionally there are people who by sheer will-power rectify Fortune's mistakes, and David L. Wood was one of them. There had been no money nor influence to land him where he belonged—in a military academy, but that did not prevent a born soldier from remaining one all his life.

A few years previous he had left Connecticut where born, and came west as far as Buffalo. There he joined the Buffalo Guards, the crack militia company of that city. In 1837, while on a visit east to relatives in his native state, word came that the government needed the services of the Guards in patroling the boundaries between this country and Canada. The latter had a small civil war on her hands, and certain American citizens were taking sides too openly, she complained. Young Wood hastened back to take his place in the ranks of the Buffalo Guards, and for his services at that time he received 160 acres of government land—possibly now

the site of some flourishing city or town. But we may rest assured that neither Wood nor his comrades held on to their bounties long enough to realize any future values. Wild, western land was far off, and money in the hand temptingly near, especially in those days of scarcity—so these young American Esaus parted with their possessions for a song.

In the summer of 1838, the Buffalo Guards came to Cleveland on a steamer to visit our own military organization—the "Grays," and young Wood accompanied it. It was quite natural, then, that when he came alone in September of the following year, he should at once affiliate himself with the Grays. He was requested to organize a "gun squad" as auxiliary to it, which he did, and thenceforth was "Captain" Wood.

During the Mexican War, he opened a recruiting station in the city, and raised a company, which, however, was not forwarded to the scene of activities, the sudden close of the war making it unnecessary. After that episode he was "Major" Wood.

Meanwhile, Major Wood was active in all military affairs of the city, and when the civil war broke out, with it came his opportunity. As Quartermaster General, under both governors—Chase and Dennison—he armed and equipped over 100 regiments, and gave to six of Ohio's noted generals in the war their first military instruction.

But he wanted to be at the front, and although passed the age of service, he accepted a commission as captain in the regular army, and was wounded in the battle of Stone River.

Gen. Wood was a frank, outspoken man, who had no use for shams in any guise. Previous to 1840, a grove of oaks and chestnuts pressed closely upon the rear of the Case homestead, facing the Public Square, and extended from the present site of the City Hall to the lake. A street was cut through this and named Wood street. Gen. Wood built a home upon it where he lived the remainder of his life. At that time it was numbered 55.

Mrs. Mandana S. Wood was the daughter of Alfred and Sophia Hodge of Buffalo, N. Y. Her American progenitor was John Hodge, 1643, a Connecticut farmer. Mrs. Wood's widowed mother resided with her for a short time, and also her young brother, Orlando J. Hodge, who in after years became one of Cleveland's most distinguished citizens.

Mrs. Wood was a woman of much intelligence, a constant reader, and possessed a wonderful memory. No local event, whether of public or local importance, was ever forgotten. She was at the front part of the time her husband was in service, and while there did her whole womanly share in ameliorating the condition of sick and wounded soldiers. She had a keen sense of humor, which enlivened her own life, and brightened that of others. Dr. Beckwith, a noted local physician, told an amusing and characteristic story of her, which was printed four years since in the *Annals of the Old Settlers' Association.*

The only child of General and Mrs. Wood was *Laura Sophia Wood,* born 1841. She married, in 1867, Nelson H. Lawton, son of Acres Wells and Elisabeth Clark Lawton, and is now a widow, residing in New York City. No children.

SMITH

For over 200 years or since the days of the redoubtable Capt. John Smith of Jamestown, Virginia, an unbroken procession of John Smiths have been blazing the way for civilization from the Atlantic to the Pacific. English and Irish Johns mostly, but with here and there a *Schmidt* or a *Smitt* that denoted Germanic origin.

The first John Smith of Cleveland, and the only one for some years, was a young Irishman from Baileyboro, County Cavan, who came to the village in 1833. He left behind him a young wife and two little children, which accounts for the tireless energy, the ceaseless industry of the three years he spent alone in Cleveland, often sore at heart with home-sickness and with longing for the dear ones across the water.

It was a joyful time, therefore, that day in 1836, when his family joined him here, and it was again reunited. Mr. Smith had purchased or rented a small farm in Warrensville, just over the Newburgh line, and upon this he settled and cultivated for the next ten years, at the end of which he removed his household effects back to Cleveland, where he spent the rest of his days. He was a charter member of St. Mary's church, the first one of the Roman Catholic faith, and the intimate friend and staunch supporter of the Rev. John Dillon, and today the Smith family possess a valuable and historic souvenir, the Bible of the young, beloved first priest of that parish.

Mrs. Smith belonged to an Irish family, the name of which has long stood for brilliant intellect and for fervent patriotism. She was Catherine Sheridan. Only two of her four children reached maturity. These were:

Patrick Smith, b. 1827; m. Margaret Olwill.
Theresa Smith, m. William Quigley.

The family lived first on Spring street, and for many years following at the north-east corner of Erie and St. Clair streets.

Patrick Smith was a lad of nine years when he became a resident of Cleveland. In time he became so thoroughly identified with work on the local river and harbor that old citizens naturally associate him with it in any contemplation or conversation regarding early days of navigation. The sight of a tug steaming in or out of the river, or the rattling chains of a ponderous dredge deepening or widening the channel, suggests at once the progressive mind that introduced the former, and the master-hand that added to and perfected the latter.

One can imagine the pessimistic remarks that greeted "Pat" Smith's first little steam-tug, the first one on the river.

"It may answer for row-boats. But for vessels and barges? Never!"

And the never-ceasing surprise and interest with which one watches a saucy, capable little tug of today marshaling a big freighter in or out of the harbor can be but a fraction of that experienced when the first one made its trial trip.

Mrs. Margaret Smith was the daughter of Philip Olwill, also an early resident of the city. Her mother was a McGrath. In all the 59 years of Margaret Smith's life her first and only thought was for other people. Her own wishes, her own comfort always came last, after every one else

was provided for. She was an enthusiastic temperance worker from the days when, as a very young girl, she helped to fashion regalia for the St. Patrick Temperance Society, to those in which she knelt in prayer in saloons side by side with her Protestant sisters in the temperance crusade of the '70s.

The children of Patrick and Margaret Olwill Smith:

Estelle Smith, m. James Cunnea.
Louis Smith, m. Margaret Farnan.
James Smith, m. Elisabeth Dwyer.
Angela Smith, m. Dr. Arnold Peskind.

1830

PHILLIPS

A private school for boys, called by its eccentric head "The Sacred Classical Shades," was one of the features of early Cleveland. Many and many a time within the past 75 years gray-haired men—growing fewer and fewer as time elapsed—have exchanged reminiscences of the days when they were pupils of the famous school, and have laughed hilariously over the memories of their boyhood pranks, and of the speeches and eccentricities of their old schoolmaster.

He was the Rev. William Phillips of Leeds, England, a Baptist clergyman most proficient in Hebrew, Greek and Latin, who, at 45 years of age, came to Cleveland from Buffalo. Previous to that time—1830—he had had a varied experience, the most exciting of which was that upon several occasions, he had missed becoming a very rich man, his exceedingly impractical nature always preventing him from embracing opportunity.

He was the son of a prosperous manufacturer of military uniforms who was able to give his children exceptional advantages. In 1811, William Phillips married Elisabeth Pryor, who brought to him a fortune, the larger part of which he proceeded to lose through injudicious investment, and by the shrinking of values, caused by the Napoleonic wars, which absorbed what remained of it.

In October, 1829, with his wife and five children, he sailed from England as a missionary to Canada, where he purchased a tract of land which subsequently he allowed to slip out of his hands. London, Ontario, now stands on the site. He removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and while there bought 150 acres within a half mile of Fort Dearborn, now Chicago, Ill.

The family started for that place on a steamboat which touched at Cleveland on the way, and here Mr. Phillips was informed that cholera was raging in Fort Dearborn. He concluded, therefore, to go no farther, and sold or exchanged the farm for a house and lot on Ontario street, between St. Clair and Lake streets, and remained in Cleveland, where he opened a classical school on the corner of High and Middle streets. As

before stated, many of his pupils became prominent in the business and professional life of the city.

Later, he removed to a farm in Warrensville, and taught in Newburgh. W. S. Kerruish and Moses Watterson attended his school at that time. After working his farm for a number of years he returned to the city to spend his last days. In 1866, when nearly 81 years of age, he delivered a lecture in the country, walked ten miles home in a November storm, and contracted pneumonia, from which he died.

Elisabeth Prior, wife of the Rev. William Phillips, was as interesting a character as her husband, though his opposite in disposition and temperament. She came of a family made famous through valuable inventions. Her father, John Prior of Skipton, Eng., was a clock manufacturer. He made and erected several large turret-clocks for cathedrals and minsters. To him we owe the useful though exasperating alarm-clock. He was the first to notice that the hip-joint form could be utilized in mechanics, and brought into use the ball and socket-joint, now universally in use. By attaching this device to a wind-mill and adding a fishtail vane, he invented a wind-mill yet used on innumerable farms. This talent has been inherited in the fifth generation by Arthur L. Bauder, A. M., B. S., an inventor of the present period.

It is claimed that Elisabeth Prior's wedding portion was $80,000. The privation of pioneer life, therefore, must have been unusually hard after one of ease and luxury. But no records of complaint or reproach have been handed down to Elisabeth Phillips' grandchildren. Like other members of the sisterhood of pioneer nobility, she accepted disappointment and reverses as ordinances of Providence, rather than the result of human mistakes or folly.

She was passionately fond of flowers. A plant called in England the "velvet plant" was a special pet which she brought with her across the ocean, nursed it through the rigors of a Canadian winter, thence to Cleveland, only to find that it was a wayside weed encumbering the pastures of this vicinity. It is known as the Mullein weed.

Mrs. Phillips died in 1855, and is buried in Erie street cemetery.

The children of William and Elisabeth Phillips:

George Prior Phillips, b. 1812; died 1885, unmarried.

Eliza Phillips, b. 1813; m. Levi Bauder; died 1883.

John W. Phillips, b. 1816; m. a widow; d. 1884.

Sarah Phillips, b. 1818; m. ———; d. 1901.

Thomas Phillips, b. 1820; m. ———; d. 1907.

All these children, save one, left descendants. After the death of his wife, the Rev. Phillips married a Mrs. Patton, who died three years afterward.

SEVERANCE.

Dr. Robert B. Severance and his wife, Diana Long Severance, of Shelburne, Mass., gave to Cleveland four sons who, for all too brief a time, commanded the attention and admiration of the best element of the town in early days.

Dr. Severance was a student of his father-in-law, Dr. John Long, a distinguished physician of Shelburne, and practised his profession in that town until his death at 44 years of age, leaving four young sons—the oldest 18 years of age, the youngest but 8 years old.

In addition to his practice, Dr. Severance had opened a store for general merchandise adjoining his residence. It was the only one of the kind for miles around. In this his two oldest boys, Solomon and Theodoric, acquired a knowledge of business at a very early age, which served them well when the death of their parents threw them on their own resources.

Dr. Severance was a fine man, deeply interested in public affairs, and very generous and philanthropic. His children were:

Solomon Lewis Severance, b. 1812; died 1838; m. Mary H. Long.

Theodoric Cardeno Severance, b. 1814; m. Caroline M. Seymour.

Erasmus Darwin Severance, b. 1817;; died 1840; unmarried.

John Long Severance, b. 1822; died 1859; unmarried.

These sons were all well equipped with unusual ability and talents. They were musical, and while living in Cleveland belonged to the choir of the Old Stone Church, and were enthusiastic members of local musical societies. None of them followed their father's profession. Solomon was a merchant, and the others all entered banks and filled important positions in them when mere lads.

Solomon Severance proved to be the most valuable member of the family to the city, as he left two children who have been identified with its social and business interests for nearly 60 years past. He opened a dry-goods store at No. 57 Superior street, and in 1833 married Mary Long, only child of Dr. David and Juliana Walworth Long. A brilliant meteoric phenomena occurred that evening—November 12—which was long referred to as "The night of the falling stars." It was most unusual and lasting. Many timid souls were sure that the end of the world was at hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Severance began housekeeping in a home Dr. Long had erected for their use on part of the Long estate, and situated on Huron street, south of Prospect street. Their wedded happiness was of short duration. Mr. Severance—never very strong—developed a bronchial trouble which obliged him to seek a warmer climate where he died in 1838, leaving two sons:

Solon Severance, b. 1834; m. Emily C. Allen.

Lewis H. Severance, b. 1838; m. Fanny E. Benedict of Norwalk; 2nd, Miss Florence Harkness of Cleveland.

Theodoric C. Severance entered a bank in Elyria at the age of 15. He came to Cleveland in 1836, and in the years he spent in this city was

teller and cashier of three different banking establishments. He removed to Boston, from there to Beaufort, S. C., where he was in the government service, and finally failing health drove him to the warmer climate of California, where he died in 1892. In 1840 he married Caroline M. Seymour, an accomplished young lady of a distinguished family. She was then 20 years of age, and is yet living—a resident of Los Angeles, Cal.—and very prominent in the social and club life of that city.

The children of T. C. and Caroline Severance:

Orson Seymour Severance, d. young.
James S. Severance.
Julia Long Severance.
Mark Sibley Severance.
Pierre Clarke Severance.
Erasmus Severance, died at the age of 23.

John Long Severance was taken into the home of Dr. David Long after the death of his parents, and became very dear to the members of that family. He was looked upon as an own son, and great was their grief—shared in by the whole community—when he died in 1859.

All of the Severance boys had been, from time to time, members of the Long household—the loss of their parents and their childhood home appealing closely to Mrs. Long's tender, generous heart.

Mary Long Severance, also, in her young widowhood returned with her little sons to her father's home on Woodland ave., where she lived many years after Dr. Long and his wife had gone to their reward. There she remained until advanced age and failing eyesight, together with changed conditions in that locality, made a new home in another part of the city imperative. An elegant and commodious one was erected on Euclid ave., at the north-west corner of E. 89th street. Here Madame Severance continued to welcome friends and entertain guests until shortly before her death.

Other mention of this pioneer will be found on previous pages of this work. She was one of the finest types of the women of her generation—gentle, courteous, sympathetic, ever conscientious in regard to duties and obligations pertaining to her family, the community, and the church with which she was throughout her long life affiliated. Madame Severance was the first person the writer interviewed in reference to the undertaking of this work, and her instant recognition of its future value, her expressions of encouragement, and ready offers of assistance from her rich storehouse of memories were potent factors in the continuance of research through periods when its magnitude and difficulties seemed too great to be met or overcome.

Pages 279 to 283, inclusive, contain priceless data contributed by Madame Severance.

WINSLOW

The arrival of Richard Winslow, in 1831, gave the shipping interests of Cleveland considerable impetus, for he was a ship-builder and vessel-owner long years before he removed to the city, and became possessed of a large fleet of boats afterward. Large, comparatively, for what was considered that years ago, sinks into insignificance beside the number and size of the present ones.

Although he came here from a southern state, he was a "down east Yankee," born in Falmouth, Maine, where he learned all there was then to know of ship-building. He was descended from a brother of Gov. Winslow. In 1812, when about 43 years old, he went to Ocracake, N. C., and while there, nearly 20 years, engaged in active business.

At 45 years of age, he married Mary Nash Grandy, a lovely young woman very much his junior. She became the mother of eleven children, most of them boys. Three little daughters died in the same week, soon after coming to Cleveland, of an epidemic peculiar to childhood, and the triple bereavement was a blow from which the mother never recovered.

It is said of her that she was small and slight, a typical, southern woman, soft-voiced, gentle of speech and manner. She had been used to colored help, and unaccustomed to household work. She found conditions in Cleveland so widely different from those of her southern home as to be most bewildering and discouraging.

The families who kept maids, in those days, were the exceptions; the women of each household usually performed all the domestic tasks, even to the family washing. Dear, little Mrs. Winslow tried hard to "Do while in Rome as the Romans do" with varying success.

Northern cooking also was quite different from that of the south, and it is recalled by those who were children then, that their mothers, who were fond of Mrs. Winslow, and sympathized with her in her domestic difficulties, often furnished her recipes, or came to her rescue when seemingly overwhelmed with household cares—for she had a large family of children.

The Winslows lived in a small frame cottage—No. 2 Euclid ave.—close to the Public Square.

Mrs. Winslow became a member of the St. Clair street Methodist church, and her memory is still cherished by those yet living of that society. She died in 1858, and when the First Methodist church was erected corner of Euclid and Erie streets, now the site of the Cleveland Trust Company, her sons furnished a memorial window in her name. This was removed to the recent new edifice farther out on the avenue.

Richard Winslow was 62 years old when he came to Cleveland, and 88 years of age at his death in 1857. He was a money-maker, and, during his life here, added much to the competence he brought with him.

The Winslow family had a vault for many years in Erie street cemetery. Six children of the eleven born to them failed to reach maturity. Those who lived were:

Nathan Crane Winslow, b. 1812; m. Mary Ann Clarke, dau. of Dr. W. A. Clarke.

Hezekiah Winslow, b. 1815; m. Helen Clarke, dau. of Dr. W. A. Clarke.

Rufus K. Winslow, b. 1817; m. Lucy Clarke, dau. of Dr. W. A. Clarke.

1831

TIBBITS

Edwin Winslow, b. 1824; unmarried. Died at his residence, 28 Cheshire street, aged 82 years.

Richard G. Winslow, unmarried. Died 1854, aged 40.

Hezekiah Winslow left Cleveland about 1860, removing to New York city. He had one child, a young daughter, who died in Paris, France, while the family were in Europe.

N. C. Winslow lived on Superior street near Erie—No. 254. He removed to Buffalo. He had two sons, William and Henry.

Rufus K. Winslow was the only one of the family who remained in the city permanently. He owned extensive vessel property, and in most respects was very like his father in his business and personal characteristics. He had but one child, a daughter, now Mrs. John Chadwick, who lives in Paris, where her mother, Mrs. Lucy Clark Winslow, died while on a visit there, removing the last of that family from the beautiful Euclid ave. home it occupied so many years.

None of Richard Winslow's descendants now remain in the city.

1832

TIBBETS

George B. Tibbets was a well-known citizen of Cleveland through his office of justice of the peace—one he held for 18 consecutive years. He was nearly 40 years of age when he came to this city from Schenectady, N. Y., where he was born. He was the son of John and Elisabeth Van Vorce Tibbits. His mother belonged to a fine Dutch family of early New York. George B. Tibbets married Tacey Kellogg in Buffalo in 1824. She was a sister of Dr. Burr Kellogg and Mrs. William Shepard, both of whom were Cleveland pioneers in the '30s.

Mr. Tibbets was book-keeper for a business firm during the first years of his life in the city. The family lived at 48 Erie street—E. 9th. Their first child was born in Troy, N. Y., and the others were all natives of Cleveland. Mr. Tibbets died in 1866, aged 71, and his wife in 1850, at the age of 44.

Children of George and Tacey Tibbets:

George W. Tibbets, b. 1830; m. Elisabeth Rudman. He was a patent attorney, and engineer.

Elisabeth Tibbets, b. 1833; m. Horace E. Dakins.

Mary Tibbets, b. 1835.

Henry B. Tibbets, b. 1838; m. Fanny Castella. He was a wood engraver.

Ellen Tibbets, b. 1844; m. Charles E. Sawyer, and removed to Los Angeles, Cal.

OUTHWAITE

In the Cleveland directory of 1837, there appears the following:

J. Outhwaite.
Christopher Outhwaite.
J. & G. Outhwaite.

The initial of the first stands for John, and those of the last John and George. The four were father and sons, and their arrival in Cleveland five years previous to this date was a decided gain to the town; not so much in added business activities, as through the high moral influence exerted by these men.

John Outhwaite, Sr., came to America in 1830 from Hunton, Eng., and settled in Buffalo, N. Y. His wife, Mary Coates Outhwaite, lived but eighteen months afterwards, and was laid to rest in one of the old cemeteries of that city. She left eight children, the oldest of whom was about twenty-two years of age, the youngest eight years.

The children of John and Mary Outhwaite:

John Outhwaite, Jr.
Christopher Outhwaite, m. Appelina Harris.
George Outhwaite, m. Harriet Hodgson.
Mary Outhwaite, m. John Blackwell, removed to Iowa.
William Outhwaite, m. Delia Taylor. He died in Kansas.
Joseph Outhwaite, died in young manhood.
Margaret Outhwaite.
Anne Outhwaite.

In 1832, John Outhwaite, Jr., came to Cleveland to look over the field with a view of removing the family here, should the outlook be favorable. He was soon joined by his brother Christopher, and a few months later by the rest of the family.

John and George Outhwaite were grocers at 87 Superior street. The father, with the help of his sons, carried on a candle and soap-business. He lived at 184 St. Clair street.

The family had high ideals of life and conduct, and most of its members at once became identified with the small, struggling Methodist church, and for many years, which included the life time of some of them, were earnest and devout workers in that religious society. The names of John Outhwaite, Jr., of Christopher and his wife, and of Margaret and Anne Outhwaite, appear upon the early church records, and they were among those who sacrificed much in order to build the first church edifice on St. Clair street.

John Outhwaite, Jr., was the only son who remained permanently established in business here; the others came and went as circumstances or inclination dictated. He was actively engaged in the opening of iron mines in the Michigan peninsula, and assisted in the founding and settlement of Marquette. He was born in 1811, and died in 1872. He married Anne Hodgson, an English girl, who died young, leaving a daughter, Mary Anne Outhwaite, who afterward became Mrs. Jay Morse. Her husband was a prosperous business man of the city.

Mr. John Outhwaite, Jr., married secondly, Martha Peet, daughter of Elijah and Martha Williams Peet, and sister of Mrs. Jacob Lowman, and of Mrs. Hamilton Hough.

The children of this second marriage:

John Outhwaite, 3rd, m. Mary Nelson.
Joseph H. Outhwaite, m. Annette Boyce.
Caroline Outhwaite, m. Col. James Pickands, of *Pickands, Mather & Co.*

Christopher Outhwaite, son of John, Sr., was talented, very spiritual-minded, and naturally inclined to the ministry. But early circumstances prevented. However, he gave much time and thought to the support and upbuilding of the church, and sometimes supplied in a pulpit when he found it vacant in towns where he chanced to spend the Sabbath. He was cared for in his declining years by his daughter, Mrs. Gould of Lincoln, Neb.

Christopher and Appolina Outhwaite had four children:

Milton Colt Outhwaite (named for a pioneer Methodist minister).
Sarah Coats Outhwaite.
Charlotte Outhwaite, m. Hon. Charles Gould of Nebraska.
William Outhwaite.

Harriet Hodgson, the wife of George Outhwaite, was a sister of Mrs. John Outhwaite, Jr. She also died young, leaving young children. He married secondly, Mary Poole of Zanesville, O. The family lived south.

Margaret and *Anne Outhwaite,* the youngest children of the pioneers, never married. They spent their long lives together in this city, and the death of the former in 1908 severed a bond of sisterly devotion which rarely has been equaled.

Miss Anne, at this date, December, 1909, lives at 2350 East 50th street. A companion tenderly administers to her comfort. Here Miss Anne receives her nephews and nieces, and welcomes old and life-long friends. She is a gentle, refined woman, and very interesting in conversation. She has resided in the city, probably, as long, if not longer, than any one living here—79 years.

For some time after her arrival in Cleveland she lived with her brother Christopher on the north-west corner of Euclid and Erie streets, on the present site of the Hickox building. The dwelling stood then in the woods. All about, and especially looking to the east, nothing was to be seen but trees. Mr. Thomas Jones, with his large family of children, lived on Erie street, adjoining the Outhwaite, and his children were their playmates.

Miss Outhwaite attended the private school on Superior street, conducted by Lucinda Hickox Caldwell. Thomas May's little daughter Helen also was a pupil, and one of Miss Outhwaite's cherished memories is of a children's party given by Mrs. May in honor of her daughter's birthday. As a child, Miss Outhwaite stood in mortal fear of the cows which roamed the streets at will. She was sent for milk every day, at some place not

far from home, and often breathed a childish prayer, while on her way there or back, that she be preserved from harm.

In after years the Outhwaites bought a farm near Woodland ave.—then Kinsman street. In time, this part of town was allotted, and a street cut through their place was named for the family—"Outhwaite ave." Outhwaite school and avenue were named for this pioneer family.

The American ancestor of the Lowman family came to the east shore of Maryland in 1700. Jacob Lowman and his wife Anna Foltz removed in the latter part of that century to Hagerstown, Md. Jacob Lowman died, leaving a widow and children. Unfortunately his farm was mortgaged for quite a sum of money and his young sons remained or returned to it to work out the indebtedness. When the mortgage was raised and the mother and younger children in safe circumstances the boys went out into the world to seek their own fortunes.

One of them was Jacob Lowman, Jr., the dear, honest, straightforward Cleveland pioneer, who in 1833 at the age of 23 walked all the way from Hagerstown to this village. He was a blacksmith, also a wagon maker. His first employment was with Elijah Peeet.

Whatever had been the influences affecting his previous life, he could not have chosen to work for any man who could so attract the best that was within him and hold him to that standard as would Elijah Peet, the earnest, Christian pioneer, through whose sturdy, steadfast faith was established the first Methodist Society of the city.

Jacob Lowman, Jr., boarded in the family of his employer—as was the custom of the day. But it was not long before Minerva, the oldest of the household of daughters, held captive his heart and he longed for a home of his own with her dear presence installed therein.

They were married, and began housekeeping at No. 10 Walnut street. Meanwhile, Mr. Lowman was making and selling carriages and waggons in Vineyard Lane.

Mr. Lowman entered fully into the church life of his wife's family, and after Mr. Peet's death, took his place, in a measure, in the Methodist Church activities and shouldered much of its financial obligations. Jacob Lowman was a straightforward honest man in his business relations.

A characteristic story is related of him in connection with the controversy that arose between the Methodist Church North and South on the question of slavery. About one-half of the local society became impatient over the delay in separation from the Southern Church, and concluded to secede and start a Wesleyan Methodist Church, which they located on the corner of Euclid and Hickox streets. They claimed all the movable possessions of the First M. E. Church, and accordingly and very unexpectedly stripped that edifice of its pulpit and pews.

Mr. Lowman was soon made aware of the loss. The next Sabbath when the depleted congregation came to morning service, wondering how it should be seated, the auditorium was found provided with long planks resting upon waggon boxes or hubs and in the very spot where Mr. Lowman had been accustomed to sit in his pew he was found calmly seated on the end of one of the planks and in his usual attitude—head slightly drooping forward in reverent meditation.

He died in 1881.

Mrs. Minerva Peet Lowman brought into her own home all the traditions of the Peet family regarding kindness, hospitality and loyalty to religious convictions.

She was an unusual woman for her day. She had much literary ability and possessed a small library chiefly of religious books. She conversed easily and intelligently on questions of theology and biblical lore with the Methodist clergy that so often thronged the parlor of her home. She was musical, to what extent can be estimated by the bound books of instrumental and vocal music that her sons cherished as part of her personal possessions. She had a sweet voice with which she entertained her friends or used in sacred service. She took advantage of the arrival of a French gentleman, who became her neighbor,—a Mr. De Gollier—to acquire the French language, which she learned to read and speak fluently.

But she was not physically strong and was of a nervous, high-strung temperament. She died in 1857 while comparatively young, leaving three little sons.

Children of Jacob and Martha Lowman:

Mather J. Lowman, m. Harriet McNairy.
Charles Elijah Lowman, m. Lara Sarchet.
Dr. John H. Lowman, m. Isabelle Wetmore, dau. of Capt. Henry Wetmore.

For many years the youngest son of the family has been a distinguished physician and surgeon of this city, and considered an authority on subjects connected with the medical profession.

1833

SHEPARD

The history of Weathersfield, Connecticut, became linked with that of Cleveland in the early half of the past century when members of one family after another of the old New England town became residents of the new Ohio one. Among these was the Shepard family that for five generations had been prominent in the commercial, religious, and social life of Weathersfield. Its American founder was an English ship-builder who settled first in Middle Haddam, Conn.

Edward Shepard, his descendant, was a furniture manufacturer of Weathersfield. His wife was Mary Ayrault, great-granddaughter of Dr. Nicholas Ayrault, a French Huguenot. Generations of Shepards and

Ayraults lie in the old cemetery of Weathersfield. The table vault of Dr. Nicholas Ayrault with its weather-worn inscription on the big flat stone, covering it, is ever of interest to the antiquarian.

Three sons of Edward and Mary Shepard came to Cleveland in youth, and remained here, actively engaged in business. Daniel Ayrault Shepard was the first of the three to make the venture, and opened a small chair manufactory at the foot of Vineyard lane. He subsequently married Louise Gates, and together they spent over 50 years of life. They had no children of their own, but their home always echoed with the voice and laughter of youth. Besides their nephew and two nieces who were frequent guests, several homeless children from time to time were members of the household. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard were Presbyterians, and always actively interested in the social life of the Third Church, corner of Euclid and Brownell streets. They frequently entertained the church societies at their home on Prospect street, not far west of the present Rose Building.

Mrs. Shepard died in 1888, and her husband the following year, aged 79 years. At the time of the disastrous fire of 1835, Daniel Shepard was a heavy loser. His chair factory and store, just below the present American House, was entirely destroyed. He renewed his business at 27 Water street—W. 9th.

Charles Lewis Shepard and Edward Shepard, Jr., joined their brother in Cleveland a few years later, and at first were engaged in the drug business, but afterward were either in partnership with Daniel, or active in furniture manufacturing on their own account. Edward was the oldest of the brothers. He married Helen E. Thompson. Their first home was on Rockwell street, near the Square, and afterward on Cheshire, a few doors from the north-east corner of Prospect street. Their only child, *John Potter Shepard,* who reached manhood, died unmarried.

Charles Shepard, b. 1812, the youngest of the brothers, was the member of the family who retained closest touch, through his pen, with the old Connecticut home, and he kept his mother, Mary Ayrault Shepard, posted regarding the daily lives and adventures of her Cleveland sons. She also was a ready writer, and several beautiful and interesting letters from both mother and son are preserved by their grandson.

Charles L. Shepard married 1st, Elisabeth Hurst, a young English girl. They attended the St. Clair street church, and were members of its choir. Their only child was *Mary Elisabeth Shepard,* b. 1839; m. Bruce Huling. A son, Charles L. Huling, residing at 13087 Euclid ave., possesses a rare and interesting historical volume compiled by some of the leading families of Weathersfield of the present day. It contains much valuable genealogy and data. The work was published in Hartford, Conn., and its issue private and quite limited. No other history of Weathersfield has been written, to date.

Charles L. Shepard m. 2nd, Matilda L. Gorham. Their only child, *Fanny Gorham Shepard,* m. Charles L. Strong of Cleveland. Shepard Strong, a well-known real-estate dealer, is a son of this couple.

Mrs. Fanny Shepard was a well-known society lady, and entertained often and in fine style in her beautiful home adjoining that of D. A. Shepard on Prospect street. The Weathersfield homestead of the Shep-

ards is yet in the possession of the family. It is two doors north of the historic Webb mansion, which reminds the writer to add that Daniel Ayrault, grandfather of the Shepard brothers, was an early and enthusiastic patriot throughout the revolutionary war.

All the late members of the Cleveland family lie side by side in Woodland cemetery.

1834

ROOT

Elias Root, son of Moses Root of West Stockbridge, Mass., married Nancy Sabis. He lived in Cooperstown, N. Y., where his children were born, and came to Cleveland in the early '30s. His home was 76 Bank street. He was deputy sheriff in 1845. His son, Elias Root, Jr., married Elisabeth Hoyt, and had two children—Orville, unmarried, and Margaret, who married Arthur Claflin.

Ralph R. Root, son of Elias Root, Sr., was a Cleveland dry-goods merchant as early as 1856, and continued in that business until his death. He was one of the organizers of the firm of *Morgan & Root,* now *Root, McBride & Company.*

He married Miss Anna Y. Tubbs, dau. of John and Cornelia Tubbs. They had four children, Frederick, Mary, Walter, and Cornelia Root.

The widow of Ralph R. Root resides on Ambler Boulevard, city.

Failure to secure necessary data makes any correct or complete sketch of this important pioneer family impossible.

1840

PARKER

Dr. Marcus Crary Parker, son of Peter and Louisa Griswald Parker, who came to Cleveland in 1840 from Enfield, Conn., was a botanic physician and druggist at 86 Superior street. His first residence in the city was 56 Seneca street—West 3rd. It is claimed that he was the first man of this vicinity to successfully experiment in the refining of petroleum in its crude state. He lived in this city nearly 50 years, dying in 1887 at his home on or near Woodland ave.

The wife of Dr. Parker was Frances Rust Dickerson, daughter of Jonathan and Fanny Dickerson of Northampton, Mass. She was 18 years old in 1831—the year of her marriage. Her death occurred in Cleveland in 1871.

The children of Marcus and Frances Parker:

Eliza R. Parker, b. 1832; m. 1st, Capt. Read of Sackets Harbor, N. Y.; 2nd, David Hammock of Southington, Conn.

Mary Parker, b. 1834; m. William L. Holcomb.

Cordelia Parker, b. 1836; m. Dr. George Oliver.

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ERRATA

Owing to an accident to manuscript, a group of pioneer families, which should have been placed between pages 368 and 446, will be found after the year 1840, and beginning at page 626.

No part of the Public Square of the City of Cleveland has ever belonged to a private party, nor has any portion of it been offered for sale. All statements to the contrary are based merely on tradition.

In the Brooks sketch, page 235, an error appears regarding the children of the family. *Freeman Brooks* married *Melinda Rathbun. Edward Brooks* married *Lydia Rathbun.*

May sketch, page 288, fifth line from top, for *Goshen,* read *Sharon,* Conn.

Page 239. The town marshal was *Hiram B.,* not *Harvey* Wellman.

Clark sketch, page 415. The second daughter was *Maria Clark,* who married Julius Gay. The elder son was *Mervin,* not *Marvin.*

Hurlbut sketches, pages 417-430. The name of this family misspelled; not *Hurlburt* nor *Hulburt.*

Gallup sketch, page 427, in 13th line—for *Josiah* read *Jabesh.*

Tinker sketch, page 337. Children of family should read:
Herbert Tinker, m. Mary ——— of Michigan.
Alson Tinker (omitted), m. Mrs. Eliza Topping.
Fred D. Tinker (seventh son), m. Anna Moroth.

Coe sketch, page 599, second line, read Col. Eli *Parsons,* not Coe.

Omitted from page 381: "Dr Horatio Nelson Flint of Leyden, Mass., died aged 32 years." A monument erected by his wife marks his grave in Erie street cemetery.

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